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THE  
MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE;  
OR,  
*BRITISH REGISTER.*

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MUSEUM  
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# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 202.]

AUGUST 1, 1810.

[1 of Vol. 30.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS on the PRESENT STATE of  
the COTTON COLONIES.

THE critical nature of the present period renders it indispensable that the various parts of the empire should have their interests so consolidated and identified, that universal satisfaction and concord may be the consequence. To effect this, no scheme is more likely than that which, by ascertaining the various rights of the different parts of the community, enables the supreme authorities to apportion to all the proper share of those burthens which the exigencies of the times require.

Generosity, the distinguishing characteristic of the British people, spurns at the narrow policy of sacrificing the best interests of one part of the empire to that of any other. Partial calamity, therefore, must have been unknown, or the general spirit of the nation would have long since called loudly for justice; and her cries would have been rendered still more piercing by the paramount suggestions of interest.

Amidst the general pressure of the war, the West India proprietors have suffered in a degree which the public would scarcely have credited, had not the facts been authenticated by unquestionable documents. Formerly they received the fair reward of industry, and of personal sacrifices: at present, they are not merely deprived of such requital, but are absolutely losing what they may have already realized, or becoming so deeply involved as to be obliged to surrender their properties to creditors, who, in turn, must yield to similar evils. Such a state of a great empire cannot long exist without partial ruin and general loss. To obviate both of these events must be the wish of every lover of his country; but before they can be obviated they must be known. The author of these observations undertakes that task, from a solicitude to benefit his fellow citizens, by placing facts within their grasp, which, from being widely scatter-

ed and separated from each other, might have otherwise been withheld from the public eye.

The misfortunes of the sugar-planter are generally known from some able tracts that have been given to the world, by gentlemen fully competent to treat of such subjects. The cotton-planter has, however, had no advocate, though by no means exempted from the general calamities. To point out particularly his sufferings and their causes, is the chief object of these pages. In order to have precise notions on the subject, it is necessary to ascertain as clearly as circumstances permit, the real relations of the mother country and her colonies. The principles are, of necessity, general.

A slight sketch will be afterwards given of the former and the present state of the cotton colonies; of the causes of the existing pressure; and of those means of alleviation which seem most feasible and practicable.

Politicians have so long agreed as to the general principle of the relations of the parent state and her colonies, that it may seem almost superfluous to enter upon it in this place. The motives, in which the most vehement dissention originated, have long been at rest; but if ever again called into action, there is little doubt of their resuming their influence on the discussions of those who look no farther than to the object of immediate interest. It will, therefore, be well to take a few of the most important and obvious points into consideration, before a decided opinion is formed.

One party contends that colonies are mere dependencies; the other, that they are integral parts of the empire. The latter opinion seems so congenial to every feeling of the human heart, that it is difficult to discover how liberal men could have been brought to oppose it with the zeal and pertinacity that have been displayed.

The arguments in its favour may be considered of three classes: natural, analogical, and political.



Colonies are well known to be establishments remote from the seat of empire, that have been originally founded by the nation to which they are attached, as by some others, from which the possession has been obtained by conquest or by cession.

The colonies, owing their existence to the possessing power, must be considered integral parts of the empire; for in quitting their native shores, neither the first adventurers nor their successors relinquished their birth-right: they merely transferred their habitations; being still subject to the laws of that country which gave them birth: they could not have sacrificed any privileges, because no crime was imputed by law; they suffered the penalties of every crime committed abroad, and succeeded to estates and honours in the same way as if at home. In short, they remained within the pale of their country's laws, except in those instances in which local circumstances rendered it impossible. The regulations of each province of a state are adapted to some peculiarities which do not exist elsewhere: yet the aggregate of these provinces constitute the empire.

It cannot be urged that a temporary relinquishment of privilege may take place; for it involves the gross absurdity of surrendering a power to be resumed at pleasure, while no specific contract to that effect was ever made. The very act of surrendering the advantages of any society, disqualifies a man for the functions of a citizen. His political existence having ceased, he cannot perform political acts. The whole community alone can enable him to resume his rank among them: the moral difficulty in this case is very analogous to the physical impossibility of a dead man's returning to life by his own act.

No laws, however, have ever been enacted to disfranchise the British colonists of their birth-rights: they are in the same situation with their countrymen on the high seas; alike removed from the immediate superintendence of the government, but equally entitled to protection.

The application of this doctrine to the original colonies, or those which owe their existence to the state in actual possession, is unquestionable. It is worthy of enquiry, how far they extend to captured colonies. This may be also determined on broad principles, dependent on those already set forth. In such

colonies as have formed no engagements, the arrangement depends on the option of the conquerors, regulated however by the eternal principles of justice. In those that have capitulated on the express condition of enjoying the privileges of their conquerors, the case becomes one of right, not of choice: those who surrender on such terms are entitled to all the advantages and immunities of their fellow colonists.

The analogical arguments in favour of this side of the question, may be found in the history of every state in Europe. Our own country furnishes some striking examples. The very essence of every political compact, is the reciprocity of advantage conferred and received by each part of the united body. It is therefore required only under ordinary circumstances, that each should govern and defend itself; when critical emergencies arise, all must concur in contributing succour, and each must contribute in the best and most efficient manner that its means permit. In Great Britain and Ireland, the manufacturing towns are the fruitful resources of the recruiting service; the sea-ports man our navy: yet it cannot be contended that these places alone defend the empire. The other parts do their duty by paying taxes, and promoting other objects of national importance, which indirectly conduce to the same point. The application of this position is sufficiently obvious.

It is worthy of recollection, that there is no political compact in which the different members contribute in the same way, or in the same proportion. This is very remarkable in the well-known instance of the States of Holland, where Guelderland, the first of the provinces in point of rank, paid 5 per cent. of the whole taxes, and Holland, the second, 58 per cent. This is certainly anomalous; but it confirms the general position, that each part of the empire furnishes the state with means, in proportion to its ability. It will hereafter be shewn that the West Indies do more than their duty in this respect; which authorises them to expect and to enjoy protection in ordinary cases, and favour, when their interests are opposed to those of foreigners.

The political considerations which have been alluded to are so numerous, that it will be sufficient to mention a few of the most striking. The West India



colonies defray the whole of their civil establishments; and in most, if not all of them, a considerable surplus remains in the public fund for imperial uses.

The sole expences, then, which Great Britain incurs for her colonies, is confined to small salaries of some of the public officers, (who are moreover amply paid by the colonies themselves) and to that of their military and naval establishments.

Political writers have generally computed the value of the several parts of an empire by the number of men that they furnish, and the support they afford to the public revenue. To these points the examination of the value of the West Indies is now reduced. Their constitution precludes an increase of the white population; it is therefore impossible to raise troops for general service from that class of inhabitants. Several black regiments, however, have been raised, some at the sole expence of the colonies in which they were formed. These men form a very respectable military force. In addition to this, there is no part of the empire in which the militia duty falls so generally as in the West Indies. These local troops are self-supported, and perform with fidelity all their duties.

In most of the colonies, a gratuitous allowance is made to the British troops that are stationed there; so that the aid, in point of men, though not so complete as in some places, is far beyond some others. Let us examine the test in its other bearings:—the West India colonists contribute to the public revenue in an infinitely larger proportion than any other class of British subjects. In 1804-5,\* the value of the imports from the British West Indies was above seventeen million of pounds sterling, which yielded above five millions of direct public revenue. By various indirect means, Mr. Lowe† computes that an equal sum finds its way into the Treasury; making a total of ten millions of pounds of annual revenue to the state in general.

Besides the enormous revenue drawn from the produce of the colonies, large sums are paid by those West India proprietors resident in Britain, who contribute in a three-fold form to the state: 1. By the colonial taxes; 2. By those on produce; and, 3. By those on revenue in Britain. Mr. Brougham, in his

valuable work on Colonial Policy,\* estimates the revenue of West India proprietors subject to taxation in this country at several millions. It may be difficult to ascertain the precise amount, but it may be fairly estimated from the net average of four years,† at about two millions, which contributes in the same way as any other revenue in this country. If this be the case, under the present previous system, how much greater would it be in more propitious times. The resources of those already in Britain would be augmented, and others would reside here, who at present are deterred by the difficulties they have to encounter.

Nor is this the whole advantage in point of revenue. Goods to the amount of six‡ millions of pounds are annually exported to the colonies; most of which articles are taxed in some form or other.

From these facts, it is clear that the West India colonies answer the great criterion of political utility, and ought therefore to enjoy those benefits to which they have such powerful claims.

Although there has been a pretty minute detail of those points which have been selected by politicians, and the importance of which is unquestionable, there are some others of great moment, as promoting national objects in an eminent degree.

The quantity of industry called forth by any pursuit, and the real wealth produced by it, form the best criterion of its value. Mr. Bosanquet§ has well shewn that the value of the imports from, and exports to, the West India colonies, far exceeds that of any trade we have. The monopoly Acts secure all the advantages to the mother country, by excluding every rival. The demand for British produce, the want of which cannot be dispensed with, is so enormous as to call forth directly and indirectly the energies of every part of the empire. An immense number of men are employed by the manufacturers, who are thus supported: British merchants, ship-owners, insurance brokers, and others, are actually maintained by the West India colonies.

The materials for some very important manufactures are furnished by them, above one-third of the whole of the

\* Young's West Ind. Com. Place Book, p. 86.

† Lowe's Inquiry into State, &c. p. 15.

\* Vol. 1.

† Young's W. Ind. p. 87.

‡ Ibid.

§ Letter to W. Manning, esq. p. 41. &c. on the Colonies.

cotton imported into Great Britain being derived from them.

Mr. Brougham\* has shewn, that in the shipping employed between this country and the West India colonies, there are more seamen in proportion to the tonnage than in any other trade, being that of one man to every fourteen tons.

From the official reports made to the House of Commons of the tonnage and seamen employed in that trade, during the year 1804, it appears that the former amounted to 236,580 tons of shipping; and that 17,680 seamen were engaged on board of those vessels. The proportion, in this instance, exceeds the estimate of Mr. Brougham; there being one man to every thirteen  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons. But Mr. Lowet estimates the number of men, including those engaged in fisheries dependent on the colonies, at 25,000 men, which would reduce the proportion to one man to about each nine  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons. The same gentleman has stated most decisive reasons for the preference given to this trade by the lower classes; and he has also shewn, that the inducements held out by it, are so great as to lead many to enter into the sea service, who would otherwise have shunned it. He has done this, and indeed every part of his subject, such ample justice, that the repetition of the facts in this place would be a superfluous labour.

There is another consideration which has been too generally overlooked: that the intercourse between Britain and her colonies, replaces two British capitals, while all others replaces only one.

Such are a few of the advantages enjoyed by the parent state: the next object of attention is the disadvantages under which the colonists labour. They are too goading to be overlooked. To a large class of them the legislature has of late afforded some relief, which has however been imperfect. To another (the cotton-planters) there appears to be no intention of affording any aid; for every petition that has been forwarded to the Board of Trade, has been dismissed without the relief sought.

Every man in this empire is deeply affected by the prosperity or adversity of the colonies; for should the evil become too great to be borne, ruin must ensue to those immediately dependent on them:

and all the taxes now paid by them, must be drawn from the parent state.

It is an awful and important truth, that Britain cannot exist with a smaller revenue than she at present possesses. Landholders, as well as the mercantile interest, should weigh well this fact, and act in such a manner as to promote their own interests no less than those of their fellow-subjects.

These circumstances apply perhaps in a greater degree to the sugar than to the cotton colonies: there is another peculiarity connected with the latter.

Raw cotton has become nearly with wool, a staple of these kingdoms. The unrivalled excellence of our manufactures ensures us the market wherever we have access. At present we derive the cotton-wool which is manufactured or exported in its raw state, from our own colonies, from the United States of America, the Brazils, the Spanish colonies, the Levant, and the East Indies. Of the whole of this, above one-third is imported from the British colonies. On this we can always calculate, barring the risk of crops, and of capture; the last being much lessened by the expulsion of the French from the western hemisphere. All obtained from foreigners is dependent on their caprice: of this America has afforded an admirable illustration.

In 1808, the quantity of cotton imported from North America was only 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  millions of lbs. being thus reduced to little more than one-third of what it had been for the three preceding years, and to one-fifth of what it has since been. The other independent states may be equally whimsical, or their interests may be different from what they now are. There are also physical objections to some of the cotton-wool obtained from foreign sources: that from the Levant being only fit for the coarsest manufactures, that from India is either coarse or fine in the extreme, and cannot be generally used. The expence, too, of freight is four times that from the West Indies.

Unless the colonists obtain relief, they must and they will seek it for themselves. It is true that they are without the means of revolt; their peculiar situation, their inclinations, all concur to oppose such a design. This furnishes an additional claim on generosity.

There is a pitch, however, to which only the chords of attachment can be tuned; if wound farther, discord is produced, and at last they are broken for ever. Men who

\* Colonial Policy, vol. 1. p. 17.

† Inquiry, &c. p. 11.

who are then rendered active from necessity, will devise means of relief; those of active redress are not in their power, but they may share their wrongs with those who now inflict them, by withdrawing themselves and their slaves to some country, where they will receive that protection which is denied at home. And even should this dread alternative not be adopted, the dissatisfaction excited by such real causes will not be confined to the breasts of the immediate sufferers. It will spread rapidly, and may ultimately excite efforts which are much to be deprecated. Men will not be oppressed, nay absolutely defrauded, without a murmur or complaint.

These evils will result from the calamities of the whole of the West India colonies; if a part only suffers, the mischief, though less general, will be proportionably destructive to all connected with them. The cotton colonies are therefore entitled to their due share of attention from the legislature. A statement of their former and present situation, in all respects, will next be given; it is fatally correct, and needs no embellishments to heighten the miseries it contains.

Ever since the British have engaged in colonial speculations in the West Indies, they have made the culture of the cotton-tree in some degree an object of attention. For a long time it was partial, and confined to very few situations: the increasing enterprise of the mother country did not, however, allow West Indian industry to be exclusively confined to sugar; but, by improving the manufactures at home, it gave a new impulse to the western world, and cotton has gradually become an object of more general attention.

The West Indies, for a considerable period, supplied nearly the whole of the British demand. About thirty years ago, the Dutch settlements on the coast of Guyana first attracted the attention of the cotton-planters; and about the same time North America engaged in similar pursuits in her southern states.

During the progress of this cultivation, the extension of manufactories at home, produced a corresponding demand for the raw material; which was principally supplied by the British colonies, including those on the coast of Guyana, and which were captured in 1796 by the British. A few years ago, the foreign planter discovered that Britain was the best market for this produce; and since that

occurred, the North Americans have introduced enormous and increasing quantities of cotton-wool. The produce of the Brazils was monopolized by Portugal previous to the occupation of the latter country by the French; it has since found a vent in Great Britain. Unimportant as the quantities undoubtedly are that are derived from other sources, they also increase. Foreigners, as well as our fellow-citizens, are thus protected, in a way that does not seem quite congenial to the common notions of justice.

The following statement will enable the reader to appreciate fairly the real miseries of the British cotton planter, who suffers for the benefit of foreigners.

In the British cotton-colonies immense capitals have been vested, and large tracts of country have been devoted to the cultivation of this article. In point of national importance, these colonies have been rapidly increasing, as will be seen by reference to table C. (*in our next.*)

The original expence of forming plantations, and of rendering them fit for the purposes for which they are now used, was very considerable, as will be more evident when it is recollected that the barren uncultivated tracts which have been rendered productive and fruitful, were remote from all those facilities which we possess so amply at home; that the whole labour of clearing away immense forests, and of draining swamps or unhealthy lands, was performed by negroes brought from Africa at a heavy expence, who for a time were entirely dependent on foreign supplies for support. A calculation might be instituted; but the facts are so strong, that the general position may be assumed without fear of being questioned.

From the very nature of our West India colonies, they must even now, and at all periods, be in a great measure dependent on other countries for some of the most important necessities of life. The constitution of the society precludes manufacturing the most common articles, and they do not possess all the means of support.

The monopoly secured by Britain to herself, enhances the price of whatever is derived from her, as provisions can always be obtained much cheaper from North America—but this is inconsistent with the notions of those who have the power of remedying the mischief.

The



The effects of this monopoly are decidedly hostile to the British cotton-planter, for it increases the real cost of his property, while it depresses the value of his produce. Of this, however, more will be said hereafter: at present, the allusion is sufficient to confirm the estimate of the value of such property. It may be here remarked that clothing of every kind, as well as provisions, is exported from this country.

It appears from a careful comparison of these circumstances of the real value of cotton estates, (taking every source of expence into consideration), that the average value of each acre of land may be stated at between 140*l.* and 150*l.* sterling.

Each acre (as proved by an average of ten years) produces about 200*lbs.* net of cotton wool.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**D**URING the current month, various dealers in money and negotiable paper, commonly called Bankers, have stopped payment in town and country, and ruined many honest people.

As however it is the professed object of this description of traders to become the depositories of other persons' spare cash, and as they seldom or never lend money for any useful or benevolent purpose, it appears to me that no banker can honestly become a bankrupt; and therefore, that when he does, he ought to be rendered the object of some especial punishment.

Men whose sole business is that of receiving other peoples' money, of which they are bound to be the guardians, do not live in the same relation to society as traders in merchandize. These latter are liable to bad debts, unsuccessful speculations, fluctuations in markets, and even in money matters are subject to the tricks, manœuvres, and illiberal practices of bankers themselves. Bankers, however, who obtain the use of large sums without interest, are morally bound to enter into no speculations which place at hazard the money confided to them; and ought every night to compare their obligations with their resources, and be able, if needful, at a few hours notice, to restore to every man that which has been confided to them. Yet so little is this the practice, that bankers proceed in business from year

to year, and from generation to generation, rich in the use of their customers' money, and living in great style on the principle of never settling accounts.

Were bankers in general called upon to pay back to every one his own, and balance with the world, is it not to be feared that not one in ten would prove solvent, nor one in four be able to pay ten shillings in the pound? How often has it happened, on the failure of a large banking-house, which has for years maintained in insolent splendour the families of five or six partners, that a tardy dividend has been obtained of half-a-crown, or five shillings, in the pound!

At the beginning of the French revolution, the bankers of France lost the public confidence, and ruined thousands of families, paying in general but trifling dividends; and the consequent exasperation of the public mind, led to many of the horrors of the revolution. The same effects would probably arise in England on an invasion, or on any public event that might create general alarm.

It is my advice then, that the banking system be placed under legislative regulation; that bankers be compelled to give security to public functionaries for amounts proportioned to the extent of their credits, and especially to their issues of notes—a regulation adopted in the United States. At present they are dangerous, because delusive, establishments; they encourage and sustain monopolists and monopolies, and they play tricks with the circulating medium, which ought not itself to be an object of traffic!

COMMON SENSE.

#### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE bishop of Lincoln, in his Elements of Theology, says, that "after a certain time, the whole race of men moved from their original habitations in Armenia, and settled in the plains of Shinar, near the Euphrates, in Assyria or Chaldæa." The Scripture says, "It came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there." If we consider the position of Armenia and of Shinar, we shall find that the journey here mentioned could not have been from the direction of Armenia. 1. Armenia is a province of Asia, and consists of the modern Turcomania, and part of Persia. It is bounded

bounded on the north by Georgia, on the south by Curdistan, the ancient Assyria, and on the west by Natolia, or the Lesser Asia. This province includes the sources of the Tigris and Euphrates, of the Araxis and Phasis. 2. Shinar was a considerable extent of level country, and included Babylon, and probably a tract of land farther south. Moses expressly says, that Babel (Babylon) and Erech were situated in the land of Shinar. Hence it would seem, that Babylonia formed a part of the land of Shinar, rather than the land of Shinar a part of Babylonia; and this would lead us to consider the land of Shinar as that tract of country which was situated between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and which was afterwards called Mesopotamia. With this agrees the opinion of Michaelis, who extends Shinar so far north as to include Nisibis and Edessa. It therefore appears, that Armenia is not only not east, but that it is very much to the north, and considerably to the west of Shinar. This difficulty has been observed by commentators, and different solutions have been offered. Bochart says, that Assyria being divided into two parts, one on this, and the other on the further side of the Tigris, they denominated that part beyond the Tigris the east country, though a great part of it was really north of Armenia. It would, however, have been more to the purpose, had it been supposed that mankind journeyed from some other place than Armenia, and that as they travelled from the east, they must have come to Shinar from a tract of land east of that country. Captain Wilford says, that "according to the Pauranics, and the followers of Buddha, the ark rested on the mountain of Aryavarta, Aryawart, or India, an appellation which has no small affinity with the Ararat of Scripture. These mountains were a great way to the eastward of the plains of Shinar or Mesopotamia, for it is said in Genesis, that some time after the flood 'they journeyed from the east' till they found a plain in the land of Shinar, in which they settled. This surely implies that they came from a very distant country eastward of Shinar."\* We are therefore led to suppose, that mankind, after the flood, migrated from the vicinage of Caucasus, a series of mountains of which Ararat and Taurus

form certain parts; and I think that this opinion is not only extremely probable, but corroborated by biblical history. In considering the geography of Eden and Paradise, captain Wilford observes, that "according to a uniform tradition of a very long standing, as it is countenanced by the Hindu sacred books and Persian authors, the progenitors of mankind lived in that mountainous tract which extends from Bákh and Candábár to the Ganges."† Hence it would appear, that in the same country as the first father of mankind inhabited in the early days of the world, the second father of mankind quitted that floating residence which had been the means of his deliverance; and that from the same country, the descendants of Noah and his sons migrated, and as the Scripture says, journeyed westward, and settled in the land of Shinar.†

The learned prelate says, that the whole race of men moved from their original habitations in Armenia, and settled in the plains of Shinar. In a note he says, "In the first two editions of this work, I stated that a part only of the inhabitants of the earth 'journeyed from the east' and settled in the plains of Shinar; but from a more attentive consideration of the subject, to which I have been led by the learned and ingenious Remarks on the Eastern Origination of Mankind, by Mr. Granville Penn, published in the second volume of the Eastern Collections, I have been induced to change my opinion." However, considerable doubts may arise whether the whole race of mankind moved in a western direction. It seems, indeed, entirely unaccountable and incredible, that all mankind should have journeyed west, from any supposeable point where they were originally settled, and that none of them should have journeyed in any other direction. The eastern parts were equally inviting to colonies, and at this day are at least equally populous as the west. If we suppose that all mankind journeyed west, we must suppose that the east was left without people; and this is an absurdity which few, I apprehend, will attempt to defend. The reason of our attributing so much to the west is, because we are seated in the west, and derive our information from

\* Asiatic Researches.

\* Asiatic Researches.

† Taylor's Sacred Geography.

writers whose works may be easily procured, and who live nearer to our situation. If we had possessed equal access to eastern writers, or had sufficiently esteemed them, we should have been led to think that some early tribes settled far east in Asia. It is not improbable that certain names of fathers of nations recorded in Scripture, are preserved to this very time, in places of which we have some, though by reason of their remote situation, perhaps imperfect, information.\* Captain Wilford, in an Essay on Egypt and the Nile, has given, from the Indian Puranas, some account of the first settlement of nations after the flood. "It is related in the Padman-Purana, that Satyavrata,† whose miraculous preservation from a general deluge is told at length in the Matsya, had three sons, the eldest of whom was named Iyapeti, or "Lord of the Earth;" the others were Charma and Sharma, which last words are, in the vulgar dialects, usually pronounced Cham and Sham, as we frequently hear Kishn for Krishna. The royal patriarch, for such is his character in the Puran, was particularly fond of Iyapeti, to whom he gave all the regions to the north of Hiamalaya or the Snowy Mountains, which extend from sea to sea, and of which Caucasus is a part; to Sharma he allotted the countries to the south of those mountains: but he cursed Charma; because, when the old monarch was accidentally inebriated with a strong liquor made of fermented rice, Charma laughed, and it was in consequence of his father's imprecation that he became a slave to the slaves of his brother." "The children of Charma travelled a long time, until they arrived at the bank of the river Nila, or Cali, in Egypt; and a Brahmin informs me, that their journey began after the building of the Padma-Mandira, which appears to be the tower of Babel, on the banks of the river Cumudvati, which can be no other than the Euphrates."‡ These extracts are corroborative of the geography of Moses, and prove that the geographical documents preserved to us in Holy Writ, are in perfect unison with the most ancient histories of the people who, after the inspired writers, possessed the most authentic sources of information. They also shew, that the whole race of man-

kind did not migrate in a western direction after the flood. If we adopt that situation of Paradise, and of the first settlement of Noah after the flood, which appears in the Indian accounts, and which is placed much farther east than has been hitherto supposed, in the same proportion we facilitate the population of the east of Asia. We must suppose that in ancient times, migratory colonies were influenced by natural causes, as they are at present; and we cannot but observe that the courses of rivers must have been at that time as they are now—the guides of settlers, and of inhabitants in a state of progress. If we inspect the map of Asia, we shall perceive that most of the considerable streams issue from Caucasus; and that from this mountain, largely taken, the course of these streams may be considered as marking the course of mankind to remote parts of this continent. In fact, they diverge on all sides; south to India, east to China, north to Siberia, and west towards the Caspian Sea.\* If it should be thought, as some have supposed, that Shem took no part in the building of Babel, this will afford an additional argument in favour of the opinion that the whole race of mankind did not migrate in a western direction.

Ravenstonedale,  
June 11, 1810.

J. ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been lately a witness to the very great labour, expense, and frequent disappointment, attendant on the making of Galvanic troughs in the common way, with wood, and the joints covered with-cement, I am induced to propose, through the medium of your most respectable and widely-circulated Journal, an idea that struck me of substituting troughs made of earthenware, for the above-mentioned purpose.

They could be constructed with only one or two cells in each piece, by which means they might be afforded very cheap; and by placing any number of those pieces in continuation in a simple box or trough, made for the purpose, the power could be increased to any degree required.

Clonmell,  
June 24, 1810.

ROBERT DAVIS.

\* Taylor's Sacred Geography.

† Noah.

‡ Asiatic Researches.

\* Sacred Geography.



For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CHARACTER of SIR JOHN  
FALSTAFF.  
LETTER II.

THE plays in which we should contemplate the character of Falstaff, are the two Parts of Henry IV. We see him again indeed in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and with great satisfaction; but he is in fetters. He might say of himself, as after the exploit at Gadshill, "Am not I fallen away? do not I bate? do not I dwindle? Why my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown!" His meanderings are reduced to a straight course, and we scarcely recognise the beauty of the stream. Our memorable queen, when she requested to see Falstaff in love, appears to me (to use a vulgar but pertinent expression) to have "mistaken her man." Eccentricity of affection was expected; and, as might have been foreseen, we are presented only with his avarice.

But to return: the two Parts of Henry IV. are, beyond a doubt, the most diversified, in point of character and language, of any of the historical plays of our great dramatist. Who does not marshal in his mind the spirits of "that same mad fellow of the north, Percy;" "of him of Wales, that gave Amaimon the bastinado, Owen Glendower;" and "his son-in-law, Mortimer; and old Northumberland; and the sprightly Scot of Scots, Douglas?" Who cannot paint to himself "that goodly portly man, sir John;" the chief justice, (sir William Gascoigne); and that whoreson mad compound of majesty, Prince Henry, who, as he himself observes, had "sounded the very base-string of humility?" Or, who cannot conjure up the manes of the knight's myrmidons, swaggering Pistol,\* Poins, Peto, and honest

Bardolph,\* "whose zeal burned in his nose;" and who, as his master remarks, "but for the light in his face, would be the son of utter darkness:" and to close the catalogue, mine hostess of the Boar's Head Tavern in Eastcheap, good mistress Quickly; Francis; with his everlasting cry of "Anon, anon, sir!" the 'genius of famine,' master Robert Shallow; and Justice Silence, whom, as sir John told him, "it well befitted to be of the peace;" with the ever-memorable list of Gloucestershire recruits. Amongst all these interesting personages, however, he who most attracts our notice, and best repays our attention, is sir John Falstaff:

— ἀνὴρ ἡὺς τὲ, μέγας τὲ,  
ἀρνεῖται μὲν ἐργάζεσθαι εἰσὶν αὖ πνευματῶν.

Il. iii. 197.

Nor do those persons do him justice, who regard him as a character whose sole constituents are vice and low buffoonery. This was not the intention of Shakespeare. Those who are possessed of a natural vein of humour, no less than those who constantly affect it, will sometimes detect themselves in a strain of 'quips and cranks', whose object is "to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh." Falstaff's wit is often, it must be confessed, of an illegitimate kind; yet the general character of his pleasantry, and the good sense so frequently sparkling from under his singular quaintness, prove that the poet intended him to have the credit of considerable abilities, however unusual or misemployed. To cancel the imputation of perpetual buffoonery, an idea originating in the misconception of those who personate him on the stage, or would paint him like Bunbury, we must recollect that, although he possessed none of those recommendations which are implied in

\* Pistol is a very remarkable character. He seems to be a ranting spouter of sentences and hard words, unconnected and unintelligible; and was introduced by Shakespeare for the purpose of ridiculing the bombast absurdities of his cotemporary dramatic writers. If this was really the object of the character, it must have had a wonderful effect at its first performance, when the plays of Cophetua, Battle of Alcazer, Tamburlain's Conquests, &c. from all which Pistol makes quotations, were before the public. It strikes me likewise as a very ingenious method of silencing the whole train of envious scribblers which his genius would otherwise have brought upon his own back.

\* The character of Bardolph is one of those bold dashes of the pencil, which our great painter from nature so frequently exhibits. His great attachment to Falstaff is admirably described. When he is told of the knight's death, he exclaims, "Would I were with him wheresome'er he is, either in heaven or in hell!" The same insight into his character is given by another single expression. When the prince tells Falstaff of his favour with his father, Falstaff recommends the robbery of the exchequer; "Rob me the exchequer, Hal, and do it with unwashed hands too?" Bardolph, pleased with the proposal, instantly seconds it with, "Do, my lord!"

the term 'gentleman' as the word was received in its better days, yet he had many which were not consistent with mere ribaldry and buffoonery. If we have an eye merely to his imperfections, which are no criterion of rank in society, our opinion of him will be mean and inadequate. He is represented as "a captain of foot," intimate with men of the first title and authority, and, as may be inferred from the scenes into which he is introduced, as likewise from his behaviour to the lord chief justice, could value himself as highly as any of his friends. In the character of companion to the prince, however unworthy, he must in the eyes of the world have been thought deserving of some attention, I will not say respect; for it is in vain that we look for any virtues in him, calculated to inspire us with any thing like reverence. Those who might despise them both for their vices, must remember that Hal was heir to the crown, and that Falstaff was made companion to the future hero of Agincourt. The polite attentions of master Shallow to his old acquaintance, sir John, which may be accounted for without any uncommon sagacity, were returned in a manner consistent with the avarice of the latter, that would now be denominated by the rude name of 'swindling.' Yet the shadow of worthy affection existed in sir John, as we see throughout his conduct. He ascribes his fondness for Poin to a singular cause: "I am bewitched with the rogue's company. If the rascal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hanged; it could not be else.\*" But the affection of the prince for sir John Falstaff is more easily explained, and though manifest in the whole intercourse between them, is more feelingly described by the poet in the prince's lamentation for his loss, when he views him extended for dead in the field of battle: "What! old acquaintance, could not all this flesh keep in a little life? Poor Jack! Farewell! I could have better spared a better man! Oh! I should have a heavy miss of thee, if I were much in love with vanity."

Indeed, we must think more humbly of the prince's judgment and good sense than we are justified in doing from his known character, if we suppose that he did not observe some amiable features in the man with whom the poet makes him spend the greater part of his time, and for whom he procured a "charge of foot." Similarity, in some degree, of dispositions might be thought a sufficient cause; but where there was not a single praiseworthy object of mutual affection, the poet would not so have erred against human nature as to have represented a friendship. The inconsistency of the prince's future conduct to him, while it reflects somewhat of ingratitude on his poetical memory, was certainly necessary, and tended to the retrieving of his character in the public mind.

But to solve all difficulties on this head, it will be requisite only to select a single trait in this motley personage, which will ever awaken a partiality for him in every audience. The poet, to counterbalance his thirst of gold, and his more serious vices, has given him an insinuating air of frankness and simplicity of manners. It may be observed that in the first scene of his appearance, you see a man from whom every subsequent part of his history might be expected. The nature displayed in this is too much for the nerves of the audience. They are delighted to see what they seem to themselves to have known in common life, and to find their acquaintance precisely what they imagined him to be. Falstaff's character is seen at once; he conceals no darker features than those exhibited on his first introduction; and however reprehensible in his vices, he seems willing to trust them to the mercy of his frail audience. This is natural; but it is no extenuation of crime. The prepossession in favor of such men arises from the love of truth and sincerity implanted in us by nature, (not to mention the secret tribute paid to our vanity and self-love on such occasions), and every one, at some period or other of his life, must have felt it extorted from him. Such a man is Falstaff. Superlatively vicious and reprobate, he never appears without exposing some darling excess or evil propensity. Yet, in spite of all this, his habits savour so much of every-day profligacy, and his promises of reform and repentance are so frequent, that we cannot help feeling,

again

\* This, and a number of other characteristic and unobjectionable passages, are injudiciously omitted in the play as represented on our theatres. I fancy these omissions were made by Colley Cibber; if so, they do him as much credit for poetical feeling as his own tragedies.



against our better judgment, something like partiality. But more of his vices, and some remarks on his wit, in my next.

A. B. E.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I BEG leave, by means of your widely-extended miscellany, to suggest a remedy for the very great inconvenience arising from the want of small change, or of a greater quantity of good silver in circulation, which has induced many to wish that bank-notes of 10s. value might be issued. But this, as I cannot but think, would be remedying one evil at the expence of another, as we have certainly paper enough in circulation.

What therefore I here mean to propose, as a matter that would answer exactly the same end as 10s. notes, (except in payments under 20s.) is to call in the 2*l.* notes now in circulation, and in their room to issue thirty shilling notes, one of which notes, in addition to those now in use, would, in all payments to any amount in which there were from 7 to 14 odd shillings, reduce the change required to a mere trifle. For instance, were a payment of 13*l.* 12s. to be made, a ten pound and two one pound notes, with one of 30s. would reduce the change to 2s. Or, were ten guineas to be paid, a five pound and four one pound notes, with one of 30s. would exactly raise the sum in paper.

Perhaps a 50s. (or half 5*l.* note) may by some be preferred; but as these will be of no immediate use in payments under 40s. which perhaps form the majority of retail shop payments, the 30s. note would certainly be of much more general use. And I cannot help thinking but that even payments under 20s. will be facilitated by the introduction of the notes here proposed, for as the quantity of silver and small gold used in larger payments will, by this means, be much lessened, there will of course remain a larger quantity in circulation for common retail payments.

Having mentioned this proposal lately to a banker in the country, he observed, then an objection would probably be made to the introduction of any new kind of note from the mistakes it might occasion, amongst illiterate persons in particular, as was frequently the case in respect to bank post bills. As however, in these last, odd shillings are often inserted with a pen, and not printed on the note, there can be no wonder at these being sometimes overlooked, and not

merely by illiterate persons. But as to any mistake naturally arising from the difference between notes for thirty shillings and other sums, legibly printed thereon, it certainly cannot be more likely to happen, than between the one and two pound notes, or the five and ten pound ones, already in common use.

M.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING been lately made acquainted with a singular misrepresentation, which has gone forth respecting the Entomological Society, I entreat you to insert in your Magazine a short explanation of the principles upon which this yet infant society is founded.

The origin of the society, first established under the denomination of the Aurelian Society, has been faithfully set forth, together with its designs and objects, in Mr. Haworth's two publications, *Lepidoptera Britannica*, and the *Prodromus* which preceded that work. Of late, however, a fancied discovery has been made that it was projected in a schismatic mood in opposition to the Linnæan Society, and also with a design to attack, in unjustifiable criticism, the works of Mr. Donovan. All this appears to me too absurd to be received by any reflecting person, and had I not the best founded information that Mr. Donovan has entertained to the utmost extent of credulity the above ideas, and that his partizans are actively endeavouring to stop the increase of the society, and undermine its fabric, I should not have considered it necessary to give an additional explanation of the purposes, intentions, and ends, for which the Entomological Society has been established.

Far from its being an opponent to the Linnæan Society, I deem it an introductory seminary to raise future candidates for admission into that ever by me revered society. This, a short statement, I trust, will convince every one to be true.

At the head of the Entomological Society, and amongst its original promoters, are found several fellows of the Linnæan Society. These are gentlemen, who united to their studies in natural history the personal labour of collecting the insects of England. Their pursuits and habits threw them into accidental meeting, and consequently a temporary acquaintance with other practical collectors, who were as

zealous



zealous and diligent labourers in entomological hunts as themselves, but not blessed with a classical education; some indeed, ignorant of the Latin language, and confined for their information solely to Barkenbout, Martin, and other English authors. These collectors, laudably ambitious of improving the opportunities which these meetings afford, solicited the honour of a more intimate connexion; and experience pointing out the increase of British entomological acquisitions which would arise from the union of practical collectors, after a short consideration, the Entomological Society was resolved to be founded, and every person who is a practical collector, or an amateur of the science, may be admitted by ballot, and under rules now modelled to bear a great similarity to those of the Linnæan. The principal obstacle to admission is immorality of character; for an acquaintance with the languages, I have already observed, is not required. The object of the society is to unite men of a creditable degree in life, who may assist each other in the promotion of this science, and disseminate information to numbers who at present labour under the want of a liberal education, and a consequent abridgement of the means of entomological study.

The more learned members explain to their brethren the subjects of their study, and publish their discoveries; they point out at each meeting all novel acquisitions, and give appropriate names to new-discovered insects, whilst they themselves increase their own knowledge of species by the numerous specimens produced; for each collector is enabled very frequently to exhibit a new acquisition, which locality of *habitat* might have hidden from the eye of the entomological student, had not this society united such practical collectors residing in different counties. What then is there in the objects of this institution, which proposes only to encourage the practical collector, to lead on the student of moderate education to higher attainments, and to gain an extended exhibition of British insects, that can be construed into an infringement on the province of the Linnæan Society of London; or as tending to attack the works of Mr. Donovan, of whom the writer of this article has a very slight personal knowledge, which, were they nearer resident, he should be happy to advance into a cordial and intimate friendship?

C. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IF mathematicians at Cambridge never take up their grey goose quills "except to sign annual audit accounts, or to write to antiquated maidens;" if the intervals between the leaving the combination rooms and the whist parties with them are always dreary, except relieved by your Magazine; if they are vain of the reputation the boys of their college give them; and so conscious of the demerits of their compositions that it is necessary to boast of their own learning, and of the degrees which they have taken; if they are so intemperate\* as to be unable to write after dinner, and so idle that they can be amused with shooting; so unacquainted with the working of arches, as to talk of their "sinking at the haunches;" it is to be wished that their habits of life may become more mathematical, and that they may learn to praise the "lean and sallow abstinence." "Old fellows of colleges" have lately much exposed themselves, and they have been corrected; but they have yet to be convinced that "renown is not the meed of indolent repose." Philo-veritas may blush, like father Paul, at the extreme and deplorable ignorance of mankind: but the monks of colleges are not as well acquainted with the theory and practice of the construction of vaults as the monks of the middle ages. If Philo-veritas were able to excommunicate all the *pontifices* who disagree with him, and had authority to pull down all the bridges which prove the fallacy of, or if no bridges had been built but conformable, to the Emerson theory, Philo-veritas must have waded through, or have been ferried over, the Cam, and Cambridge would have had another name.

If Philo-veritas had ever seen the vaulting of King's-college Chapel, Cambridge, he would not have defended the Emerson theory of arches: if he knew any thing of the lives of the most eminent mathematicians at Cambridge, he would not have drawn his own imaginary character so far from life. He may not be able to discover the principles of Dr. David Gregory's deductions, in spite of the information which he commu-

\* It is to be lamented, that the necessity of reading the Bible, and praying at Cambridge, is dire. What meaning has the word in the sentence: *Druidarum religionem apud Gallos diræ immanitatis.*

nicates, "that the simple catenaria is of no use in determining the relations of an arch," when, at the same time, he fancies the whole Emerson theory is "legitimately deduced from a remark of Dr. Gregory:" neither may he be able to translate the parts which he quotes from Dr. Gregory into good English, although he knows the Greek alphabet; perhaps he thought proper to follow literally Horace's precept:

Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus  
Interpres.

He may not be able to understand how far the mechanical mode of determining the line of road-way by suspending weights from a chain, and the Emerson theory, agree; nor the difference between this experiment and when the weight is wholly in the links: and although he has read Mr. O. Gregory's *Mechanics*, those important parts which have been taken from professor Robson, may have escaped his observation. He may not have found out, that, exactly that part of the semi-circle which, by the Emerson theory,\* cannot be used, viz. the two sixty degrees next the springing, almost invariably compose the vaultings of the Gothic buildings; and that part, viz. the thirty degrees on each side the vertex, which, by the Emerson theory, is the only part that *can* be used, was never used by the Gothic architects. The Emerson extrados affixed to a section of the vault of King's-college Chapel, Cambridge, will be an entertaining diagram at the whist-table, to shew them how ignorant the builders of the vault of King's-college Chapel were of the Emerson theory: if miracles were not over, it might be mathematically proved by this theory, to be sustained by the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas.

Philo-veritas may not perceive that professor Robson introduced this theory into the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, with a view to shew how simply it might be confuted, and how it violated common sense and uniform experience. Philo-veritas says, that "the haunches of an arch sink;" they must be arches built after the Emerson theory, which, to be mathematically in equilibration, must literally prick the very heavens; and the haunches of which must bear as much fat mould as may be contained in the land of Philo-veritas' fat benefice. There is

another circumstance which your correspondent seems not to have discovered, that Dr. Hutton, in the letters in your Magazine, in answer to your review of his *Principles of Bridges*, and those of the *Monthly Review*, has virtually relinquished the theory; and he has left the "promised improved edition," the *nonumque prematur in annum*, "having long elapsed, to those who justly think that the mud, which so eminent a mathematician has been in, will not soil them." "It is hard to kick against the pricks."

Philo-veritas forgot to account for the catenarian arch being equally thick throughout, and at the same time having a horizontal extrados; or the amusing surprise professor Robson† gives his readers upon discovering this phenomenon. It may be hoped that Philo-veritas will examine the report again to which he alludes, particularly that part by professor Robson on Mansard roof, he will learn something respecting the "sinking at the haunches:" perhaps Dr. Milner's report may amuse him. The opinions of fifteen out of the seventeen who gave their opinions in that report, are not very flattering to the theory of equilibration. Philo-veritas, next time he writes, will do well to take the name of Pseudo-veritas. Is it intended by the disciples of the Emerson theory to assert, that Dr. Gregory pretends that the catenaria is the best form for an arch of a bridge, and that he pretends it in the passage, "*Et cujus-cunque*," &c? The enemies of the Emerson theory would rejoice to see this avowed.

In regard to the question of equal spheres, it is necessary only at present to observe, that it may be proper in pure mathematics to be positive, but in mixed mathematics it is not philosophical. The complex diagram must be very simple to any one who was acquainted with Dr. Gregory's paper: but Philo-veritas attaches no value to it, otherwise he would have discovered that the first sentence in Lapicida's quotation was nonsense, and consequently not a true translation. It might have been expected that one who had acquired reputation for learning in his college, would have been ashamed to read Dr. Gregory's paper through a translation, or at least not until he had examined it with the original: see *Ex Mechanicis*, &c. Why has not your correspondent given some

\* See page 25, *Principles of Bridges*, 2nd edition.

† See *Ency. Brit. Supp.* page 26.



information concerning abutment piers? He found it prudent not to agitate the question, as the gentlemen in the report alluded to, did in getting over the 11th question of the select committee of the House of Commons. Sir, I believe in a great measure I repeat your own sentiments, in stating that the Emerson theory does not in any way take into consideration the arch, but applies to a wall with a hole in it, composed of materials united by cement, either wholly or round the curve;\* whether an arch of any thickness is to be placed in this hole† remains to be explained. Through the whole of the Principles of Bridges, except in the last ten lines of the last page, the word *voussoir* is not mentioned; and then, in the dictionary, merely to state that there are such things. Dr. Hutton's definition of an arch, viz. "an opening of a bridge through which, or under which, the water passes;" establishes the opinion which is universally held of the theory, that nothing more is required than a curved intrados, or mathematical arch, or arch of no thickness. Hence it is a mis-nomer to call the Emerson theory, a theory of the equilibration of arches: it is literally, when applied to bridges, a theory of the form of the fat mould, &c. on the extradoses of the arches of bridges. If Mr. Mylne's practice, in regard to the *voussoirs*, be just, and Mr. Atwood, and the French philosophers, are not deplorably ignorant, the Emerson theorists have to begin again upon a new series of intradoses for their walls.‡

The defenders of the Emerson theory, it may be apprehended, are unacquainted that the word extrados, as applied to arches, has but one meaning: it is probable their errors may have arisen originally from a misconception which they now think proper to maintain. If Philo-veritas will condescend to clear up any of the inconsistencies of the true theory,

\* See the diagrams, and explanation, in Emerson's Mechanics.

† And if of any thickness, whether equally thick throughout, or whether the intrados of the Emerson wall is the extrados of an arch of equilibration, to be guessed by the mason?

‡ How is it that the wonder of this theory, viz. the curve for a horizontal extrados, approaches so near to a semi circle, and differs so materially from an ellipse; and the properties approach so nearly to those of an ellipse, and differ so materially from those of a semi-circle? Are not the details as curious as the results in the 5th Prop. Principles of Bridges?

Lapicida will be obliged; he is not desirous of having an account of the amours of a college, that being the only part of the history left out. Lapicida has always been of opinion, however the lives of some few of the "old fellows" of the universities may have deviated from the stoic regimen, that they never forget to maintain the characters of gentlemen. The Lapicidæ, and the Lignicidæ, are an obstinate race: no persuasion can induce them to adopt what is diametrically opposite to experience and practice; and they presume to assert, in opposition to the learning of the schools, that they can discover what is false, though they cannot exactly define what is true. The publication on arches, &c. was not referred to through friendship to the author, as Philo-veritas insinuates; but now still more so, as the dire Philo-veritatis acumen, without having any knowledge of it, has already devoted it to those purposes from which the reputation of the Monthly Magazine will preserve his own farrago. Lapicida has seen the article "Bridge" in the New Cyclopædia, in which he finds the following notable passage:—"A mere arch constructed in this way, viz. according to De la Hire, Belidor, Varignon, Parent, other French philosophers, and Mr. Atwood, would remain in *equilibrio* as long as the constituent *voussoirs* had liberty to slide without friction down the respective inclined planes on which they lay:" and among other extraordinary lights thrown upon their theory, "that the *voussoirs* of such arches must be cut to different oblique angles." He then ejaculates: "But even this is not all! architects contrive to have the butting side of their wedges (*voussoirs*) so rough, as to occasion a great deal of friction between them." These architects must have been the workmen who told Philo-veritas that arches sink at their haunches, or it must be a new precept established on purpose for the Emerson theory.\* Lapicida cannot but suspect, when he observes the industry which has been displayed in the historical part of this article, and the number of bridges which are brought into view, that the former part was intended as a body of practical evidence to confute the Emerson theory, and that the theoretical account was intended, ironically, to further that object.

LAPICIDA.

\* The authorities in favour of the Emerson theory, will remind many of your readers of the story of Elizabeth, Betsey, and Bess.

For

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

WALKS IN BERKSHIRE. By MR. JAMES MORRIS BREWER. No. IV.—*Containing a Visit to the antient Vindonum of the Romans.*

(Concluded from vol. 29, page 527.)

It would be trite to expatiate on the sensations with which the traveller approaches the desolate site, and mouldering outlines, of a once populous, gay, and formidable city. On this occasion, perhaps, most men are subject to the same course of ideas, and are agitated by similar feelings of regret, despondency, and wonder. Through labyrinths of woodland and ill-beaten roads, now familiar only to the hind, though once traversed by throngs of the polished conquerors of England, and their dependants, I trod, with increasing ardor, and believed the object of our expedition yet distant, when my companion suddenly arrested my progress, by exclaiming, "We are there!" It was even so. On this rough road, where scarce a dozen feet tread during the whole of a summer's day, and amid these wild and tangled branches, which almost forbid the traveller's approach, we were close beside the potent, the august city, from which Constantius issued his edicts to a trembling and subdued people.

Silchester (which is really in the county of Hants, though immediately on the confines of Berkshire) is supposed to have been the *Vindonum* of the Romans. The occurrence of a supposition on this subject must appear surprising when we consider the former extent of the city, but such is the effect of ages on a mere record of stone and mortar, that the original appellation is, in fact, conjectural, though the most ingenious and industrious antiquaries concur in believing the Roman *Vindonum* to have occupied this site.

Following the lead of this probable conjecture, we find that the city was built by Constantius, son of Constantine the Great, and that the founder sowed corn on the intended ground-plot of his city,\* with a view of shielding the future

inhabitants from the miseries of poverty and degradation. If so, a propitiatory offering has seldom been made with less success.

While the Roman empire continued to derive strength from a simplicity and purity of internal arrangement, *Vindonum* maintained its consequence, and was deemed one of the chief provincial cities constructed and inhabited by the masters of the world. But the Romans, though so enterprising and military a people, were unable to exist in their British provinces without the support of the parent country. They made a faint effort to establish in *Vindonum* an independent authority, but the endeavour was futile, and the "barbarous Britons" took a triumphant possession of the city, so strongly fortified and so long tenanted by their invaders. The Britons termed their new acquisition *Caer Segont* (the city of the Segontians,) and this was the spot selected for the inauguration of the chivalrous and mighty king Arthur. But the prosperity of the city while under British dominion was short-lived. A fresh horde of sanguinary visitors, under the banners of Saxony, poured on the afflicted islanders, and *Caer Segont* was one of the first strong-holds against which they directed their arms. While defended by those who laid the foundation, the walls of *Vindonum* proved impregnable. But the aboriginal Britons (fond as are their descendants of the boast of freedom,) seem to have been born for slavery. Useless were the mighty towers and embattled gateways of the Romans. The Saxons prevailed; and, as a token of their victory, they razed the city to the ground, dismantled its fortifications, and tried to level entirely the massive walls formed by Constantius; but even the destruction of these was too severe a task for their industry and patience, although the Romans were equally exposed to danger and interruption when they heaped together the ponderous quarry of materials, and embattled the outlines of the city. Since the ravages of the Saxons, all hints at population have abandoned the devoted spot; and the shepherd and his dog, or the casual stranger, led thither by curiosity and

of corn on the ground whereon the city was built." Seldom have three grains of seed produced such an abundant crop as these, when assisted by the manure of a modern annotator's ingenuity.

\* What a strange propensity mankind possess to enlarge on the particulars of a story as it passes through their hands! Modern writers on the subject of this antient city, assert that the emperor Constantius scattered grain completely round the traces of the walls, as an omen of their perpetuity. But Ninnius, on whose authority the anecdote solely rests, says, in explicit language, that Constantius merely "sowed three grains



pity, possess uncontested power over the districts once defended with streams of Roman and of British blood.

I have described the first view of the majestic fragments of *Vindonum* as bursting on the traveller while he threads the mazes of obscure and embowered lanes. The prospect is truly impressive and surprising. We see a wall, in some places still nearly twenty feet high, and through the whole boundary of the city twenty-four feet in thickness, half-veiled by towering oaks which have taken root even in the firm cement of the ponderous wall itself. The slow process of vegetation, which has tinted the stone with green, and created a little forest in the place once occupied by battlements and coping, is very nearly the whole alteration that has been effected since the hour in which the Saxons ravaged the city, and reduced the pride of its fortified barrier to a mere monument of the instability of local grandeur.

The Romans were judiciously attached (as the situation of antient Rome might suffice to prove,) to an elevated site for their most important cities. In attention to this habitual predilection, *Vindonum* was placed on the apex of a cluster of hills, whose summits appear to have been rendered artificially level for the accommodation of the military settlers. The city was built in the form of a parallelogram 2600 by 2000 feet, and was entirely surrounded by a wall of the thickness mentioned above, and of a very considerable height, though its precise degree of elevation cannot now be ascertained. Four gateways opened to the city, the situations of which are still distinctly marked, and show that the entrances were placed exactly at the four cardinal points. The foundation of the walls consists of regular layers of large flat stones, and the walls are composed of rubble-stone, flints, and pebbles, held together by a bed of strong cement. The stones and flints are not arranged with any uniformity of method, but are variously placed in the cement, at different parts of the wall.

Still, for an indeterminate distance, a similarity of arrangement appears to have been preserved, as if certain specified proportions of the structure had been allotted to the task of a particular band of artificers, and each band had its peculiar plan of workmanship.

The extent of the wall is nearly two English miles, and round the whole was

a deep ditch, or fosse, a great part of which is now filled with the ruins of the walls. Beyond the ditch was constructed the external vallum, which may still be easily traced, and which is, in many places, fifteen or sixteen feet high. On the western side of the walls is an embankment, thrown up in a semi-circular form, with a ditch beyond it. This bank is of a considerable height, and was evidently constructed for the defence of the city.

On the north-east, at some small distance from the city wall, are the remains of an amphitheatre, which are now used as a yard for the cattle of a neighbouring farmer!

A street, thirty feet in width, extends from each gate to the opposite entrance, and the traces of various subordinate passages are still to be observed towards the approach of harvest in dry seasons, when the corn (probably from the circumstance of the pavement of the streets still remaining entire, on which lie heaped the materials of the houses razed by the Saxons) fails, and the examiner may clearly ascertain the width and direction of each smaller avenue once trodden by the Roman inhabitants.

From the very retired character of the neighbourhood, the walls have escaped with singular good fortune from all other dilapidations than such slow hints at fragility as are the inevitable consequences of a lengthened age. The whole of the remains appear now in the same state as when visited by Camden. That most industrious antiquary mentions an aperture or passage, underneath the southern wall, through which he could scarcely pass, in consequence of the heaps of rubbish which incumbered the former private avenue of the garrison. This passage (called *Onion's hole*) presents exactly the same aspect at the present day. Indeed, it would almost appear that the various generations of the moderns have concurred in treating these ruins with tenderness and respect; for, between two and three hundred years back, a church and farm-house (both mentioned by Camden as recent erections) were constructed near the eastern entrance. These are both remaining, and I found them to be composed of brick. Now, as such immense quantities of useful materials were contained close at hand, in the fragments of the Roman walls, it seems difficult to discover any other motive for the founder of these buildings preferring

preferring the use of brick, which must have been procured at much trouble and expense, than a respectful regard for the melancholy, yet august, memorials of a remote and interesting period.

But if on the one hand, it would appear that the relics have been treated with forbearance, it is most certain that on the other, they have not been investigated with due zeal and perseverance. Camden mentions an inscription found here, which was conveyed to London, and placed in the garden of lord Burleigh. And since the time of Camden, the foundation of a large structure supposed to have been a temple, was discovered near the middle of the city, within a spacious square, formed partly by the intersection of the two principal streets. Roman coins are continually thrown to the surface, by the least cursory deviation of the plough, and found by the peasants, who term them (in allusion to a fancied giant) Onion's pennies. But all these assurances of the soil within the walls containing a vast hoard of antiquarian treasures, are insufficient to stimulate the proprietor of the spot to an activity of research; and he is contented to let the ground (about 100 acres) to a farmer, possessed of very little more feeling than the clod over which he drives his horses.\*

Recollecting the great value which the Romans placed on water, and how very scrupulous they were as to the purity and salubrious qualities of that used at their tables, I searched, with some interest, into the character of the rivulets on the confines of Vindonum, and found that the city had, in fact, been supplied by a spring of most inviting delicacy, which still pours its clear and bubbling torrent into the incumbered fosse.

Respecting so vast (and to them incomprehensible) a ruin, it may be supposed that the natives entertain fabulous and extravagant opinions. They, indeed, suppose that the city was inhabited during its prosperity by giants: and a person, who thought himself more intelligent than his neighbours, informed me that these giants were of Hebrew origin, and that there was no history extant which mentioned the city, except

one written at the time of the giants in the Greek language.

It is also a current opinion, that the city was impervious to all modes of assault, except the danger of conflagration; and that brands, accordingly, were fastened to birds, who settled on the city, and spread a flame throughout its buildings. A very credulous antiquary might almost believe that this latter circumstance has some connexion with traditionary fact, and that the strength of the out-works had really repelled every endeavor of the Saxons, until they cast torches over the walls, and added the horrors of conflagration to the fury of their external attack.

The modern name of Vindonum (Silchester,) Camden supposes to signify "the great city." But it appears, from later critics, that the word *Sil* or *Sel*, was understood to mean a hill, or elevation. It would, therefore, seem more likely that the compound term Silchester, was intended to express "the high city," or "the city on the hill;" a form of designation supported, as we have seen, by the local circumstances of antient Vindonum.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

*JOURNAL of a WINTER TOUR through several of the MIDLAND COUNTIES of ENGLAND, performed in 1810.*

(Concluded from p. 546, vol. 29.)

I RODE the following morning, the weather being fine, although the ground was yet covered with snow, from Rippon to Hack-fall, a distance of seven miles. The many minute and poetical descriptions which have been given of this celebrated pleasure-ground, would have induced me to omit mentioning it altogether, had I not happened to visit it under a novel and not uninteresting aspect. The feathered tribes had all fled to warmer climates; the little temples were shut up and deserted; there were no traces of pleasure-parties; and in many places the trees were stript of all their honors. But the water-falls were swelled by the snows; many firs covered the sides of the mountains; and the whole wore an air of solitude far from displeasing. The tops of the laurels, and other evergreens, that shaded the walks, bore a thick outward coating of snow; but there was no appearance of winter underneath: and the clusters of red berries, which hung from their branches all capped with crystal, recalled to my mind the lines of our bard:

\* At the door of the farm-house, a horse-block is constructed of a portion of the shaft of a Roman column, on the top of which is placed the mutilated fragment of a capital. Both of these were discovered near that central square which is supposed to have been the site of a temple.



"For every shrub, and every blade of grass,  
 And every pointed thorn, seemed wrought in  
 glass;  
 In pearls and rubies rich the hawthorns  
 shew,  
 While through the ice the crimson berries  
 glow;  
 The thick-sprung reeds which watery marshes  
 yield,  
 Seemed polished lances in a hostile field;  
 The stag in limpid currents, with surprise,  
 Sees crystal branches on his forehead rise;  
 The spreading oak, the beech, and tow'ring  
 pine,  
 Glazed over, in the freezing æther shine;  
 The frightened birds the rattling branches  
 shun,  
 Which wave and glitter in the distant sun."

A general idea of Hack-fall, which has been said to combine the beauties of Matlock and the Leasowes, may be obtained, by conceiving a rivulet falling in cascades down a narrow dell, betwixt two steep hills richly covered with wood, and interspersed with temples and ruins. From the top of one of these eminences may be seen a wide view of the North Riding of Yorkshire, bounded by distant hills.

Hack-fall lies about four or five miles from the beautiful seat of its proprietor, Studleigh Park, which I entered at the northern gate, close to the house. After riding about half a mile through a lawn, I descended to a fine sheet of water, on the borders of which, even winter wore the look of spring. Studleigh Park is certainly highly cultivated; nature has done much, and art more, in contributing towards its beauty. There are fine sloping hills covered with wood, and interspersed with temples; banqueting-houses, cold baths, and seats planted to catch noble prospects: and below are smooth lakes, and imitations of the best remains of ancient sculpture. Nevertheless, I cannot help differing from all travellers, by decidedly condemning the taste of it to be vile. Here all is art, and no nature; the principal sheet of water is divided into three compartments, resembling a moon, and a crescent on each side of it. In the exact centre of these are dripping figures of Galen, Esculapius, and Niobe: corresponding figures are placed opposite to the half-moons on the banks—the Dying Gladiator, and the Wrestlers; while this abominable piece of Dogget-work, is supplied with water from a broad ribbon of a cascade not better than a mill-dam. Opposite, on the other side, is a temple of Piety, containing of all things in the world, a bust of Nero:—a bust of Spi-

rosa might have been just as suitable. The whole is wretched. I would not give the crag a mile below Knaresborough, for five hundred such trumpery productions. I must mention in justice, that the little bronze figure of the Venus of Medicis, placed in the banqueting-house, is the most elegant imitation of that celebrated statue I have ever seen in England.

Turning away in disgust from the boasted beauties of Studleigh, we soon arrive at a real beauty—the venerable ruin of Fountains's Abbey. This is unquestionably the finest ruin in England. It stands in a sequestered valley, near to which a modest river steals along between woods and rocks. Nothing has fallen to ruin in Fountains's Abbey, excepting the roof and some of the windows. The chancel, the choir, the cloisters, the dormitory, the kitchen, the refectory, the chapter-house, and the charnel-house, are all nearly entire; and in some places the plaister remains on the walls, painted so as to resemble large red stones nicely joined together. Fountains's Abbey is a Gothic building: it was formerly enriched with ample revenues; and the Percy family, many of whom are here buried, were considered as its chief benefactors. It was founded in 1132 by Thurstan, archbishop of York; and an inscription over one of the gates mentions its having been finished in the year 1202, seventy years from its foundation: the length of the aisle is three hundred and sixty feet, and the cloister garden is entire.

Riding on from Fountains's Abbey, I passed through Ripley and Lower Harrogate; and stopping all night at a small inn four miles beyond the latter place, arrived next morning in Leeds.

After resting some days, I again took horse, and travelled through Wakefield, which I have described in a former tour to Barnsley, a wretched ugly little town, where I got a bad breakfast. Sandal Castle lies in the way within a mile of Wakefield, well known to be celebrated for a famous battle between the White and Red Roses. From Barnsley, I proceeded to Wentworth Castle, where I was led through the picture-gallery, though in a great hurry, by the house-keeper, who had more important business in hand—the making of jellies and blamanges. Wentworth Castle is a family seat of the Stafford family, and stands nobly on the summit of a hill covered with old trees. The grounds

are finely laid out: but alas! this was not the time of year for perceiving their beauties. The gallery contains some of the best paintings both of old and modern masters. One in particular struck me in going along: Swindlers drawing out a Card. There are many beautiful Views in Switzerland. Here too is to be seen a fine portrait of the celebrated lord Stafford on horseback; and another picture representing three kings, all said to be of the Stafford family. Visitors are also shewn a room, called Queen Anne's room, where there is a table and mirror-frame, both of solid silver.

Regretting that the opportunity of remaining in the gallery was so extremely short, I pushed on to Wentworth House, the noble palace of earl Fitzwilliam, and arrived in time to get a good view of the paintings. These are most valuable, being the *elite* of all the best masters. The chief of them are as follows: Jason killing the Dragon, by Salvator Rosa; Cupid Sleeping, by Guido; a Magdalen, by Titian; Bacchus, by sir Joshua Reynolds; Madona and Child, by Raphael: there are likewise several good pictures by Ostade, Teniers, and Domenichino. In other apartments are portraits of Charles I. and his queen Henrietta; of archbishop Laud; and of the celebrated lord Stafford dictating to his Secretary. In a large ball-room there are bronze figures of the Apollo Belvidere; the Venus de Medicis; the Antinous; and a Contemplating Philosopher, and two Dying Gladiators. Over the hall door are suspended a surprisingly broad pair of elk's horns, brought from lord Fitzwilliam's Irish estates. Within this noble mansion it will give every visitor pleasure to see an elegant and comfortable chapel: as well to hear that prayers are performed here every evening, when the family are at home. The chief object of attention in the grounds, is an elegant mausoleum to the memory of the marquis of Rockingham. The inscription is good, but too long: an inscription, like an epitaph, should be of such dimensions as that he who runs may read.

By the time I entered Rotherham it was quite dark; so that I had just time to take a hasty dinner, and fill up my day's pleasure by going to the play. A strolling party were performing some wretched piece, by desire of the Tickhill volunteers. The chief character, by the two brushes which ran from his ears to

his chin, might have been well calculated for the part of Don Ferolos Whiskerandos. The music was that to which a bear would dance: and what little wit there was, seemed not ill fitted for a company which might be supposed would witness such a spectacle. One man sung a song betwixt the play and the farce, in the character of a cake-seller: each verse ended with the genteel burthen of—"All my eye and Betty Martin." One, and one only, of the stanzas remains in my memory:

"The ladies they like bride-cake,  
And of this I'm sure and sartin,  
If they say they don't like the men,  
It's all my eye and Betty Martin!"

The next morning I arose before light, and reached Worksop to breakfast. At the end of the town, which is quite uninteresting, a lodge indicates the entrance to Worksop Manor, a seat of the Norfolk family. It is a much more magnificent mansion than the ridiculous piece of mock-antique Arundel Castle in its repaired state, to which the present duke gives the preference as a residence. The front is three hundred feet in length, not quite so noble as that of Wentworth House. In the centre is a portico of six columns of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a pediment which is crowned with statues. The park is about eight miles in circumference.

Within, the furniture, portraits, and other decorations, are all in the old style: hangings and beds of crimson damask, and of sky-blue velvet; the history of Joseph in tapestry of Brussels, and rich Indian scenery in that of the Gobelins. There is a fine allegorical fresco painting of the Arts and Sciences, in a gallery, by Le Breuger; a beautiful portrait of a duchess of Milan: many fine paintings, chiefly by Vandyke; the chief of which is Cain slaying Abel: and in a word, all the blood of all the Howards, preserved in the veins of the proprietors of its different portions, who frown along the deserted galleries, some in armour, some in whisks; and those of a still later date, in their large wigs, and square shoes.

Welbeck, my next object, a seat and residence of the duke of Portland, stands about five miles from Worksop Manor. It is a poor shabby old place; but within, the seat of elegance and hospitality. I was received most courteously by a housekeeper, who regretted her inability to conduct me through the house, the family being at home, and all the rooms occupied. My curiosity was consequently



quently only gratified by the view of a Gothic library, which is not yet finished. This place was formerly a religious house of the Augustine friars. The park contains many old trees, particularly the celebrated Greendale oak, with a road cut through the trunk, and bearing one branch, which alone indicates its being still in life.

From Welbeck I rode on to Clumber, and was there repaid for my late disappointment, the family having fortunately left the house to go to London only the preceding day, and all the rich furniture being still uncovered. Clumber combines magnificence and comfort, more than any nobleman's mansion in England. The whole house is richly carpeted; the railings of the stair-cases curiously wrought and gilt in the shapes of crowns, with tassels hanging down between them from cords twisted in knots and festoons. All the bed rooms are decorated with superb furniture; beds in the form of tents and pavilions, curtains twisted in graceful foldings, large portable mirrors, ceilings elegantly finished, Turkey carpetings, inlaid cabinets, and time-pieces mounted with classical taste. There is a library, a music-room, and an elegant chapel with windows of stained glass. From the duchess's dressing-room is seen a fine view of the sheet of water terminated by a bridge, which forms one of the summer beauties of the place. The duke's private study is as complete a *boudoir* as can well be imagined. In this princely abode the writer of romance might enrich his fancy, and the poet imagine himself wandering through an enchanted palace: nor are nobler specimens of the arts here wanting. It would be tedious to enumerate the paintings of the best ancient and modern artists which adorn the walls of Clumber; there are an *Orator*, by Rembrandt; two small pieces, representing *Wild Scenes*, with *Shepherds*, by *Salvator Rosa*; a *Lion and Wild Boar*, by *Rubens*; and *Two Boys*, by *Gainsborough*: all admirable pictures. In the collection are paintings by *Vandyke*, *Canaletti*, *Rubens*, *Battoni*, *Sneyders*, *Old John*, *Wouverman*, *Teniers*, *Claude*, and *Van Huysum*. Of the latter may be observed a *Flower Piece*, with a dew-drop exquisitely resting on a tulip-leaf. One room is adorned with seven paintings in water colors, brought from the ruins of *Herculaneum*. In the chapel there is a *Dead Christ and Mary*, after *Raphael*. The larger dining-room, a magnificent apartment, which could easily accom-

modate 150 guests, is hung round with appropriate paintings of fish and fruits, by the best masters in each of these departments. Every thing reflects the highest credit on the taste displayed in the accommodations and ornaments found in this delightful retreat.

The last of the dukeries is *Thoresby*, formerly a seat of the duke of Kingston, but now possessed by Mr. *Pierrepoint*. There are no paintings of any consequence in this mansion; and the only object worthy of notice is a marble saloon with beautiful columns, a tessellated pavement, and lamps in candelabras. Having thus made good use of my time by completing, in one winter's day, the tour of these four seats, I rode forward to *Ollerton*, where I was annoyed for the rest of the evening, by riders boasting of their horses, their employers, and their consequence at inns.

The next morning I breakfasted at *Newark*, which stands on an island formed by two branches of the *Trent*, which re-unite their streams a little below it. The castle was built by *King Stephen*; and here *King John* died. Near *Newark* is found a kind of stone, which forms a composition used as a substitute for stucco-work. My next stage was *Grant-ham*, from which place I rode forward to *Belvoir Castle*; but, unfortunately, on arriving there in the dark, I found the whole of the inn occupied by servants belonging to the gentlemen visitors of the duke of Rutland: I found it necessary to go round two miles before I could reach an inn. To add to my misfortunes I lost my way; and not until I had wandered about in the snow, leading my horse for a couple of hours, did I reach the little comfortable hospitable inn of *Knipton*.

Early next morning I walked to the castle, which stands proudly on a commanding eminence, from which the flat country is distinctly seen extending many miles. Great improvements are carrying on, but the new rooms are paltry: when compared internally, as the residence of peers, *Clumber* is a palace—*Belvoir* a pig-sty. The collection of paintings is small, but very choice: here is a fine *Peter denying Christ*, by *M. Angelo*; and other master-pieces, by *Salvator Rosa* and *Lucca Giordano*; nor must I omit the original design of the window in *New College*, the work of *sir Joshua Reynolds*. A full-length portrait of *Henry VIII.* by *Hans Holbein*, is said to be extremely valuable.

Getting as quickly as I could move over a vile, cross country, I arrived in Stamford, abounding in churches and antiquities, in time to run out to Burleigh, and inspect the collection before the close of day. Lord Exeter's collection has been highly extolled; and it is always with distrust and reluctance that an individual should oppose the public voice, yet I cannot avoid expressing my opinion that this celebrated assortment is more numerous than select. With the exception of the wonderful Saviour's Head, by Carlo Dolce; a Holy Family, by Raphael; and one or two other pieces; the rest are either uninteresting as to their subjects, or the works of second-rate masters. Rubens's coarse figures, dancing with their heads all on a level, and having a broad light cast full in front, or Carlo Maratte's cold insipid performances, meet the eye in every apartment. Here are some ceilings finely painted with mythological subjects, representing Heaven and Tartarus. Among the curiosities, I observed a magnificent state bed, and casts of the oxen of different counties.

I slept at Wantford, where the inn is good, and so it ought, for the charges are enormous.

My next day's journey commenced with an excursion to Peterborough; where I got a good and cheap breakfast. The ancient monastery of this place was founded in the seventh century. It was destroyed by the Danes; and being rebuilt by King Edgar, continued a mitred abbey until 1541, when Henry VIII. converted it into a cathedral and bishop's see: the cathedral has the finest front perhaps in England, next to the elevation of York Minster. Near the gate is the portrait of an old sexton, who buried two queens. The tomb of Queen Catherine, Henry VIII.'s first wife, is marked by a brass plate. There are many figures of abbots; and a curious table, containing the names of all the abbots and bishops in chronological order. But the chief curiosity is a tomb-stone lately dug up, bearing date of the year 870: it is in the form of a small house.

I had now nearly completed my plan of seeing every thing interesting on the road. I rode through Yaxley, where there are extensive barracks; Stilton, celebrated for its cheese; Huntingdon, which had formerly fifteen churches; and stopt for the night at Godmanchester, a mile beyond this place. The next morning my way lay through Caxton and Royston to Wade's Mill, near Ware:

and the day afterwards being Sunday, I got early in the morning to Waltham Abbey, where I attended the morning service. Waltham Abbey stands a mile from Waltham Cross, and to the east of the great road. Waltham Cross is one of the memorials of Edward I. to his queen; a beautiful Gothic structure in high preservation. The church at Waltham Abbey is raised on the site of the old monastery. It was founded in 1062 by Harold, afterwards king of England; nothing now remains of it but a gate and bridge. Here Crammer proposed the measure of consulting the Universities on the propriety of Henry VIII.'s divorce.

The way from hence to the metropolis extends through a line of delightful villages; and is one of the best approaches to London. Enfield Highway, Scotland Green, Edmonton, Tottenham, Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, Dalston, Kingsland, Islington, afford a noble proof of the opulence and taste of the inhabitants of London, in presenting a succession of elegant villas, terraces, and ornamental cottages.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### ACCOUNT of the FEJEE ISLANDS.

[From the Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser.]

ON the 7th of October last, which was shortly after the arrival at the Feejes of the Favourite, Capt. Campbell, Mr. Thomas Smith, his second officer, was unexpectedly made prisoner by the natives, with seven others of the ship's company, and remained nine days in captivity; during which interval he experienced and witnessed horrors, from his narrative of which the following account is accurately deduced.

It begins with stating, that on the 7th of October he went from Sandalwood Bay round to the Bay of Highlea, with three boats, in quest of Sandalwood, one of which, the ship's long-boat, he commanded; another, a whale-boat, was under the command of a Mr. Lockerby, formerly chief officer of the American ship, Jenny; and the third, under Mr. Graham, who fortunately returned laden to the vessel in time to escape the calamities that fell upon the former two. At Highlea he heard that Bullandam, the chief of the district of Boya, was expected with a force to make war upon the island of Taffere or Taffea, and that it was the intention of the Highleans



to aid his enterprise. The next morning the two boats prepared to return to the vessel, but were cut off by Bullandam's fleet of canoes, 140 in number, orderly advancing in a semicircle; and finding it impossible to pass them, it was considered as advisable to bear up to the fleet, hoping by such display of confidence to preserve the lives of the crews. When within hail they were ordered to advance; but the whale boat was prevented by a large canoe bearing down and running aboard, cutting her in two. Mr. Lockerby and the crew were picked up and made prisoners, and Mr. Smith and the long boat's people were made prisoners likewise. The captors were about to dispatch some of the people with their spears and clubs, but were prevented by the chief commanding the canoe, until the superior chief should be consulted. When presented to Bullandam, he proposed to employ them in his intended assault against Taffere, in which he proposed to himself much assistance from their muskets; and seemed much disappointed when informed that the powder was spoilt, and the guns useless. He had no wish, however, to commit any personal injury on his prisoners; but on the contrary, shewed some attention to Mr. Smith, whom he respected as an officer, and generally invited to accompany him when he went on shore, always endeavouring to sooth his apprehensions, and quiet his solicitude of returning with his companions to the ship, by an assurance that as soon as the island of Taffere was subjugated, and its inhabitants destroyed, he would employ all his subjects in procuring wood for the vessel, to which they should be returned in safety.

On the 11th of October, the junction of forces being thoroughly arranged, an immense fleet of canoes sailed from Highlea for the expedition, and having a fresh head-wind, the canoes were set to windward by poles, at the rate of three knots an hour. At night this formidable armament came to, round the north-east part of the island; and Bullandam took Mr. Smith on shore, to pass the night with him; his night guard consisting of ten men armed with spears and arrows.

Early in the morning of the 12th the whole of the army returned to their canoes, which, on a signal from Bullandam, set forward in complete order; and in about three in the afternoon the fleet anchored abreast of a village in Taffere,

the van coming to close action with a fleet belonging to the island.

The attack was made with arrows at a distance; and as the canoes of Taffere maintained their position, they soon closed, when a desperate and stubborn conflict with spears commenced. The islanders, however, at length gave way to numbers very far superior, and to escape an otherwise certain destiny all leaped into the water, and swam towards the shore, from which a division of Bullandam's fleet was endeavouring to cut them off. The canoes were taken possession of, with only one captive, an unfortunate boy, who being presented to the relentless chief, was ordered to be slaughtered, as it was his determination that not a single life should be spared. This ruthless sentence was immediately executed with a club, three blows from which the youthful sufferer endured, and then expired: the body was afterwards given into the charge of an attendant, to be roasted for the chief and his principal associates. The horrors that immediately succeeded the defeat, the most sensible imagination can but faintly represent. A massacre was determined on; and as the men had escaped the fury of their conquerors by flight, the women and children became the chief object of search; on which mission a canoe was dispatched, and unhappily the fatal discovery was very soon made. On a signal from the shore numbers landed, and a hut was set fire to, probably as a signal for the work of destruction to commence. Within a cluster of mangroves the devoted wretches had taken sanctuary; many might undoubtedly have secured themselves by accompanying the flight of their vanquished husbands and relatives, could they have consented to a separation from their helpless children, who were no less devoted than themselves. A dreadful yell was the forerunner of the assault; the ferocious monsters rushed upon them with their clubs, and without regard to sex or infancy, promiscuously butchered all. Some who still had life and motion were treated as dead bodies, which were mostly dragged to the beach by one of their limbs, and through the water into the canoes; their groans were disregarded, and their unheeded protracted sufferings were still more hurtful to the feelings of humanity than even the general massacre itself had been. Among the slaughtered were some few men whose age perhaps had prevented their

their flight; but, in fact, so sudden and so dreadful was the consternation that succeeded the defeat of the unhappy natives of Taffere, as no doubt to paralyse the minds of the wretched creatures, when prompt consideration could alone be serviceable to their deplorable condition. The conquerors appeared to anticipate with inordinate delight, the festival with which this sad event had gratified their horrible expectation. Forty-two bodies were extended on one platform in Bullandam's canoe; and one of these, a young female, appearing most to attract his attention, he desired that his second in command would have it laid by for themselves.

The Tafferians being wholly defeated and dispersed, the island was taken possession of by Bullandam's forces, which were very numerous. This principal chief invited Mr. Smith on shore, as he seemed inclined to shew him favour; and Mr. Smith declares it to be one of the most beautiful places he had ever seen: the houses, in number about a hundred, ranged on the declivity of a hill, interspersed with cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and other trees, and each house defended with a wall of piled stone. The buildings were however all set fire to by Bullandam's order; and Mr. Smith becoming solicitous for his release, was informed by the chief, that as soon as all the victims were devoured, he should be set at liberty with his companions. The dead bodies were got into the canoes, and the whole fleet left Taffere on their return to the main island, where many others joined in the horrible festivity, which was conducted with rude peals of acclamation. Mr. Smith was on this occasion also taken on shore by the great chief, and here had again to experience a detestable spectacle. The bodies had been dismembered of their limbs, which were suspended on the boughs of trees in readiness for cookery; and afterwards part of a human leg was offered to Mr. Smith, who had never broke his fast for five days. The offer he rejected with abhorrence; and upon his captors appearing astonished at the refusal, he gave them to understand, that if he ate of human flesh he would instantly die. They were satisfied with this excuse, and continued their abominable festivity the whole night.

On the 15th, the chief in the canoe that captured Mr. Smith's boat, applied to Bullandam for the prisoners, and the

long boat, in order to return them to their ship, declaring his intention to demand three whale teeth and twelve hatchets for their ransom; but this proposal was not then attended to. Twenty or thirty men then arrived at the place of rendezvous, each bringing a basket of human flesh half roasted; which mode, Mr. Smith learnt, they took to preserve it. The day of deliverance at length approached from a captivity the most afflicting, from a diversity of causes that man could be exposed to; and after enduring it nine days, and totally fasting, he was at length turned over to the charge of the chief of Niri, with orders to demand the ransom for himself, and six of his companions. But previous to quitting the voracious party, a new incident of cruelty occurred. One of the unfortunate inhabitants of Taffere had swam from his distressed island to the main, but was perceived as soon as he gained the shore, and was in consequence pursued by a multitude, armed with bows and arrows, spears and clubs: the pursuit terminated with the life of the wretched fugitive, whose body presented a new source of exultation and cannibal festivity.

On the 16th, Mr. Smith was restored to his overjoyed shipmates, with all his companions except two, one of whom was Mr. Lockerby, who were afterwards indebted for their rescue to a determined perseverance in the captain, his officers, and people, which was highly creditable and meritorious. Mr. Smith, Mr. Lockerby, and all the others, had been repeatedly on the very point of assassination, to which these people seem to possess no kind of repugnance whatsoever, but on the contrary, it appears their chief object of delight. Their determined obstinacy in effecting every thing they attempt, can alone be equalled by the extraordinary precision of their arrangements, which are planned methodically, and executed with an energy and calmness that surprise even an European; with strength of body they possess a thorough contempt of danger, and a heedlessness of pain. Their present conqueror, Bullandam, has already become terrible, and bids fair to possess himself of the sole sovereignty of the islands. But though implacable and sanguinary in his resentments, yet we are assured that in his disposition, strong traces of kindness were perceivable towards all except the enemies of his arms.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"THE age of chivalry is gone," but the age of back-sword, boxing, &c. &c. is not. Surely if we must have sports, the sports of chivalry are preferable, far preferable, to those.

I did not expect to see an advocate for "back-sword or single-stick playing," in your Magazine for June last, page 416. Whatever may be I. B.'s opinion of the game in question, it is looked upon here, by the sober and rational part of the county at least, as altogether beneath the employment of rational beings, and fit only for American savages, to whose sports it may, in all probability, bear a strong resemblance. Sir, I conceive there is, in these times, already too much disposition in the human mind to foster a martial spirit in Europe; and, whilst so able a wielder of the sceptre of blood rules the Continent, it is likely to continue; but the true interests of man lie not in the mutual destruction of his species.

How back-sword may even be made subservient to the cause of war, must be left to abler hands to determine. I have however heard it whispered, that our notorious boxers are not often courageous in the field of battle. Perhaps the difficulty of accounting for this will not be great: in boxing, they fight merely for themselves; in the field of battle, for their country: and, as they are not in the same predicament, feel not the same ardour. May we not therefore apply the same argument to the back-sword-player.

Back-sword is, I am afraid, too nearly allied to bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and boxing. So far from encouraging these sports, it is certainly the duty of every lover of peace and good order, to discountenance them as much as possible; not perhaps by legislative enactments, but by turning the minds of the rising generation into more useful channels; by diffusing more extensively the means of acquiring a sense of religious and moral obligation; by schools; and, last and best of all, by our own examples.

Ultimately, I think there can be no doubt, but that single-stick playing, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and the numerous *et cetera* of American savage sport, including even hunting, will give way to a closer application to the improvement of the human mind, and to a more extended humanity, not only to our fellow men, but to every species of the brute crea-

tion. The more clearly we see the means, the sooner we shall obtain the end, of acquiring all the happiness which is compatible with our existence here: we have natural evils sufficient to combat with, without making for ourselves artificial ones.

I am happy to say for this county, (Somerset) that the sports above-mentioned are by no means so common as they used to be: the mists and fogs of ignorance must vanish before the sun of a bright and better day.

Huntspill, JAMES JENNINGS.  
July 10, 1810.

P.S. I am much obliged to Mr. Glazebrook for an explanation of the term *Canards tigrés*: had I supposed it necessary, I might have mentioned *Siberia* as the country in which they were said to be found. I, however, doubt whether the *Anas Jamaicensis* be the same.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have frequently declared yourself desirous of information respecting the topography of distant countries, I send you some remarks on a part of our western scenery, which always excites the admiration of travellers.

Little-falls is a village situated about eighty miles westward of Albany; the road by which you approach it on the eastern side, is made at a great expence, on the north part of the Mohawk. On the right of it are stupendous highlands, which seem almost wholly composed of rocky strata. In two or three places they are piled almost perpendicularly, and their summits are crowned with trees of considerable size. A traveller, who like me is given to romancing, may easily imagine them to be the massive walls of some Udalphian castle. The opposite shore is in every respect similar to this, and the river is compressed between them to less than half its usual breadth.

A remarkable phenomenon has given this passage some adventitious sublimity. The rocks have been observed to be worn away like those under a cataract: some of them which are excavated, evidently from aqueous attrition, may be seen from the stage on the borders of the road. From this circumstance a belief has arisen, that the waters of the Mohawk were formerly arrested by these everlasting hills, forming a lake, which extended many miles westward, and that at length they burst their barrier, and rushed

rushed *διπλοῖς*. The country westward of them seems to favour the supposition. For several miles in that direction, the river is bounded on each side by a broad and beautiful intervale,\* which was probably the bottom of the ancient lake. Gentlemen of intelligence and veracity have assured, that the face of the surrounding country is perfectly consistent with the supposition which may be naturally deduced from the phenomena I have above described.

Let those who cross the wide Atlantic to behold and admire the sublime scenery of my native land, as they wander through the vale of Lebanon, or on the rocky shores of the Hudson, towards the awful cataract of Niagara, pausing on this romantic spot, retrospectively behold a scene which no one that witnessed could have survived.

Schenectady.

E. H.

New York, March 29th, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my last I corrected some mistakes of the Commentator of Richard, in the road from Durnovaria to Cenia; I beg now to proceed with my corrections through the remainder of this Iter; and must observe, in addition to my last, (which was at one place either very incorrectly expressed, or printed, I know not which,) that the road from Durnovaria to Moridunum ran not by the way generally used from Dorchester, but by the way of the old Roman road at Eggardon-hill, through Dorset and Somerset to Hembury-fort, or Moridunum, on Black-Down, Devon.

Durnovaria, or Dorchester, answers to thirty-six miles from Moridunum; but is supposed in its site to be uncertain, from the number of other camps in its neighbourhood. The name of the chief town of the Durotriges, was by Richard named Durinum: Ptolomy calls it Dunium, and Durnium. *Durn*, in Durnovaria, is a contraction of *Durin*, or Water-land. The syllable *um* or *am*, is often rendered *ham*, and implies border; and as *varia* is head or border, and may imply camp, from camps of old being formed on such heads, *Durnovaria* was, doubtless, Dorchester.

Dr. Stukeley supposes *Bere* to be the Ibernium of the Ravennas, and the next

supposed *lost* stations both in Antonine and Richard; and that Woodbury Hill was the *Æstiva* to the town: but Bere is eleven or twelve miles from Dorchester, instead of nine, as in the Itinerary. In like manner in placing *Vindocladia* at Boroston, the doctor's distance was too great from *Sorbiadunum*. Gale, and other writers, have fixed this station at Winborn-Minster, which is twenty-two miles from Old Sarum; Horseley, near Cranborn, which is not in the same road; and the commentator on Richard, at Gassage Cow Down, which is sixteen miles from *Sorbiadunum*: not in the ancient track, nor is the name a translation of *Vindocladia*.

Dr. Stukeley derives *Vindocladia* from *Vint*, white, and *Gladh*, a river. *Aberduglediau*, or [*Aberdugledau*] Milford Haven, has been rendered *the Mouth of the two Swords*. *Vindocladia* is also thus derived by authors, from the situation of Winborn-Minster between two rivers, the *Stour* and the *Allen*. "For *Windugledy*, they say, in British signifies *two Swords*; and that the Britons called their rivers peculiarly by the name of *Swords*, - is plain, they continue, from *Aberduglediau*, the British name of Milford Haven; that is, *the Mouth of the two Swords*, because two rivers called *Glediau*, that is *Swords*, ran into it."

It was a maxim of an old philosopher, that a plain agreement should be expected between the name and the thing, and where there was a disagreement, that we should not admit of a conjecture. Now what agreement is there between *two Swords*, and the two largest streams which run into Milford Haven? Give me leave to ask, whether, hand to hand, you can cut or thrust with these streams? Do you wish to compare them with great or little, broad or narrow, long or short, swords? Are they like swords of vengeance, or of justice, or of authority? I fear, Sir, that they are not to be compared with *any* swords, and therefore are not derived from them.

The word *Cluid*, from whence the *Cluyde* in Scotland, and the *Gled* or *Cled*, in Wales, are derived, implies a *nook*, and *Amh* or *Av*, varied in *Au*, and here to *Iau*, means the sea or water. *Aber* is mouth, and *Du* land; or *Do*, here *Du*, may be a sign of the dative case: hence *Aberduglediau* will mean, the Mouth of the Sea Nook-Land, or the mouth to the Sea Nook. *Glediau* will be the Nook, or Haven Water.

Four things are necessary to the as-  
D certaining

\* Used in America to denote the plain between the river and the adjacent high-lands.



certaining of stations. *First*: the roads on which they lie, which are sometimes mistaken. *Secondly*: the miles between them, which were, I suppose, *formerly as now*, either measured or customary; and which, for want of ascertaining old tracks, are often uncertain. To fix these miles we must first proceed with standard measure: if we fail here, we may try what we may conceive customary, or generally received distance; and for want of a certain line of road, we must have recourse to the nature of the country, and the line of probable access from place to place. If the first of these measures agree with remains, and the Itinerary name, you must look no further. If you must have recourse to the second you may err a little, from your ignorance of ancient customary measure. If to the third, your judgment must direct you; and in either of these you will find, that the Romans did not *often* reckon twelve where the distance was sixteen; much less must you expect them to have reckoned twelve where it was twenty-two. *Thirdly*: the import of names ancient and modern. Where the old name is lost in maps, you must seek its new one, for it is always a translation thereof; and here fancy must not lead you astray, as many have been led, in selecting forms not connected with the features of nature. You must always remember, that the old name peculiarly agreed with its situation; and the new one, if rightly translated, will do the same; and both together will exhibit such a proof of local situation, as even folly will not be enabled to cavil at. *Fourthly*: you will examine remains: but as these were in many counties scattered over their surfaces in various directions, from *accidental* as well as from *permanent* causes, these *only* may prove nothing, except in combination with the foregoing.

From Sorbiodunum to Vindocladia, the road is supposed to be well known, and the distance is easily estimated. The miles between these, in the copies of Antoninus, are variously stated at twelve, thirteen, and fifteen. Of the two first, both may agree; for as the Romans counted no odd measure, it may be reckoned as near to one as to the other; and these *two* numbers so nearly agreeing, shew that twelve or thirteen is to be preferred to fifteen, on the authority of Antoninus alone. But to put this point out of all doubt, Richard's distance is also twelve miles.

The station of *Vindocladia*, or *Bindo-*

*cladia*, cannot in our maps be found by its old name; but at the exact distance of twelve Roman miles from Sorbiodunum, we have *Pentridge*. *V*, *B*, and *P*, are in old names *commonly* written for each other; and *Vindo*, *Vento*, and *Venta*, may be contracted to *Vent* and *Bent*, from my observations on *Venta*, in a former letter; and this may be changed to *Pent*, as in *Pentridge*. *Cladh* implies a ridge, dyke, bank, burying-place, rampart, &c. and as *Dh* and *Th* were also commonly changed to *D* and *T*, *Clad* in *Vindocladia*, means the same as *Ridge* in *Pentridge*. \*

Dr. Stukeley, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, says, "When this road (the Roman) has passed through the woods of Cranborn Chase, and approaches Wood-yates, you see a great dyke and vallum on the edges of the hills (Black-Down) to the left by *Pentridge*, to which I suppose it gave name: this crosses the Roman road, and then passes on the other side, upon the division between the hundred. The large vallum is here southward, and it runs upon the northern brink of the hills." Mr. Maton says, "that about a mile and a half from Woodyate's inn, we observe several tumuli, or barrows;" and "on the declivity of the hill to the left, there are vestiges of *extensive entrenchments*, which afford reason for believing, that this spot might once have been the scene of an important battle." Mill supposed *Vindocladia* to be at Win-born Minster.

The great dyke near *Pentridge* is called *Grim's Dyke*, which implies the war or battle dyke, or entrenchment. The ground near this is strewn with a vast number of burrows, some very large, and four with circular trenches, of sixty feet in diameter. Barrows are usual in the neighbourhood of stations and of battles. *Venta* may very properly imply a passage, or town of accommodation, as I have before stated: for near this, the Roman road crossed *Grim's Dyke*. But I should rather give this its original signification, by rendering it the head or hill-land: and the name *Vindocladia* will, in this case, imply the *Head-land Dyke*, *Ridge*, or *Entrenchment*.

Another reading of this name seems to have reference to what hath been said of the barrows: and as *Cladh* means a

\* Penbury Hill is also said to be near this place. I should suppose this place to have remains.

burying-place, so here *Gail-aid* or *Ge-laid* in Ventageladia, seems to imply the slaughter portion, or place of battle, whereon the dead were interred: and the whole name to mean the *Slaughter Portion Head*, or *Hill-Land Station*.

To sum up my observations.—The roads, the distances, and the names, perfectly agree; and these, with the vestiges of *extensive entrenchments*, the barrows, &c. seem all to shew that we may fix this station with more certainty here, than it can be fixed in any other 'supposed situation.

The site of Vindocladia being unknown, and even Durnovaria not being a name mentioned by ancient writers as a town of the Durotriges, it might have been conceived that both these stations lay in another road from Sorbiodunum to Moridunum; I have therefore in my last, and in the above, endeavoured to settle this. It is remarkable, that the omissions of this Itinerary should be the same in Antoninus and Richard. Much is therefore still left for the antiquary to explore between Dorchester and Pentridge, and between the first and Moridunum.

In the remaining part of this Itinerary, the distances from Old Sarum to Brige, and from thence to Venta Belgarum, seem to be ascertained; but from the last to Vindomi, there is some uncertainty. Dr. Beeke has found that the sum of the distances between Venta and Vindomi, and Vindomi and Caleva, is right, though the particulars are not.

In Richard's *map*, Caleva and Vindomis are rightly placed; but his commentator fixes the first among the Segontiaci. In Itinerary fifteen, if we reckon Silchester Caleva, the distance from Speene is too little; and from thence to Pontes is too much.

In Itinerary eighteen, from Tamesa or Moulsoford (*Moulsfort*\* perhaps, as in old maps) to Vindomis, the Itinerary states it fifteen miles, which Dr. Beeke, in the fifteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, finds to be the real distance. But in the Comment on Richard it is supposed, that instead of Vindomis we should read Caleva, which is contrary to the original and map, as well as to the purport of these names.

In the sixteenth Itinerary, the road from London to Winchester is not par-

ticularised; but in Itinerary fifteen, from London to Caleva by way of Pontes, it is forty-four miles; and Caleva is placed, by the *Commentator*, as before-mentioned, at Silchester. Vindomis this gentleman removes to St. Mary Bourne; and Venta, he supposes twenty-one miles from this last; which is, as might be expected, by maps, full six miles more from Venta than its real distance: and it is plain from inspection, and from what is above stated, that St. Mary Bourne lay not in the road from Caleva Atrebatas to Venta Belgarum: Dr. Beeke seems to have very nearly settled the stations of Caleva and Vindomis.

To conclude: the Atrebatas took their name from lying on the Thames; and the Segontiaci, from living near the south-western border of the Kennet. The names of their primary cities are conformable to their situations and to the map; and their distances from each other seem to be reconcilable.

A. B.

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REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the CORPORATION of LONDON, relative to the DEFECTS and PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS of the CITY PRISONS.

AT a Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Wednesday the 6th day of June, 1810, the Committee for General Purposes delivered into Court a Report in writing under their hands, on sir Richard Phillips's late publication relative to the Prisons within this City, which was read; and it was ordered that the said Report should be printed, and a copy sent to every member.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed of your Committee for General Purposes, to whom it was referred on the 21st day of June last, to examine into the allegations contained in a publication, by sir Richard Phillips, *knt.* late one of the Sheriffs of this city and county of Middlesex, addressed to the livery of London, relative to the state of the different Goals of this City, and the fees taken by the respective keepers, and to report our opinion thereon; do certify, That we referred the same to a Sub-committee, who have accordingly made a Report to us, which we have caused to be hereunto annexed; and as far as the enquiries of that Sub-committee have gone, they found the said publication of sir Richard Phillips to have been correct; and we unanimously agreeing with the Sub-

Committee

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\* Hembury Fort, Devon. is generally called Hembury Ford.



committee in their said Report, submit the same to the judgment of this honourable Court.

John Pullen,  
Joseph Daw,  
Charles Aldridge,  
William Child,  
William Rawlins,  
Samuel Thomas,  
Thomas Bell,  
John Ord,  
John Hamman,

J. Jacks,  
Robert Waithman,  
James Brooks,  
J. R. Mander,  
Jonathan Delver,  
Wm. Jno. Reeves,  
Edward Wigan,  
Jacob Boak.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, to whom it was referred to take into consideration the Order of Reference from the Court of Common Council of the 21st day of June last, to examine into the allegations contained in a publication by sir Richard Phillips, knt. late one of the Sheriffs of this city and county of Middlesex, addressed to the livery of London, relative to the state of the different Goals of this city, and the fees taken by the respective keepers, and to report our opinion thereon; do certify, That we are fully convinced of the necessity of enlarging the goal of Newgate, or of making some very material alterations therein, particularly in that part appropriated to the female criminals; and we conceive that the inconvenience may be partially amended during the day, by admitting the women to make use of the passage leading from the Goal to the Bail Docks, to which there is already a communication from the female side of the prison; and no fear of an escape can exist, if proper fences are placed at the top of the external wall; but during the night, we see no means of remedying the inconvenience and danger, other than by removing them to other parts of the prison, or of greatly enlarging the space now allotted to them: and having observed that the windows of the upper wards appropriated to the females were glazed, and those of the lower one, in which the far greater number is confined, were open, having iron bars only, we requested Mr. William Hutchinson Box, the surgeon of the prison, to report to us in writing his opinion of the state of the goal, and what inconveniences he has experienced in the course of his practice there; particularly to state his opinion with respect to the glazing the windows in the prison; and upon seriously considering the same, we fully agreed therewith, and do particularly recommend the modes pointed out by him with respect to the windows to be adopted, viz. by Venetian shutters or

casements hung withinside the wards, covered with strong cartouch paper, which may be opened in the day-time at the pleasure of the prisoners, and closed at night so as to exclude the wet and cold. And, with respect to those parts of the prison appropriated to the male criminals, we are of opinion, that though at this time the space allotted to them is very considerable, there are times, particularly at the approach of almost every session, when they have not the requisite accommodation; and we conceive that in the event of a peace, it will be totally inadequate to the number to be expected, and the most serious ill consequences must be apprehended therefrom.

That in the course of our examination of the prison, we observed one of the great causes of the crowded state of the goal, arose from the number of persons confined there who had received sentence of transportation, and which we conceive would be greatly relieved if more frequent drafts were made for sending them to the place of their destination, or to some other place of confinement, particularly from the women. In September last there were seventy-two men and forty-eight women who had received sentence of transportation confined in the prison, some of whom had received their sentence more than twelve months previously; but upon enquiry, we found that the greater part of them were under the consideration of his Majesty's mercy.

That we also observed sundry prisoners confined there as lunatics, eight of whom are entered as such, and four of them not entered, but who have become so subsequently to their trial. We were deeply impressed with not only the lamentable situation of those distressing objects in a crowded prison; but the apparent inhumanity of exposing them to the constant sport and ridicule of such characters as are there confined; and we conceive some strong representation should be made to his Majesty's government, for a separate place of confinement to be provided for such persons, where proper care may be bestowed on them, which it is impossible can be done in the goal of Newgate.

On viewing that part of the prison appropriated to the debtors, we could not help noticing the great inconvenience and danger that must also be there experienced from the inadequacy of the space allotted to them, there being then nearly two hundred debtors male and female

female in the place calculated for one hundred and ten only; but we, your Subcommittee, experience a considerable difficulty in recommending an enlargement of that part of the prison as it is at present constituted, notwithstanding they feel that every accommodation consistent with the nature of a prison ought to be afforded to that description of prisoners who, (as sir Richard Phillips has expressed in his publication) "having broken no moral law, most of them victims of misfortunes, and many of them confined for exceedingly small debts, depressed by want and every privation, are thus thrown together without regard to their difference of education, to their various habits of life, or to their degrees of religious or moral feeling." But impressed with this conviction, we are strongly induced to recommend a separate prison to be provided for the exclusive confinement of debtors, and the whole of Newgate being appropriated for the imprisonment of criminals, by which we have every reason to hope those inconveniences and dangers which are to be apprehended from a crowded goal would be removed; and, feeling the great impropriety and injustice of placing persons committed to take their trial on suspicion only of offences, with prisoners who have been convicted, and of allowing that general and uninterrupted intercourse between them which may tend to the total corruption of the morals of the former, and to the annihilation of any good principles that may yet be left within them, and cannot be attended with any beneficial purpose whatsoever, we conceive by this means, those prisoners who are brought there previous to taking their trials might be kept separate from those felons who have been convicted, and are suffering the sentence of the law.

We also feel with extreme concern, the practice of putting irons indiscriminately on all prisoners committed to the custody of the keeper of Newgate, previously to their taking their trial and being convicted, and which at times must fall on persons who are perfectly innocent of the offences with which they are charged, and must greatly distress their minds and aggravate the misery of a confinement in a goal; but we, your Committee, have to lament that from the representation of the keeper, and the most serious consideration we have been enabled to give the subject, they cannot altogether be dispensed with under the

present regulations of the goal of Newgate.

Whilst it appears on one hand that irons are deemed absolutely indispensable for the security of prisoners in Newgate, and on the other side it is evidently an excessive hardship to put prisoners in irons on their commitment, who may afterwards prove innocent of the offence charged against them, the only alterations seem to be either to exclude visitors entirely from the prisoners, or to continue the present system of irons. The Committee conceive that the former would be inconsistent with every principle of humanity or justice, and might deprive the prisoners of the consolation of seeing their dearest friends or relations, or of taking such measures as may be necessary for their defence in the event of their trial; and as irons, they fear, must be resorted to, they ought in all cases of commitment to be of the lightest kind consistent with safe custody; and that the keepers shall in no instance double-iron that description of prisoner, except in cases of outrage, or by the order of some one of the magistrates, or the sheriffs.

That we beg leave further to report, that we observed several persons within the prison, who were allowed by the sheriffs and the keeper to dispose of sundry articles, such as meat and green grocery, to the prisoners; and having inspected their several weights and scales, and tried them with those kept by the keeper, we found some of them not so correct as they ought to be; and do therefore recommend that in future no scales be allowed to be used within the prison for the sale of necessaries to the prisoners, but such as have been tried by the keeper, nor any weights without being regularly stamp'd, agreeably to law. That your Committee also found the prices of the necessaries were the same as without the prison, and no other advantage whatever was obtained but a fair profit upon the articles disposed of; and that the beer, from which it was supposed a greater profit was made by the sale to the prisoners than ought to be, we found was sold at the gate at the same price as without the prison, and that the allowance to the person who superintended the sale of it, was made by the publican who supplied the beer under the directions of the sheriffs.

That having taken into consideration the present fees received by the keeper of Newgate, and finding no alteration has



has taken place therein since the year 1729, we recommend, that if fees are to be continued, it should be submitted to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in whom the power rests of making any alteration in the said fees, to take the same into their consideration, and to make such alterations as they may think proper, consistent with the times, and the situation of the parties who are to pay them; and we, your Sub-committee, having been informed that by an order of the Court of Aldermen, the number of prisoners confined in Newgate and the Compters, together with the state of those prisons certified by the surgeon, is laid before that Court at every meeting, upon enquiry we found, that any prisoners who may be detained for not having paid their fees are not included, but which, we are of opinion, ought always to be done, and especially named.

That having also viewed Giltspur-street Compter and Ludgate prison, we were attended by Mr. John Teague, the keeper, and we observed that Giltspur-street Compter was every way calculated for the purposes for which it was originally erected, and that the prisoners confined there are much better accommodated than in any other prison within the city; and the only thing complained of was the amount of fees paid by the debtors, which, upon enquiry, we find is regulated by the Judges and the Magistrates at the Sessions, and no alteration has been made in them for some time past; but we, your Sub-committee, have to state, that in consequence of the Act of Parliament which passed so long ago as the year 1804, for removing the debtors from the Poultry Compter, on account of its then decayed and dangerous condition to the Giltspur-street Compter, that prison is occasionally so crowded that great danger is to be apprehended to the health of the same, particularly in hot weather, notwithstanding the numerous conveniences which it possesses. And with respect to the Ludgate prison, we, your Sub-committee, have to observe, that the space is much too confined for the number of prisoners usually there; and if the Corporation should not think fit to erect a new prison for the exclusive confinement of debtors, we are of opinion that inconvenience may be partially remedied by the removal of part of the wall which separates this prison from that part of the Giltspur-street Compter where some of the cells

are placed, and which have not been used for a long time past.

That on viewing the Poultry Compter, attended by Mr. Edward Kirby, the keeper, we found the said compter in a most deplorable and ruinous condition, and by no means a fit place for the confinement of prisoners of any description. The several persons committed to take their trial are here confined till the goal delivery at the time of each sessions; and the keeper stated, that at the last September Sessions, there were fifty felons confined there. The whole of the night charges of the city are brought to this compter, as well as all vagrants, (Giltspur-street Compter being at this time appropriated for the confinement of the whole of the debtors belonging to the two compters) and whatever may be the cause of their confinement they cannot be separated from the felons, there being one yard only to the whole prison, in which men, women, and children of all descriptions confined there, are compelled to be together; the rooms appropriated to the vagrants, and persons to be passed to their different parishes, are not glazed, the windows being open with iron bars only, nor have they any thing to protect them from the weather, or in cases of sickness for their comfort, but what the humanity of the keeper provides for them; and it frequently occurs, particularly after an expedition has sailed, that a number of soldiers' wives and children are there placed till they can be properly removed, and some of them in a very ill state of health from fatigue or otherwise; and it has happened that some of them have been so far advanced in pregnancy, as to be confined and delivered in that compter. No divine service has been performed in that compter for the last five years, and the chapel is now converted into a sleeping-place for felons. Irons are put on all prisoners committed for trial, and are never taken off till sent to Newgate, unless directed by the surgeon; there is no regular table of fees at this compter, and they are regulated by custom only; that the keeper frequently remits the fees, and no person is detained for the non-payment of them. Under all the circumstances, we are decidedly of opinion, that the present Poultry Compter is not at all calculated for the confinement of prisoners, nor from its present ruinous state can the same be rendered fit for that purpose. And we are further of opinion, that from the present state of the buildings in the vicinity



nity of this compter, and its confined situation from being entirely surrounded by private residences, that the present scite is a very improper and insecure situation for a prison, and that the same ought to be erected in a more open and unconnected space, as we found no less than three notoriously bad characters had lately effected their escape from this prison.

That we, your Sub-committee, upon a review of all the circumstances, are deeply impressed with the absolute necessity that exists of a new prison being provided in lieu of the present Poultry Compter; and after the most mature consideration, are unanimously of opinion, that the said prison should be erected on a much larger space than the present compter occupies, and in a situation more unconnected with buildings, and that the same should be solely appropriated to the confinement of debtors under proper regulations, allotting different spaces in the same for the different descriptions of debtors; for the county debtors who are now confined in Newgate; for the city debtors who are confined in the Giltspur-street Compter; and for those debtors who are usually confined in Ludgate; by which means Newgate will be relieved from a large portion of prisoners, and may be rendered fully adequate to the purposes required, with some internal alteration only, and without any further enlargement; and the keeper will probably be then enabled to make that separation of the prisoners confided to his care which justice and humanity so loudly calls for; Giltspur-street Compter, with the addition of the present Ludgate prison, and by removing the Sheriffs' offices to the new prison, will be thereby rendered fully adequate to all the purposes of the confinement of persons (committed to take their trial) previous to the goal delivery at each Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, for prisoners committed to the Quarter Sessions, and for night charges and vagrants, with very little internal alteration and expence. And we are of opinion, that in the Compter where prisoners are confined only previously to taking their trial, or committed some for offences at the Quarter Sessions, the same regulations with respect to irons might be adopted as above recommended for persons committed to Newgate.

That having duly considered the circumstance of fees being taken by the different keepers of the prisons within

this city, we are of opinion the same should be abolished; and that the keepers and their assistants should receive fixed salaries in lieu thereof, so that no partiality should be shewn to any description of prisoner; but should this worshipful Committee or the Court of Common Council differ with us in this opinion, we think it should be strongly recommended to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to take into their immediate and serious consideration the present fees, and make such suitable alterations therein, as to them shall seem advisable.

Thomas Bell.	J. R. Mander.
Edward Wigan.	W. Pritchard.
Wm. John Reeves.	John Ord.
J. Jacks.	

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXXI.

*Amatory Poets.*—CATULLUS.

UNDER this comprehensive title we shall include the three Roman poets, Catullus, Propertius, and Tibullus. It is obvious that any observations upon this species of composition, where the imagination is indulged beyond the boundaries of reason, and often of decency, are altogether unnecessary. We shall therefore proceed at once to our account of Catullus.

Caius, or Quintus Valerius Catullus, for the prænomen appears to have been a subject of much controversy, was born in the peninsula of Sirmio, formed by the lake Benacus, in the territory of Verona. Eusebius supposes Verona itself to have been the place of his birth.\* It took place in the 2d year of the 173d Olymp. A.U.C. 667, in the consulate of Luc. Cornelius Cinna, and of Cn. Octavius, about 85 B. C. He was thus a contemporary with Varro, Sallust, and even Virgil. His parents do not appear to have been remarkable, either for illustrious birth or opulence. But his father was attached to Cæsar, who frequently visited at his house † At a very early age, he was sent to Rome, and consigned to the patronage of Manlius Torquatus, a patrician belonging to a well-known family, and whose marriage with Julia Aurunculeia, the poet has celebrated

\* This is probably the better opinion, and seems to be corroborated by the testimony of Ovid, Pliny the elder, Martial, Ausonius, and Macrobius.

† Sueton. in Jul. c. 73.

in a beautiful epithalamium.\* Under such patronage, and introduced into the best circles of the capital, the native talent of Catullus could not fail of high and rapid improvement. The suavity of his manners, the brilliancy of his wit, and a display of learning very rare among the poets of his time, procured him many friends, among whom we must distinguish Cornelius Nepos the historian. To him Catullus dedicated his works. In the infinite variety of his smaller poems, we may easily collect the names of those with whom he was in the habit of associating. Even Cicero is said to have highly valued him. That he pleaded some cause for the poet, or rendered him some essential service in the forum, of which we are totally ignorant, is probable from the elegant little epigram which contains his thanks.†

The loves of Catullus must necessarily form a prominent part in every sketch of his biography. His amatory productions, equal in renown to the epic labours of the Mantuan bard, proclaim his inconstancy and his successes. He was chiefly attached to Clodia,‡ whom he celebrates under the name of Lesbia, in honour perhaps of the Lesbian Sappho, whose poems were his delight. Clodia was frail, but possessed all the beauty of her sex; probably of a gay and sprightly temper, from the comparison he draws between her and the inanimate Quintilia,§ a celebrated beauty of a different complexion. Some suppose Lesbia to have been sister to the infamous Clodius. Hyppithilla|| and Aufilena, both Veronese ladies, also shared his affections; but the latter, proving faithless, and being, besides, convicted of incestuous pleasures, incurred the poetic castigation of the injured bard,¶ whom the happier Quintius had rivalled in her affections.\*\* Many other females are mentioned in his poems; but these appear to have been his favourites.—It were to be wished, that the account of his amours ended here; but, from his own confession, we are compelled to acknowledge that he was no stranger to

the detestable vice, which infected the age in which he lived.\*

What rank Catullus held among the wealthy, may admit of inquiry. In his earlier days, he might experience poverty; in later life, perhaps after his father's death, he appears to have been affluent. On the one hand, he frankly confesses the emptiness of his purse; and he followed Memmius when Prætor into Bithynia, it would seem, with the hopes of gain. This employment, though probably creditable and important, produced no profit, from the avidity of the Prætor, and his inattention to the interest of those who accompanied him. So low was the condition of Catullus, that in one place he says he could not even afford the expence of bearers to his old travelling coach: and in another, that he was obliged to mortgage his country-seat.† Some critics, however, have argued, that his having a country-seat implies that his poverty was not inherited from his parents: he had a farm in the Tiburtine territory; he calls himself the lord of Sirmio;‡ he navigated the seas in his own vessel; he gratified his taste and inclinations, gave entertainments, indulged in love, and employed numerous emissaries in the pursuit of his amorous pleasures;§ in short, he lived on terms of friendship with the great. This extravagant turn involved him in distresses, and accounts, says Vulpius,|| for his acquaintance with so many *lax* characters.

With these defects, his disposition was amiable, grateful, and affectionate. The elegant composition on the nuptials of his patron Manlius, is a proof of this. In his epistle to the same, a strain of tenderness pervades the whole, that does honour to his heart; he apologizes for his deficiency in friendly offices and poetical offerings, which he attributes to his grief for the loss of his brother; and his apostrophe to the memory of that brother, is exquisite. The few lines he composed on performing obsequies at his tomb, on the Rætian coast, breathe the purest fraternal regard. It appears that while Catullus was on his expedition with Memmius, his brother died prematurely in the Troad province; and was

\* See Carm. 65.

† Carm. 46.

‡ Apuleius, *Orat. Claud. Mac.*

§ Carm. 83.

|| Carm. 29.

¶ Carm. 106.

\*\* Carm. 95.

\* Carm. 21, 45, 78, 94.

† Carm. 23.

‡ C. 28.

§ Carm. 98.

|| See Vulp. in Vit. Catul.

buried on the promontory of Rhætium, once celebrated for the sepulchre of Ajax Telamon. Returning from Bithynia into Italy, he necessarily passed Rhætium; where, in love and veneration for the memory of his brother,\* he stopped at his tomb, and offered a solemn oblation.†

The learned character of Catullus is acknowledged by writers, both ancient and modern. Tibullus,‡ Ovid,§ and Martial,|| give him the appellation of *Doctus*. The elder Scaliger alone,¶ among the moderns, disputes his pretensions to that title, and asserts, on the contrary, that his poems are vulgar, his thoughts low, and his expressions trivial. But he seems to have changed his opinion, when he pronounces his galliambic poem a noble composition; and declares, that the epithalamium on the marriage of Peleus and Thetis almost rivals the majesty of the *Æneid*. On what account he more particularly obtained the epithet *doctus*, is uncertain; perhaps from being well versed in the Greek language, then considered a great accomplishment, and the proof of a learned education. We know how neatly he has imitated an ode of Sappho, and an elegy of Callimachus; indeed, all his compositions appear to be formed on the Grecian model. Perhaps the distinction arose from the various metres in which he wrote his poems; or else from some peculiar literary talent, with which we are unacquainted, or some other works now lost. To those who have been accustomed to consider him only as a trifling amatory poet, the epithet, no doubt, appears singularly applied.

Catullus died some years after the age of 40, as Vulpius has satisfactorily proved.\*\*

Scholiasts have not agreed in what class the poet of Verona ought to be placed. Quintilian has placed him among the Iambics; though Horace boasts of having himself been the first

to write Latin iambics.\* Others have considered him merely as a writer of epigrams; while a few have dignified him with the title of a lyric poet. But, perhaps, to neither of these in particular, does Catullus belong; it is probable, that he wrote many poems whose nature even is unknown to us, of which we have been deprived by time and accident, and which very possibly conferred upon him the distinction of learned, which we have alluded to above. Speaking of himself when young, he says, *multa satis lusi*;† from which we may infer that his Muse exhibited herself in various kinds of poetry. It may be collected from Pliny the elder, that he composed a something on incantations, of which we have now no remains; and according to Terentianus Maurus, he wrote an *Ithyphallic* poem, and there is still left a specimen of the Priapeian style in which it was written. As it is, the poems transmitted to us, and generally received as belonging to Catullus, though some have doubted the originality of all, have been divided by many of his commentators into three classes: the lyric, the heroic and elegiac, and the epigrammatic. The volume, in general, includes a few others attributed to the same poet, of a more suspicious character. Of these, it may be doubted whether the *Pervigilium Veneris* be genuine. This beautiful piece, which ought rather to have been called *A Hymn to the Spring*, has been attributed to a variety of authors, whom it would be tedious to enumerate. Ausonius, I know not how justly, puts in his claim to the honour of having composed it; but it is, most probably, the production of some pen more modern than that of Catullus, or even of Ausonius. Gyrardus asserts that he had never seen it, and only heard that it was among the MSS. of Aldus Manutius.

Whatever were the various walks in which Catullus exercised his muse, he was successful in all. In the voluptuousness of amatory verse he excelled; in the galliambic† he was unique, and his

\* Carm. 62 and 65.

† Carm. 96.

‡ Eleg. 7, lib. 3.

§ Amor. Eleg. 9, lib. 3.

|| Epig. 62, lib. 1.

¶ Poetices, cap. 6, lib. 6.

\*\* See Vulp. Comment. on Carm. 50 and 108; though Eusebius, in his Chronicle, affirms that he died at the age of 30, about the time that Virgil was a student at Cremona.

\* Epist. 19, lib. 1.

† Carm. 65.

‡ This was the metre in which the *Gallæ*, or priestesses of *Cybele*, are said to have sung; hence it received its name. It is composed of six feet. The Atys of Catullus, which is probably of Grecian origin, will give the reader the best idea of this singular versification.



satire was keen, well-pointed, and vigorous. A vein of sharp and provoking irony, sometimes smooth, and at others caustic in the highest degree, runs through most of his smaller pieces; and we cannot but admire the perfect indifference with which he fearlessly applies it, without distinction of persons. Even Cæsar himself felt the severity of his song, but was too magnanimous to resent it. When upon a visit at the house of Cicero, who records the circumstance in a letter to his friend Atticus, that poem,\* an eternal stain upon his reputation, wherein the poet censures his ill-applied liberality towards the dissolute favourite Mamurra, was shewn to him while he was at the bath, as the topic of public conversation. Cæsar affected to disregard it,† and either to display an ostentatious moderation, or to conceal his indignation, he accepted the submission of Catullus, and soon after invited him to supper; he also continued to make a home of his father's house as usual.‡ Next to Cæsar, and to Mamurra, whose sumptuous possessions proclaimed his ravages in Transalpine Gaul better than all the verse of Catullus, the principal objects of his satire were Gellius, Gallus, Vectius, Ravidus, Cominius, Nonius Struma, and Vatinius; all of them men whom he appears to have cordially hated. Memmius, the avaricious prætor whom he attended into Bithynia, of course, does not escape it. He ridicules the incontinent foul-breathed§ Emilius. He plays upon Volusius, a wretched writer of annals;|| Egnatius, his execrable poetic rival; Sufenus, a conceited scribbler, with whom he includes Cæsius and Aquinius, two literary pests; and lastly the weak orator Sextius, at the recital of whose cold compositions, he ludicrously says that he took cold himself.¶ Catullus also makes satirical mention of other characters, less important and less conspicuous in his verses: such as Sulla, a grammarian; the pompous poet Antimachus; Arrius, a violent aspirator of words,\*\* whose uncle Liber had the same defect; Fuffitius, an old secretary of Cæsar's, together with Otho and Libo, whose dirty feet are noticed;†† Porcius and Socraton, tools of

the despoiling prætor Cn. Calpurnius Piso; the fetid Virro, if such be the real name of the person intended;\* Rufus, who had a similar infirmity, and was most probably M. Cælius Rufus the orator; Silo, a pander; Vibennius and his son, the one a thief, and the other unnaturally infamous; the lascivious Aufilenus, brother of Auflena, the mistress of Catullus; Rufa, of Bononia, wife of Menæus, and the mistress of Rufulus; Posthumia, a lady of bacchanalian fame; Balbus, Posthumius, and other obscure characters mentioned in the poem to a harlot's door.† All these were exposed to the lash of an injured, and sometimes exasperated, poet; particularly those who presumed to rival him in the affection of his mistresses. He pursues them with keen and unremitting severity; he derides their pretensions, and exposes their personal infirmities, with a freedom of pencil and a broadness of expression, which compel us to consider him as one of the wittiest, and, at the same time, one of the most indecent, poets of antiquity.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Cadiz, Nov. 1809.

I ARRIVED here after a passage of eighteen days from Falmouth, which, at this season of the year, is not a long one; while at sea we experienced fair and foul winds, calms and storms, "tempest o'er tempest roll'd."

I was comfortable on board the packet so far as related to sociability, there being above twenty passengers, some of whom are proceeding to different parts of the Mediterranean; but the crowded state of "each in his narrow cell," was occasionally uncomfortable.

We were prevented from making Cape Finisterre by a strong easterly wind, that blew just as we came into that latitude; but in a day or two the wind changed, and light airs carried us gently along the coast of Portugal to the rock of Lisbon, as we call it, but the Portuguese call it Serra de Cintra; for it is not an insulated rock, but a vast promontory, "whose haughty brow" marks the  
near

\* Carm. 26.

† Cic. epist. ad Attic. b. 52.

‡ Sueton. in Julio, cap. 73.

§ See Carm. 92.

|| Carm. 33.

¶ Carm. 41.

\*\* Carm. 81.

†† Carm. 51.

\* Carm. 68.

† Carm. 64. This singular piece is a dialogue between a passenger and the door of a certain brothel; but as the name of the infamous woman who kept it is not mentioned, and the various personages alluded to are unknown to us, the sting of the satire is quite lost to us.

near approach to the Tagus. On the top is a convent, whose white walls glittered in the sun; and a few miles in a valley to the left, we plainly saw the town of Cintra, so lately made famous by the convention between the British and French commanders.

Although this is a winter month, we already felt the delightful soft breezes of this climate. The setting sun formed a charming object, where we saw its golden rays spreading over an horizon of unbounded extent on the "vast Atlantic:" it was an evening picture which may in vain be sought for in England.

We continued our course in-shore, and soon came off Cape St. Vincent, where the rocks seem to protect the land in a sort of defiance to the waves of the ocean. We stood in sufficiently close to see the inhabitants of the country walking to the convent, it being on a Sunday. This is a large irregular building, almost on the edge of a high range of rocks: and the end of it towards the sea exhibits a large cross on the walls. Near it is a fort, where the Spanish colors were hoisted to us: we, of course, returned the compliment.

When we came near Ayamonte, some of our passengers went ashore, in consequence of the indisposition of a lady we had on board, and whose life might have been endangered had she remained longer at sea. A Spanish boat came alongside us; and on informing the sailors of the object wished for, they expressed a dislike to receive the invalid, and feared that their governor would not permit them to land her under the apprehension that a contagious disorder might be introduced into the place.

Ayamonte is a frontier-town of Spain, on the river Guadiana; opposite to it is a frontier-town of Portugal, founded by the marquis de Pombal, during his prosperity as minister of that country, in the year 1752, and called Villa Real. They have both a handsome appearance from the sea.

Much opposition was made to the lady's landing. After this was overcome a most serious obstacle occurred, for no person was inclined to receive her into a house; and two hours passed before they could find a shelter, which was at last in an uninhabited hovel. The object of her landing was to procure medical assistance, however bad, rather than to remain longer in the packet, which was unprovided with so requisite a part of its equipment.

The intention of the other passengers was to mount their mules, and make an excursion hither; but their disappointment was great when they learned that to travel about seventy miles would cause them a tiresome ride of three days, if it were even possible for them to proceed at all, owing to the rains, and the consequent bad state of the roads. They, therefore, reluctantly relinquished their scheme, and had the mortifying fatigue of rocking two days and a night in an open dirty fishing-boat, to come here in time to look at the place for a few minutes, and then make sail after the packet, which is allowed to wait only twenty-four hours, and had just weighed anchor to pursue her voyage.

Immediately on our anchoring, we were surrounded by boats with fruit, &c. The men wore the national cockade, (which I have already found requisite to adopt, in order to avoid insult;) and we soon landed at the quay, amid the noise, confusion, and curiosity, of hundreds of dirty boatmen, porters, &c. which was truly offensive.

It was necessary that our baggage should be examined, and for this purpose it was carried to an office; the inspectors appeared inclined to give the trouble of opening every package: but a dollar obviated this ceremony. On coming however to the Barrier, another exhibition was to take place; and here, each trunk was opened and submitted to a search by the hand, before we were suffered to proceed.

A porter then conducted me to the largest, and, as it is termed, the best inn in the place. I did not expect to meet with the comforts of an English inn, but was much surprised to observe the absence of almost every decent convenience. My lodging-room resembles the cell of a prison; the floor is of brick, the window small, with iron bars, and no glass, but a wooden shutter closes it at night. A mattress of wool is lain on a web, which is stretched by a wooden frame, and a chair serves for the wash-hand stand. I could not refrain remarking the nature of our accommodation to the landlord, whose reply was, "Why, sir, this is the same hotel that my lord and lady H— resided in while they were at Cadiz."

The smell of tobacco-smoke, oil, and garlick, is predominant in almost every thing; the oil is such as is used in manufactories in England, and the fish, poultry, and beef, partake of it, unless it is boiled. The coffee at breakfast is excellent, but



it is brought to us in a kettle from a neighbouring coffee house.

I shall change my residence so soon as I can meet with a more comfortable one; but furnished lodgings, such as are in England, cannot be procured easily: the Spaniards are not partial to this kind of accommodation, and every article of furniture must be purchased, or hired separately from the apartments.

*December 1, 1809.*

Having been here a few days, I have at length found out a French hotel, where the table is chiefly surrounded by Englishmen. The expences of board and lodging are two dollars a day, for which we have a breakfast of tea, coffee, and chocolate, a dinner, and supper. The hour of dinner is generally two o'clock, among persons of all ranks; but the Spaniards begin to complain of an encroachment in this regulation, in consequence of so many English being here, who rather extend, or wish to extend, the time.

The heat of the climate is the reason for adopting this custom; in the summer season, the scorching sun does not allow people to take much exercise in the afternoon: they commonly recline on the sofa, and enjoy the siesta or nap, and do not walk out until the evening breeze springs up.

Our dinner usually consists of a great number of dishes, the Spaniards liking to please the palate with every variety of cookery. Soup is always at table, made either of pulse or animal food, which is boiled so long as not to retain any flavor of the meat; this is eaten with vegetables, such as cauliflower, cabbages, &c. which is plentifully seasoned with rancid oil, garlick, &c. and is called an *olio*; a dish much esteemed. Poultry, wild fowl, fish, and game, form the remainder of the courses; fruit, of various sorts, succeed before the cloth is removed. Water or sherry-wine is taken with the dinner, and with moderation afterwards; coffee is then prepared in an adjoining room; sometimes a glass of liqueur finishes the ceremony, and is a signal for withdrawing. At dinner, each person is furnished with a napkin, and a roll of bread; one knife will often serve for several persons, the fork and the spoon being mostly used by the right hand, while the left holds a crust of bread, which is continually soaked in the gravy; a Spaniard not eating in a very delicate manner at table.

The evening is generally spent at the

theatre, or at the card-table; the actors and music are tolerably good, the house is spacious, and has three tier of boxes, but they are all private; so that unless a friend is known who rents one of them, there is no getting a seat. The pit is then only open, or a bench which is in front of the first tier of boxes, and contains about a hundred persons.

To enter the theatre the expence is trifling, but troublesome; having to pay at two doors for tickets of admission, where you are pestered by persons stationed to solicit money for charities; these tickets, being delivered at the entrance, another must be procured in order to get a sitting; this will cost one or two shillings; it has the number of the seat you can occupy and no other; the pit will contain only a certain number of persons, so that without having such ticket you have no claim to a seat. The pit is appropriated exclusively for men; some of them rent their places for a certain time, to which they have a lock and key; the gallery over the boxes, is filled entirely by females, and guards are stationed in the passages leading to it to prevent improper access to them.

A ludicrous circumstance occurred the night I was there; in the midst of the performance of a comedy, I was surprised to observe on a sudden a profound silence, while the actors and the audience fell on their knees, remaining in this posture a few minutes! I was naturally desirous to know the cause, and was informed that the "host" was carrying to the house of a dying person, in order to administer the sacrament.

The procession on these occasions is formed of a great number of clergy, preceded by a warning bell, and a blaze of torches at night; the "holy wafer" being borne by a priest, who sits in a chair. On their approach every one within sight or hearing falls on his knees, whether in the street or in a house, and remains, or is supposed to remain, in prayer while the procession passes. The weather or the place does not excuse the omission of this duty; the porters with a load on their backs will stand still, and a regiment of soldiers will fall on their knees on the parade, on these occasions. In fact no one is exempt from this obeisance, and heretics commit an open offence if they do not passively conform to it.

But among the public acts of Catholic devotion, none is certainly so apparently religious



religious as the "oration," which is a prayer said every evening about half-past five o'clock; it is a time when the whole nation are at once supposed to be offering up thanks for their preservation in the past day, and imploring the continuance of God's protection; the solemnity of it cannot for the moment be exceeded.

The time is announced by the tolling of a bell, when every one pauses in his occupation and conversation; in the streets the men stand uncovered, and the ladies bend their eyes to the ground; the most profound silence existing until the bell again tolls. In all possible cases the Spaniards seem to respect religion; for, on passing a church while service is performing, every one takes off his hat.

The popular piece now performing is the "Patriots of Arragon," written to exhibit many occurrences that have happened at the siege of Saragoza. It is, as you may suppose, filled with fine sentiments of loyalty; and the active part which the women took in the defence of that place, is represented by the introducing a band of females led by an Amazon, who marches them in file to the right and left, in the true spirit of character.

We ought not to suppose that at this time the Spaniards wanted the stage to excite them to loyalty; but I can already discover the mixture of zeal and indifference, of loyalty and disloyalty, of unanimity and opposition, to the cause in which the nation is engaged; and one half of the people seem to care but little who governs them.

A comedy was performed last night, in which the hero with great humour and correctness went through the several characters of a porter, a captain in the army, a nobleman, a relation in mourning, an old lover, a writing-master, and last of all a father confessor, before he could obtain his suit with his Dulcinea: the last character had its effect, by shewing the superiority of the clergy over other personages, and how little their intentions are suspected when they ought most to be watched. Voltaire says:

*Les prêtres ne sont point ce qu'un vain  
peuple pense:*

*Notre credulité fait tout leur science.*

The people vainly give to priests a name;  
But our credulity gives them their fame.

Cadiz has a most beautiful appearance from the harbour; it is entirely surrounded by fortifications; the houses are all built of stone, neatly white-limed;

they are lofty and large. It has only two entrances; one at the quay, the other at this end of the peninsula; at each an officer's guard is always on duty, and the gates are locked every night at beat of drum. The streets are so narrow that two carriages can pass but in few of them; they run nearly all at angles, and thus a current of air is always flowing through them.

The houses are lofty, built much alike with stone, and on the outside look like rows of prisons; for although the windows are glazed, they are defended by massive iron bars, and very few have any apartments below stairs, but warehouses.

The shops make a very indifferent appearance, few of them having sashes, and their only light is from the door-way; they are consequently not attractive to the eye; and as they seldom lead into the house, or if they do, it is the singular custom to lock the door while the family is at dinner.

The entrance to a house is by a large folding door into a porch, where is a bell; on ringing it the second door is opened by pulling a string from above; this door leads to the staircase by the side of a court, called the "patio," which is usually covered with marble, and around it are the ware-rooms, cellars, &c.; underneath is a tank containing rain-water, which is conveyed by pipes from the flat roof of the house, and in this manner is obtained one-third of the yearly consumption.

I before told you of the noisy reception we met with on landing; it arose from the frequent passing of boats to and from Port St. Mary, a town on the opposite side of the Bay; the boatmen are continually in a bustle, signifying their departure by the cry of "Puerta!" which they bawl out with a long accent to the last letter; to this noise is added that of the fruit-sellers, and water-venders, who announce their articles in the same sonorous manner.

Fresh water is plentifully supplied from port St. Mary, and excepting from the rain none else is had here; the soil is rock and sand, and therefore if wells are sunk they are brackish. Hundreds of men and asses are daily employed to supply this ingredient; it is sold in the streets by barrow-men, who wheel it about in jars, and dispose of it to the poor at per glass-ful, to which they add a few aromatic seeds, such as carraway, coriander, &c.

(To be continued.)

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of PRINCE  
EUGENE, of SAVOY; WRITTEN by  
HIMSELF.

[The following particulars respecting one of the most distinguished military characters of the 17th and 18th centuries, are extracted from a work printed last year at Weimar, from a manuscript partly dictated by the prince, and partly in his own handwriting. It is written in French; the events of each year are separately detailed, and the work forms an octavo volume of near 200 pages. As the sentiments of this great man respecting English affairs in general, and his account of the campaigns which he made in conjunction with the illustrious Marlborough, and other English officers, must be the most interesting to the British reader, it is to this part of his memoirs that particular attention will be paid in these extracts.]

THE prince having entered in 1683, at the age of 20, into the service of the emperor Leopold I. commenced his military career at the celebrated siege of Vienna. Before the expiration of that year he was appointed colonel of a regiment of dragoons; at twenty-one he was promoted to the rank of major-general; at twenty-five to that of lieutenant-general; and, before he had been ten years in the service, he became a field-marshal. For this rapid advancement he was indebted only to his extraordinary talents and success.

Passing over his early campaigns against the Turks, and against the French in Italy, where he was opposed to the celebrated Catinat, we shall commence with the events of the year 1697; when he was at the head of the imperial army, acting against the former power.

1697.—The Turks are never in a hurry. The grand signor, Kara Mustapha, himself did me the honor to arrive at Sophia with his army in the month of July. I collected mine at Veris Marton; I called in Vaudemont and Rabutin, as it appeared to me to be the grand signor's design to make himself master of Titul, that he might be able to lay siege to Peterwaradin. I encamped on the 26th of August at Zenta. General Nehm was attacked. I arrived too late to his assistance, but nevertheless praised him, for he could not have held out any longer, overwhelmed as he was by numbers. God

be thanked, I never complained of any one, neither did I ever throw upon another the blame of a fault or misfortune. Titul was burned. The grand vizir remained on this side of the Danube, which it was necessary for the grand signor to cross before he could lay siege to Peterwaradin; but marching along the bank of the river, and concealing my intention by my skirmishes with the spahis, I got before him, passed the bridge, and thus saved the place. This march, I must own, was well conducted, and equivalent to a victory. I entrenched myself with great dispatch, and the enemy durst not attack me. Among some prisoners that we took, there happened to be a pacha, whom I questioned in vain respecting the designs of Kara Mustapha; but four hussars, with drawn sabres, ready to cut him in pieces, extorted the confession that the enemy at first intended to make an attempt on Segedin; but that the grand signor having afterwards changed his mind, had already begun to cross the Teisse; and that great part of the army under the command of the grand vizir was still in good entrenchments near Zenta. I was marching to attack them, when a cursed courier brought me an order from the emperor, not to give battle under any circumstances whatever.

I had already advanced too far. By stopping where I was, I should have lost part of my army, and my honor. I put the letter in my pocket, and, at the head of six regiments of dragoons, approached so near to the Turks, as to perceive that they were all preparing to pass the Teisse. I rejoined my army with a look of satisfaction, which, I was told, was considered a good omen by the soldiers. I began the engagement by charging myself two thousand spahis, whom I forced to return to their entrenchments. A hundred pieces of cannon annoyed me greatly. I sent orders to Rabutin to advance his left wing so as to form a curve towards the right; and to Stahrenberg, who commanded the right, to do the same towards the left, with a view to take in the whole entrenchment by a semicircle. This I could not have ventured to do before Catinat, who would have interrupted me in so slow and so complicated a movement. The Turks, however, gave me

me no molestation. They attacked my left wing so late; but yet they would have done it roughly, had it not been for four battalions of the second line, and the artillery, which I sent very opportunely to repel their cavalry, and make a breach in the entrenchments. It was six in the evening. The Turks, assaulted, and their entrenchments forced in all points, hurried in crowds to the bridge and choked it up, so that they were obliged to throw themselves into the Teisse, where those who escaped drowning were killed. On every side was heard the cry of *Aman! aman!* which signifies *Quarter!* At ten, the slaughter still continued; I could take no more than 4,000 prisoners, for 20,000 were left dead on the field, and 10,000 were drowned. I did not lose a thousand men. Those alone who first betook themselves to flight at the commencement of the battle, rejoined the corps which had remained on the opposite side of the river. It was the 11th of September: I sent Vaudemont with the account of this affair to Vienna. I then went and took two forts and two castles in Bosnia, burned Seraglio, and returned to Hungary into winter-quarters.

I set out for Vienna, where I expected to be received a hundred times better than I had ever yet been. Leopold gave me the coldest of audiences; more dry than ever, he listened to me without saying a word. I instantly perceived that somebody or other had been at work during my absence, and that while I was ridding myself of the Turks, some good Christians at Vienna had been trying to get rid of me. I went away from the audience with a feeling of indignation, which grew still stronger when Schlick, in great consternation, came and demanded my sword. I delivered it into his trembling hand with a look of the profoundest disdain, which served to increase his dismay. It was reported that I said: "Take it, yet reeking with the blood of enemies; I have no wish to resume it, except for the benefit of his majesty's service." One half of this sentence would be a gasconade, and the other a mean resignation. My rage was silent. I was put under arrest in my hotel. Here I was soon informed that Gaspard Kinsky, and some others, wished me to be brought to trial for disobedience and rashness, and that I was to be tried by a court-martial, by which I should probably be sentenced to die. This report was soon circulated through

the whole city. The people assembled about my house; deputies from the body of citizens offered to guard me and to prevent my being taken away, in case of any attempt to put the above-mentioned design in execution. I entreated them not to violate their duty as loyal subjects, nor to disturb the public tranquillity; I thanked them for their zeal, by which I was moved even to tears. The city of Vienna is small. This assemblage of the people was known at court in a few minutes. Either from fear or repentance, the emperor sent me my sword, with the request that I would still continue to command his army in Hungary. I replied that I would, on condition that I should have a *carte blanche*, and be no longer exposed to the malice of his generals and ministers. The poor emperor durst not publicly give me these full powers, though he did privately in a note signed with his own hand; and with this I thought proper to be content.

This anecdote of Leopold, whom I pity for not having felt that a more signal reparation was due to me, fully demonstrates the falsehood of a saying which has been ascribed to me; that of the three emperors whom I have served, the first was my father, the second my brother, and the third my master. A pretty sort of a father truly, to cause me to lose my head for having saved his empire!

1699.—This year I began my fine library, and conceived a taste for gardens and palaces.

I purchased, from time to time, some beautiful paintings and drawings that were not known. I was not rich enough to form a gallery, and was not fond of engravings, because other persons may possess the same. I never liked copies of any kind, and those talents which run away with valuable time. A few wind-instruments, martial airs, hunting-tunes, flourishes of trumpets, or pleasing airs of the comic opera, relieved me, during dinner, from the necessity of speaking or listening to tiresome persons.

1700.—After the peace of Carlowitz, France was so polite as to send us M. Villars as her ambassador. He was received with great distinction by all those with whom he had been acquainted in Hungary, where he had gained great reputation as a volunteer, and by the whole city, who thought him extremely amiable. But intrigues were carried on at his court against ours without his knowledge.



knowledge. He was highly astonished at the coldness with which he was all at once treated. Notwithstanding the friendship of the king of the Romans for me, I could not prevail upon him to relax in this respect. "Of what use," said I to him, and to the courtiers and generals who followed his example, "is this personal antipathy, which M. Villars does not deserve? I shall see him, and continue on friendly terms with him, till we begin to fire upon one another again." Prince Louis of Baden acted in the same manner, though we were not the better liked for it. We all three parted very good friends. We missed his company much; for when Louis XIV. had at length completed all his machinations, and thrown off the mask, he departed. Previous to this we had the following conversation:

"It is not my fault," said he, "if, without knowing how to suppress your rebellion in Hungary, you are determined to make war upon us. I had rather your highness would do like those gentlemen who have turned their backs upon me here, as they will do elsewhere, if I command an army." This was truly an expression *à la Villars*. "You hope that the Turks will interfere, because the abbé Joachim has predicted that the empress would be delivered of twins, one of whom should sit on the throne of Constantinople." "I am not angry with you, M. de Villars," replied I, "for in your correspondence, which to be sure is somewhat tinctured with levity, after the manner of your nation, you have transmitted to your court a portrait of me drawn by the hand of friendship. Others complain of certain inadvertencies, and the court of having read in one of your dispatches: 'We shall see if the Christ in Leopold's chapel will speak to him as he did to Ferdinand II.' Private individuals never forgive a satire; judge then of the effect which a severe thing said against a sovereign must produce upon him." "It is only by great reserve in conversation," said he, "that I have supported myself in this country. I am angry with your Austrians, who, among the tales which they invent concerning me, assert that I conspired with Ragotzi against the person of the emperor." "I can tell you," answered I, "what gave rise to this stupid idea. People recollected an expression in a letter intercepted while you were a volunteer in our service: 'I am an Austrian with the army, but a Frenchman at

Vienna.' This means a great deal, said the fools. No conspiracies have ever been formed against our emperors; they have never been assassinated. We have no Clements or Ravallacs. The people are not enthusiasts, as with you, but for that very reason, they do not pass from one sentiment to another. Crimes indeed are very rare in Austria. Last year some persons wanted to persuade Leopold that a design had been formed to kill him because a ball went through his hat while hunting. 'Seek the man,' said he, with his Spanish air; 'he is awkward one way or other; he is dying of fear or of hunger; give him a thousand ducats.'"

1704. The only time to tell Leopold plain truths was when he was frightened. Where is the mistress or friend to whom they can be told with impunity! and much less a great sovereign, spoiled by slaves who accompany him every day to church, but not his generals to war. In urgent cases, I requested an extraordinary audience of him, as if I had been the ambassador of a foreign power,\* and this occurred but very seldom.

What I obtained was the power of negotiating quite alone, and I gained over to our side queen Anne and Marlborough. I went to meet him at Heilbronn, to concert measures with him and prince Louis of Baden, whom I had not seen for a considerable time. I took upon myself the defence of the lines of Belhel, and left them to follow Tallard, who was endeavouring to join the elector of Bavaria. If I am not fortunate enough to prevent their junction, (thought I,) the worst that can befall me is to fight both together, which will save me the trouble of engaging them separately. Tallard and Marsin had two other sorts of presumption than Villeroy, and more wit. The presumption of the one was founded "*sur sa Spire†*," that of the other on the divine protection; which, by the cabals of the pious, had certainly proved as beneficial to him as the patronage of the court. Tallard was as short-sighted morally as he was physically. Marsin was more clear-sighted,

\* The prince had been the preceding year appointed president of war.

† The translator has here inserted the words of the original, which he frankly acknowledges he does not understand. Perhaps some more intelligent correspondent of the Monthly Magazine, may be able to explain the circumstance to which the illustrious writer here alludes.

possessed more talents, but luckily no prudence.

Had they exercised patience, without fighting me, they would have obliged me to abandon Bavaria, for I had no place in that country where I could form my magazines, except Nordlingen; but these gentlemen were in a great hurry, and the elector was furious at the plunder which I had suffered Marlborough to make, and who, in consequence, became my firm friend. We sincerely loved and esteemed each other. He was indeed a great statesman and warrior.

They had eighty thousand men, and so had we. Why did the French separate from the Bavarians? Why did they encamp so far from the rivulet which would have embarrassed us in the attack? Why did they place twenty-seven battalions and twelve squadrons in Blenheim? Why did they scatter so many troops in other villages? Marlborough was more fortunate than I in his passage of the rivulet, and his fine attack. A little ascent occasioned my being half an hour later. My infantry behaved very well, but my cavalry very ill. I had a horse killed under me. Marlborough was checked, but not repulsed. I succeeded in rallying the regiments, which were shy at first, and led them four times to the charge. Marlborough, with his infantry and artillery, and sometimes with his cavalry, cleared away that of the enemy, and took Blenheim. We were beaten for a moment by the *gendarmes*, but at length we threw them into the Danube. I was under the greatest obligations to Marlborough for his changes of disposition according to circumstances. A Bavarian dragoon took aim at me; one of my Danes fortunately anticipated him. We lost 9,000 men; but 12,800 French killed, and 20,800 taken prisoners, prevented them this time from singing their usual *Te Deum* for their defeats, which they never acknowledge.

The poor elector, with his corps, joined Villeroy, who had marched to favour his retreat. They mournfully embraced. "I have sacrificed my dominions for the king," said the first, "and I am ready to sacrifice my life for him." The duke and prince, (for Marlborough was now created a prince of the Empire,) Louis of Baden, and I, went to amuse ourselves at Stuttgart. The second took Landau, the first Trarbach, while I narrowly

missed the two Brisachs: the one because the governor of Fribourg mistook his way, and the other from the false delicacy of the lieutenant-colonel, whom I had directed to enter as a courier with the others, and who being unable to endure a caning from an overseer of the works of the place, ordered him to be fired upon. This was indeed insisting very unseasonably on a point of honour, and the only occasion on which a man might, without disgrace, receive a thrashing. Had we succeeded, he would rather have been envied than reproached for it. I proceeded to Ingolstadt, which was on the point of surrendering, but was prevented by the valour of a French regiment, composed of brave deserters in the Bavarian service. They disregarded alike my promises and my threats: but astonishing them by the generous offer of sending them home under an escort, that nothing might happen to them, they evacuated Ingolstadt; and with the exception of Munich, all Bavaria was our's, thanks to the treaty which I concluded with the electress. The conditions were hard; she refused them; but by means of father Schummacher, a good Jesuit, her confessor, I prevailed on her to sign them, and set out for Vienna.

1708.—On the 31st of March I was at Dresden, and obtained a promise of king Augustus to send me a body of his troops. I then went to Hanover, and received the same promise from the elector. I proceeded to the Hague, where with all my heart I embraced Marlborough, who had come thither on the same business. We both pressed Heinsius and Fagel for assistance; assuring them, that to prevent the enemy from laying siege to the strong places, we would gain a battle as speedily as possible. I appeased, as well as I could, those gentlemen, who were dissatisfied, because the emperor had not made peace with the Hungarian rebels, nor appropriated to his own use the revenues of Naples, the Milanese, and Bavaria. I went next to Dusseldorf, to pacify the Elector Palatine, who was likewise angry with the emperor Joseph I. respecting the Upper Palatinate. I returned to Hanover with Marlborough, to press the elector; went to Leipsic to urge king Augustus, whom I found there, once more; and after proceeding to Vienna to give an account of my successful negotiations, I was imme-

diately sent off again to Frankfurt, to confer with the electors of Mentz and Hanover, and Rechteren, the Dutch minister. I circulated a report that this journey was undertaken for the sake of my health, and that the physicians had ordered me to use the waters of Schlangenbad. I said to all these petty allies, "It is your interest: a great emperor would live at your expense, if you did not exist, and would perhaps be better off on that account. If you do not protect yourselves by defending him, beware lest another Louvois lay waste the Empire with fire and sword."

I have always taken for the foundation of my politics, the interest of the persons with whom I had to do, and have detested court-flatterers who say, "These princes are personally attached to your majesty." It is thus they strengthen the self-love of sovereigns, who, besides, like to be told, "every thing is going on well, in the best manner, or is likely to be retrieved."

Villars was not duped by the prescriptions of the faculty for the cure of diseases with which I was not afflicted. He wrote to a prisoner whom he sent back to me: "If you belong to the army which prince Eugene is going to command, assure him of my respect. I understand that he is going to the baths on the 20th of June; but if I recollect right, he was not formerly so attentive to his health. We shall soon see what sort of baths he means to take." I assembled my army of Austrians and German allies at Coblenz, where I had a long conference with the elector of Treves. The French had one hundred thousand men in the Low Countries; Marlborough had but sixty thousand. I received orders to march to his support: I directed my troops to proceed by forced marches, while I went post myself, fearful lest a battle should be fought without me. Cadogan came to compliment me to Maestricht. He told me that the French had surprised Ghent, Bruges, and Plaskendali, and that my presence was wanted. I passed through Brussels, where my interview with my mother, after a separation of twenty-five years, was very affecting, but very short;—and found Marlborough in camp at Asch, between Brussels and Alost; and learning that the enemy had their left on the other side of the Dendre, I asked Marlborough, on my arrival, "if it was not his intention

to give battle." "I think I ought," replied he immediately, "and I find with pleasure, but without astonishment, that we have both made the reflection, that without this our communication with Brussels would be cut off: but I would have waited for your troops." "I would not advise you to wait," replied I, "for the French would have time to retreat."

Vendome wanted to dispute the passage of the Dendre. He told the duke of Burgundy, that evil advisers persuaded him to march to Ghent. "When you perceive in prince Eugene a desire to avoid an engagement, he knows how to force you to one." This expression I saw in the vindication of his conduct, which he printed on his return to Paris.

Cadogan went to Oudenarde, and in a few hours threw a bridge across the Scheldt. "It is still time," said Vendome to the duke of Burgundy, "to discontinue your march, and to attack, with the troops which we have here, that part of the allied army which has passed the river." The latter hesitated, lost time, would have turned back, sent twenty squadrons to dispute the passage, recalled them, and said, "Let us march to Ghent." "It is too late," said Vendome, you cannot now; in half an hour, perhaps, you will have the enemy upon you." "Why then did you stop me?" rejoined the duke of Burgundy. "To begin the attack immediately," replied he, "Cadogan yonder, is already master of the village of Hurne and of six battalions. Let us form at least in the best manner we can." Rantzau commenced the attack. He overthrew a column of cavalry, and would have been routed in his turn, had it not been for the electoral prince of Hanover,\* who had his horse killed under him. Grimaldi too soon and injudiciously, ordered a charge. "What are you doing?" cried Vendome, coming up at full gallop, "you are wrong." "It is by the duke of Burgundy's orders," replied he. The latter, vexed at being contradicted, thought only how to cross the other. Vendome was giving orders to charge the left. "What are you doing?" said the duke of Burgundy. "I forbid it; there is an impassable ravine and morass." Let any one judge of the indignation of Vendome, who had passed over the spot but a moment before. Had it not been for this

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\* Afterwards George II.



misunderstanding, we should perhaps have been defeated; for our cavalry was engaged a full half hour before the infantry could join it. For the same reason, I directed the village of Hurne to be abandoned, that I might send the battalions by which it was occupied, to support the squadrons on the left wing. But the duke of Argyle arrived with all possible expedition, at the head of the English infantry; and then came the Dutch, though much more slowly. "Now," said I to Marlborough, "we are in a condition to fight." It was six in the evening of the 11th of July; we had yet three hours of day-light. I was on the right at the head of the Prussians. Some battalions turned their backs after having been attacked with unequalled fury. They rallied, retrieved their fault, and we recovered the ground they had lost. The battle then became general along the whole line. The spectacle was magnificent. It was one sheet of fire. That of our artillery made a powerful impression; that of the French, being very injudiciously posted, in consequence of the uncertainty which prevailed in the army on account of the disunion of its commanders, produced very little effect. With us it was quite the contrary; we loved and esteemed one another, not excepting the Dutch marshal Ouvekerke, venerable for his age and services, my old friend and Marlborough's, who obeyed and fought to admiration.

The following circumstance may serve to prove our harmony. Matters were going wrong on the right, where I commanded. Marlborough, who perceived it, sent me a reinforcement of eighteen battalions, without which, I should scarcely have been able to keep my ground. I then advanced, and drove in the first line; but at the head of the second, I found Vendome on foot, with a pike in his hand, encouraging the troops. He made so vigorous a resistance, that I should not have accomplished my purpose, had it not been for Natzmer, at the head of the king of Prussia's *gendarmes*, who broke through the line, and enabled me to obtain complete success.

Marlborough purchased his more dearly on the right, where he attacked in front,

while Ouvekerke dislodged the enemy from the hedges and villages. Nassau, Fries, and Oxenstiern, drove the infantry beyond the defiles, but they were roughly handled by the king's household troops, who came to its assistance. I rendered the same service to the duke. I sent Tilly, who, making a considerable circuit, took the brave household troops, which had nearly snatched the victory from us, in the rear: but this decided the business. The darkness of the night prevented our pursuit, and enabled me to execute a scheme for increasing the number of our prisoners. I sent out drummers in different directions, with orders to beat the retreat, after the French manner, and posted my French refugee officers, with directions to shout on all sides: *A moi Picardie! A moi Champagne! A moi Piemont!* The French soldiers ran to these posts, and I picked up a pretty round number: we took in all about seven thousand. The duke of Burgundy, and his evil counsellors, had long before withdrawn. Vendome collected the relics of the army, and took charge of the rear.

As the firing had re-commenced while it was still dark, Marlborough waited for day-light to attack the enemy before he reached Ghent. His detachment found him but too soon. Vendome had posted his grenadiers to the right and left of the high-road, and they put our cavalry, which pursued them, to the rout. Vendome by this saved the remnant of his army, which entered Ghent in the utmost confusion, with the dukes of Burgundy and Berry, and the count of Toulouse. His presence pacified and cheered the soldiers.

They all held a council of war at the inn called the Golden Apple. The opinion of the princes and their courtiers, was as usual, detestable. Vendome grew warm, expressed his indignation at having been crossed by them, and declared, that as he was determined not to be served in the same manner again, he should order the army to encamp behind the canal from Bruges to Lovendeghem. I pitied him from the bottom of my heart, as I had done the elector of Bavaria in 1704, and the duke of Orleans in 1706.

## SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS-AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.*

*"Table-Talk: being the Discourses of John Selden, esq. or his Sense of various Matters of Weight and high Consequence; relating especially to Religion and State. 'Distingue Tempora.' The third Edition. London, 1716." 8vo.*

THE name of Selden has been so universally and so long known, that little of introductory remark can here be needed. One observation, however, we shall premise, from the epistle dedicatory prefixed to the work by Richard Milward. "In reading, be pleased to distinguish times, and in your fancy carry along with you the *when* and the *why* many of these things were spoken; this will give them the more life and the smarter relish."

The observations are alphabetically arranged, as will appear from the following selections.

*Churches.*—"The way coming into our great churches was antiently at the west door, that men might see the altar and all the church before them; the other doors were but posterns."

*Language.*—"1. To a living tongue new words may be added, but not to a dead tongue, as *Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c.*

"2. *Latimer*, is the corruption of *Latiner*; it signifies, he that interprets Latin, and though he interpreted French, Spanish, or Italian, he was called the king's latiner, that is, the king's interpreter.

"3. If you look upon the language spoken in the Saxon time, and the language spoken now, you will find the difference to be just as if a man had a cloak that he wore plain in queen Elizabeth's days; and since, here has put in a piece of red, and there a piece of blue, and here a piece of green, and there a piece of orange-tawny. We borrow words from the French, Italian, Latin, as every pedantick man pleases.

"4. We have more words than notions, half a dozen words for the same thing. Sometimes we put a new signification to an old word, as when we call a piece, a gun. The word *gun* was in use in England for an engine to cast a

thing from a man, long before there was any gun-powder found out.

"5. Words must be fitted to a man's mouth; it was well said of the fellow that was to make a speech for my lord mayor, he desired to take measure of his lordship's mouth."

*Libels.*—"1. Though some make slight of libels, yet you may see by them how the wind sits: as take a straw and throw it up into the air, you shall see by that which way the wind is, which you shall not do by casting up a stone. More solid things do not shew the complexion of the times so well as ballads and libels."

*Proverbs.*—"1. The proverbs of several nations were much studied by bishop Andrews, and the reason he gave was, because by them he knew the minds of several nations, which is a brave thing; as we count him a wise man that knows the minds and insides of men, which is done by knowing what is habitual to them. Proverbs are habitual to a nation, being transmitted from father to son."

*Truth.*—"The Aristotelians say, all truth is contained in Aristotle in one place or another. Galilæo makes Simplicius say so, but shows the absurdity of that speech, by answering, all truth is contained in a lesser compass, viz. in the alphabet: Aristotle is not blamed for mistaking sometimes; but Aristotelians for maintaining those mistakes. They should acknowledge the good they have from him, and leave him when he is in the wrong.

*"Le Prince d'Amour, or the Prince of Love: with a Collection of several ingenious Poems and Songs, by the Wits of the Age." Lond. 1660. 8vo.*

Among the poems and songs are several which bishop Percy printed in his *Reliques*. The two following are selected as specimens of the better sort:

THE FRUITS OF A GOOD CONSCIENCE.

"To shine in silk and glister all in gold,  
To flow in wealth, and feed on dainty fare,  
To build up houses stately to behold,

The princes favor and the peoples care:  
 Although the gifts be great and very rare,  
 The groaning gout, the colick, and the  
 stone,  
 Will mar their mirth, and turn it all to  
 moan.

But be it that the body subject be  
 To no such sickness, or the like annoy,  
 Yet if the conscience be not firm and free,  
 Riches are trash, and honor but a toy;  
 The peace of conscience is that perfect joy  
 Wherewith God's children in this life are  
 blest,  
 To want the which, better want all the  
 rest.

The want of this made Adam hide his head,  
 The want of this made Cain to wail and  
 weep,

The want of this makes many go to bed,  
 When they (God wot) have little lust to  
 sleep;

Strive therefore, strive to entertain and  
 keep

So rich a jewel, and so rare a guest,  
 Which being had, a rush for all the rest."

#### UPON A PRIEST THAT HID MONEY.

"A certain priest had hoarded up  
 A mass of secret gold,  
 And where for to bestow the same  
 He knew not to be bold;  
 At length it liked his fancy well  
 To lock it in a chest  
 Within the chancel, and he writ  
 Thereon, *He deus est*.  
 A merry grigg, whose greedy minde  
 D.d prick for such a prey,  
 Respecting not the reverend words  
 That on the casket lay;  
 Took out the gold, and blotting out  
 The priests' inscript thereon,  
 Wrote: *Resurrexit, non est hic*;  
 Your God is risen and gone."

"*Latham's Faulconry, or the Falcon's  
 Lure and Cure: in two Books. By  
 Simon Latham, gent. Lond. 1658. 8vo.*  
 —*Latham's New and Second Book of  
 Falconry: concerning the Ordering and  
 Training up of all such Hawks as were  
 omitted or left unmentioned in his  
 printed Book of the Haggard Falcon,  
 and Ger-Faulcon: namely, the Gos-  
 hawk and Tussell, with the Sparhawk,  
 the Lanner and Lanneret, as they are  
 divided in their generation; the Hobby  
 and Marlyn, in their kindes; teaching  
 approved Medicines for all such In-  
 firmities and Diseases as are incident to  
 them.* Lond. 1658. 8vo.

Hawking has so long ceased to be a  
 general sport among the English, that a  
 complete analysis of either of the above

works, would probably be uninteresting  
 to the general reader.

From the first, however, we have  
 selected,

"AN EXPLANATION OF THE WORDS OF  
 ART.

#### B.

*Bathing*, is when you set your hawk to  
 the water to wash or bathe herself, either  
 abroad or in the house.

*Batting*, or to *Batte*, is when a hawk  
 fluttereth with her wings, either from  
 the perch, or the man's fist, striving  
 as it were to fly away, or get liberty.

*Bowsing*, is when a hawk drinketh  
 often, and seems to be continually  
 thirsty.

#### C.

*Creance*, is a fine small long line of  
 strong and even twound packthread,  
 which is fastened to the hawk's leash,  
 when shee is first lured.

*Check*, or to *kill*: check is when  
 crows, rooks, pyes, or other birds, com-  
 ming in the view of the hawk, she  
 forsaketh her naturall flight to fly at  
 them.

*Castig*, is any thing that you give  
 your hawk to cleanse her gorge with, whe-  
 ther it be flannell, thrammes, feathers,  
 or such like.

To cast a hawk, is to take her in your  
 hands before the pinions of her wings,  
 and to hold her from bating or striving,  
 when you administer any thing unto  
 her.

*Cadge*, is taken for that on which  
 faulconers carry many hawks together;  
 when they bring them to sell.

#### D.

*Dropping*, is when a hawk muteth di-  
 rectly downward, in severall drops, and  
 jirketh it not long wayes from her.

*Disclosed*, is when young hawks are  
 newly hatch't, and as it were disclosed  
 from their shells.

#### E.

*Erie*, is the nest or place where a  
 hawk buildeth, and bringeth up her young  
 ones, whether in woods, rocks, or any  
 other places.

*Endew*, is when a hawk digesteth her  
 meat, not only putting it over from  
 her gorge, but also cleausing her  
 pannell.

#### G.

*Gorge*, is that part of the hawk which  
 first receiveth the meat, and is called the  
 craw, or crop, in other fowls.

*Gurgiting*, is when a hawk is stuf or  
 sufforated, with any thing, be it meat or  
 otherwise.



## I.

*Inke*, whether it be of partridge, fowl, doves, or any other prey, is the neck from the head to the body.

*Intermewed*, is from the first exchange of a hawk's coat, or from her first mewing, till she come to be a white hawk.

*Jesses*, are those short straps of leather which are fastened to the hawk's legges, and so to the leasē by yarvels, anlets, or such like.

## L.

*Lure*, is that whereto faulconers call their young hawks, by casting it up in the aire, being made of feathers and leather, in such wise, that in the motion it looks not unlike a fowl.

*Lease*, or *Leashe*, is a small long thong of leather, by which the faulconer holdeth his hawk fast, folding it many times about their fingers.

*Lice*, are a small kinde of white vermin, running amongst the feathers of the hawk.

## M.

*Muting*, is the excrements, or ordure, which comes from hawks, and containeth both dung and urine.

*A make-Hawk*, is an old stanch flying hawk, which being inur'd to her flight, will easily instruct a younger hawk to be waining in her prey.

*Managing*, is to handle any thing with cunning, according to the true nature thereof.

*Mew*, is that place, whether it be abroad or in the house, where you set down your hawk, during the time that she raseth her feathers.

*Mites*, are a kind of vermine smaller than lice, and most about the heads and pares of hawks.

## P.

*Pluming*, is when a hawk seizeth a fowl, and pulleth the feathers from the body.

*Plumage*, are small downy feathers which the hawk takes, or are given her for casting.

*Pelt*, is the dead body of any fowl, howsoever dismembered.

*Pill*, and *Felf*, of a fowl, is that refuse and broken remains which are left after the hawk hath been relieved.

*Plume*, is the generall colour, or mixtures of feathers in a hawk, which sheweth her constitution.

*Pearch*, is any thing whereon you set your hawk, when she is from your fist.

*Prey*, is any thing that a hawk killeth, and feedeth herself thereupon.

*Pannell*, is that part of the hawk next to the fundament, whether the hawk digesteth her meat from her body.

## Q.

*Quarrie*, is taken for the fowl which is flown at, and slain at any time, especially when young hawks are flown thereunto.

## R.

*Rufter hood*, is the first hood which a hawk weareth, being large, wide, and open behinde.

*Reclaming*, is to tame, make gentle, or to bring a hawk to familiarity with the man.

*Raised in flesh*, is when a hawk grows fat, or prospereth in flesh.

*Ramage*, is when a hawk is wilde, coy, or disdainfull to the man, and contrary to be reclaimed.

## S.

*Seizing*, is when a hawk taketh any thing into her foot, and gripeth or holdeth it fast.

*Sliming*, is when a hawk muteth from her long-wayes, in one entire substance, and doth not drop any part thereof.

*Stooping*, is when a hawk, being upon her wings at the hight of her pitch, bendeth violently down to strike the fowl or any other prey.

*Summ'd*, is when a hawk hath all her feathers, and is fit either to be taken from the crie or mew.

*Setting-down*, is when a hawk is put into the mew.

*Sore-hawk*, is from the first taking of her from the eiry, till she have mewed her feathers.

## T.

*Trussing*, is when a hawk raseth a fowl aloft, and so descendeth down with it to the ground.

## U.

*Unsumm'd*, is when a hawk's feathers are not come forth, or else not com'd home to their full length.

## W.

*Weathering*, is when you set your hawk abroad to take the aire, either by day or night, in the frost, or in the sunne, or at any other season."

---

"Four Letters, and Certaine Sonnets. Lond. imprinted by R. Wolfe, 1492." 4to.

The chief curiosity in this pamphlet is a sonnet from Spenser to his friend Gabriel Harvey, here extracted:

"To

"To the right Worshipfull, my singular good Friend M. Gabriell Harvey, Doctor of Laws.

HARVEY, the happy above happiest men  
I read, that sitting like a looker-on  
Of this worldes stage, doest not with critique  
pen

The sharp dislikes of each condition,  
And as one careless of suspicion,  
Ne fawnest for the favour of the great;  
Ne fearest foolish reprehension

Of faulty men, which danger to thee  
threat,

But freely doest of what thee list entreat,  
Like a great lord of peerlesse liberty :

Lifting the good up to high honour's seat,  
And the evil damning evermore to dy-

For life and death is in thy doomefull writ-  
ting,

So thy renown lives ever by endighting.

*Dublin, this xviii. of July, 1586.*

Your devoted friend, during life,  
EDMUND SPENSER."

"A Letter sent by William Laud,  
Archbishop of Canteburie, with divers

Manuscripts, to the University of Ox-  
ford. Which Letter, in respect, it  
hath Relation to this present Parlia-  
ment, is here inserted: together with  
the Answer which the University sent  
him, wherein is specified their integrity,  
as he is their Chancellor. The Tenor  
whereof ensues. Printed in the Year  
1641." -4to.

This singular and rare tract consists  
but of five pages. The public orator's  
answer is dated "from Oxford, 1640." Laud merely adds to his former gifts six  
manuscripts in Hebrew, eleven in Greek,  
thirty-four in Arabick, twenty-one in  
Latin, two in English, and five in Per-  
sian. "One of which [last] being of a  
large volume, containeth a historie from  
the beginning of the world to the end of  
the Saracen empire, and without doubt  
is of great worth." These were, proba-  
bly, among the last presents which were  
made by archbishop Laud to the uni-  
versity.

## *Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

### TRANS-INCORPORATION OF SOULS.

THE doctrine of the trans-incorpora-  
tion of souls, or of their migra-  
tion through successive human bodies,  
was taught at length, and with more con-  
fidence, by a Jewish rabbi called Jitzcach  
Loriensis. His book is entitled *De Re-  
volutionibus Animarum*.

He supposes a limited number of souls  
to have been made at the creation, and  
that these souls are constantly in waiting  
about our atmosphere, to animate such bod-  
ies as are ready for a soul. Those embryos  
perish which no soul chooses to animate.

The souls of the eminently good are  
dispensed from re-animating men, and  
become angels of God. The souls of the  
very bad are forbidden for a time to re-  
humanize themselves, and become devils;  
but they are often endeavouring to ob-  
tain a human body, that they may have  
a chance of bettering their condition:  
this may be observed in the case of pos-  
session by dæmons.

Those souls continue to revolve in  
human life which are not perfect enough  
for angels, or foul enough for devils;  
and it may often be perceived, that whole  
groups of souls, which, during their first  
visit on earth, were acquainted with each  
other, come consentaneously again at

the same time into new being. In schools  
of philosophy and theology, these clusters  
of old souls may especially be traced;  
and many men of vigilant intellect have  
recollected their former character, and  
are aware that their present ideas are  
mere reminiscences. In the history of  
all nations, souls follow their original  
order of presentation; the bold and cruel  
make choice of an earlier period of na-  
tional existence than the humane and  
subtle, which mosly await a period of  
luxury and refinement.

Many persons are born to misfortune;  
as when poverty, or hereditary disease,  
greatly afflict their parents. These evils  
are to be considered as voluntary expi-  
ations, which the soul so born chose to  
undergo, in order to purge off the sins  
committed during its preceding existence.  
Those are the wisest souls who so choose  
their bodies: the well-embodied almost  
always contract fresh pollutions, and go  
back into the atmosphere a degree lower  
in spiritual existence.

The soul of Abel belonged afterwards  
to Moses; and the soul of Cain belonged  
to that Egyptian whom Moses slew.  
John the Baptist claimed the soul of  
Elias. Pythagoras was a Trojan, before  
he became a disciple of Eyra. Philo-  
was

was a Greek, before that incarnation which placed him as lecturer in the college of Alexandria.

When any very well-known soul returns upon the earth, it is easy to foresee that it will shortly be surrounded by several of those souls who formerly co-operated with it: but the order of presentation is often inverted.

#### GASTROLOGY.

La Mothe de Vayer was the first who solemnly proposed to recognize cookery as one of the fine arts; and under the denomination of *gastrology*, to compile learned quartos on the science of enhancing the physical and moral pleasures of the palate.

The ear, he contends, if given to man for need, is employed for luxury; and we hold it honourable to listen to sweet music, or to fine oratory. The eye may have been intended only to guard us against a post; but who is content with its necessary offices? For a fine prospect we laboriously climb a hill: for the painter Schneider's inside view of a pantry we gladly exchange our gold.

And shall an organ no less exquisitely sensible than the ear and the eye, whose perceptency gives to all the pleasures of *taste* their generic name; be less regarded than they, less honoured, less philosophized about?

Some flavours are naturally pleasing, as of milk, honey, and grapes. Yet the highest relish of these foods evidently consists in the associated ideas which they happen to excite, in the accessory imaginary perceptions which accompany them. Who likes milk in the country? Who does not enjoy it in the heart of London, when he can obtain a draught fresh from the cow, foaming in the jug, scattering its musky fragrance, and calling up before the fancy rural ideas of green meadows, corn-clad hills, and smokeless air. Honey soon cloy; but let the honey be that of Hybla, famous in the classic page, and the Sicilian traveller will suck it up with delight. The grape, which hardly ripens on our garden-walls, is still a welcome dish at the dessert; because it awakens so many thoughts of mirth and grace derived from Bacchanalian songs.

Some flavours are naturally displeasing, as of an oyster, or an olive; yet from being tasted in the society of friendship, or rank, and mingled in our recollection with the joys of life, they often become exquisitely enticing.

Now if it be true that the moral power

of every mouthful exceeds its physical power, and that the accessory ideas have more influence on the likes and dislikes of the palate, than the direct sensations occasioned by the thing applied, eating (q. e. d.) must be as well entitled as language itself, to be studied. It is well that words should be individually euphonical; but it chiefly imports that the excited ideas should delight and stimulate. It is well that food should be wholesome; but it chiefly signifies that it should beckon into the soul agreeable trains of thought, about its far-fetched material, or its traditional preparation.

#### SHIP-MONEY.

Macrobius says (*Saturnalia*, lib. i. c. 7) that the oldest money known in Italy had, on one side, the head of Saturn, and on the other side, a ship: whence came the phrase used in tossing up, Heads or ships. *Cum pueri denarios in sublime jactantes Capita aut navia lusu testa vestustatis exclamant.* Surely it would become this nation to stamp some of its coin with so apt an emblem of its commercial prosperity as a ship.

It may however be suspected that these earliest coins known in Italy, were not made there, but in Egypt; and that the figure called Saturn was the Egyptian god Phthas, who was considered as the father of all other gods, (*Jablonski*, lib. i. c. 2,) though finally neglected for his children. On the altars of Phthas a splendid flame was kindled; and the original worshippers of Saturn are described by Macrobius, as employing a similar ritual. *Aras Saturnias, non mactando viros, sed accensis luminibus excolentes.*

#### UTILITY OF NOVEL-READING.

In the *Annual Review*, vol. vi. p. 380, the utility of novel-reading is thus defended:

"From the contemplation of fictitious distress, men most efficaciously learn to feel for real suffering. Where no circumstances of disgust intercept the pity, and no restraints of prudence the beneficence, a tendency is easily generated to commiserate and to relieve. And this tendency, like the military exercises learnt on the parade, is the true basis of those practical efforts of philanthropy, which, in the real warfare with human misery, constitute the noblest triumphs of virtue."

#### EMBASSY TO CHINA.

Juan Gonzales de Mendoza, an Augustin friar of Castile, was appointed in 1584 by the king of Spain, to be his ambassador in China. On his return, he drew



drew up a History of the Chinese, and an account of his three visits to their country. After this, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Lipari, in Italy, by the pope, and with those of Chiapi and Popajan, by the king of Spain. This embassy was rather a religious mission, protected by a civil character or title, than a political delegation.

#### PRIESTLEY'S CONSIDERATIONS.

One of your correspondents, vol. xxix. p. 341, announces the intention of reprinting Priestley's Considerations for the Use of Young Men: in which case several notes metaphysical and medical will be requisite, to correct the tendency of advice so inconsiderate.

Priestley, as well as Kotzebue, assumes the principle, that both sexes have like rights, and like duties. Kotzebue infers from this principle, that women are to

practice a masculine morality, and to indulge in promiscuous intercourse. Priestley infers from this principle, that men are to practice a feminine morality, and to have no sexual intercourse before matrimony.

Observation shows, that, of the adult males between eighteen and twenty-five, about nine-tenths practice promiscuous intercourse: and that, of the adult females between eighteen and twenty-five, about one-tenth practice promiscuous intercourse: and this in all countries, whatever the climate or the religion.

If, from the average conduct of the species, may most securely be inferred the law of nature and of God, that is the moral duty: it is exactly *nine to one* both that Kotzebue is wrong, and that Priestley is wrong, in the conduct which they teach.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

[It is now about thirty-five years since Mrs. Van Butchell died; and the singular mode employed for the preservation of her body by her affectionate husband, occasioned the following Epitaph to be written by the late sir George Baker. This gentleman's classical attainments are so renowned, that whatever has been written by him, the public will be eager to possess; and we believe this is the first time the lines now printed, have been offered from the press. It will be perhaps interesting to most persons, and necessary for many, to have stated the account of the preservation of Mr. Van Butchell's lady. On her death taking place, he applied to Dr. Hunter to exert his skill in preventing, if possible, the changes of form usual after the cessation of life. Accordingly the doctor, assisted by the late Mr. Cruickshank, injected the blood-vessels with a coloured fluid, so that the minute red vessels of the cheeks and lips were filled, and exhibited their native hue; and the body, in general, having all the cavities filled with antiseptic substances, it remained perfectly free from corruption, or any unpleasant smell, or as if merely in a state of sleep. But to resemble the appearance of life, glass eyes were also inserted. The corpse was then deposited in a bed of thin paste of plaister of Paris, in a box of sufficient dimensions, which subsequently crystallised, and produced a pleasing effect. A curtain covered the glass lid of the box, which could be withdrawn at pleasure; and which box being kept in the common parlour, Mr. Van Butchell had the satisfaction of retaining his departed wife for many years, frequently

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displaying the beautiful corpse to his friends and visitors. A second marriage, some years afterwards, is said to have occasioned some little family difference, on which occasion a reference being made to the deceased lady, it is supposed that it was found expedient to remove the preserved body, which otherwise might have been in existence in Mr. Van Butchell's parlour at this day. It is unnecessary to comment upon the elegance of the latinity; this will be duly appreciated by scholars of taste.]

#### IN RELIQUIAS

MARIÆ VAN BUTCHELL,

*Novo miraculo conservatas  
Et a marito suo superstitē  
Cultu quotidiano adoratas.*

HIIC exors tumuli jacet  
Uxor Martini Vanbutchell;  
Integra omnino et incorrupta:  
Viri sui amantissimi  
Desiderium simul, et deliciæ;  
Quam, gravi morbo viciatam  
Consumptamque tandem longâ morte,  
In hunc, quem cernis, nitorem,  
In hanc speciem, et colorem, viventis,  
Ab indecora putredine vindicavit,  
Frustra repugnante Naturâ,  
Viregregius Gulielmus Hunterus;  
Artifici prius intentati  
Inventor isem, ac perfector.

O fortunatum maritum!  
Cui licet dies noctesque totas  
Teneræ assidere conjugi,  
Non fatis modo superstiti;  
Sed, quod mirabilius,

G

Etiam

Etiam suaviori,  
 Habitiori,  
 Venustiori,  
 Solidæ magis, et magis succiplenæ,  
 Quam cum ipsa in vivis fuerit!  
 O fortunatum virum, et invidendum!  
 Cui proprium hoc, et peculiare, contigit,  
 Apud se habere feminam.  
 Eandem semper nec mutabilem.

### VERSES,

ADDRESSED TO DR. THORNTON, ON HIS  
 BEAUTIFUL GROUP OF ROSES, PUBLISHED  
 IN NUMBER XXX. OF HIS  
 "TEMPLE OF FLORA."

#### THE CONSECRATION OF THE ROSES.

WHEN first, as ancient bards have sung,  
 The queen of love from ocean sprung;  
 To grace her head, to deck her bow'rs,  
 The earth produc'd the queen of flow'rs;  
 Cœval, and congenial charms,  
 With the same living blush that warms  
 Her mantling cheek, thy petal glows;  
 Emblem of Venus, beautiful Rose.

The raptur'd gods her form survey'd,  
 Reclin'd beneath a myrtle's shade;  
 Whose boughs, of ever-during green,  
 Thy new-born blossoms smil'd between.  
 Mark! whilst thy prototype they greet,  
 And spread their chaplets at her feet;  
 Mix'd with the myrtle's polish'd leaves,  
 Flora a gayer garland weaves;  
 Cull'd from thy blooming buds most fair,  
 To decorate her silken hair;  
 It's glossy ringlets they entwine,  
 Yet humid from the sparkling brine;  
 And, as the lovely locks they meet,  
 To form a symbol more complete;  
 Lo! crisped curls their heads adorn,  
 Wet with the glittering dews of morn;  
 O! flow'r, with peerless gifts elate,  
 Like Venus form'd to captivate;  
 Her dazzling influence round thee flows:  
 Fav'rite of Flora! Mossy Rose!

Now Bacchus gathers from the ground,  
 The purple gems his brows that crown'd;  
 And now a roseate branch he crops,  
 Then bathes the sprigs with ruby drops,  
 Distilling from the nect'rous vine;  
 And bids them with its clusters twine:  
 Thus, thus we find the *Damask Rose*,  
 The ruddy flush of Bacchus shows.

To seize the trophies of the bush,  
 Next, see the god of battles rush!  
 As from the trembling tree he tears  
 His sternly-smiling forehead bears  
 Their tender stems. Oh, haste too fierce!  
 The vengeful thorns his temples pierce!  
 And with his blood, the flow'rs retain  
 Th' entwisting laurel's sanguine stain:  
 Sweet spoil of Mars, the *Blood-red Rose*,  
 Array'd in deep-dy'd crimson grows.

The festive deities convene,  
 While Phœbus smiles upon the scene;

Who, till his sister rules the hours,  
 Loit'ring amid Love's rosy bow'rs,  
 Each flow'r with ardent gaze inspects;  
 And all admires, yet none selects:  
 But waits till she shall fix her choice,  
 And hails her with fraternal voice:  
 At length, withdrawn his piercing light,  
 Envelop'd in the shades of night,  
 Wit, and convivial Mirth dance round,  
 And Harmony's sweet songs resound;  
 Till 'whelm'd in bacchanalian roar,  
 Alas! her voice is heard no more:  
 See jealous Clamour! Uproar wild!  
 Where lately Peace, with Pleasure smil'd;  
 Th' affrighted nymph from earth is driv'n,  
 And flies, on trembling wings to Heav'n!

Pale Dian, peeping from the woods,  
 Eyes the bright goddess of the floods,  
 With half-averted looks askance;  
 Asham'd to meet her wanton glance:  
 And shock'd, the plant of plants to see  
 Consign'd to War and Revelry;  
 An infant bud, with gentle hand  
 She plucks, and there its leaves expand:  
 Behold, it feels her snowy breast!  
 And like the spotless lily drest,  
 With chasten'd charms the flow'ret blows,  
 Her virgin type, the *White-clad Rose*.

Anon, with sylvan foliage-bound,  
 Its stems her brow encircle round;  
 Yet, on that modest brow serene,  
 A glance from beauty's am'rous queen,  
 Suffuses soft its pallid face,  
 From whence the *Maiden's Blush* we trace.

E'en, whilst her pearly buds absorb  
 The silv'ry streams of Luna's orb;  
 Oft Venus tempers from afar,  
 Its cold beams with her glowing star;  
 And thus, tho' seeming to contend,  
 Cynthia and Cytheræa blend;  
 And purity and love unite,  
 In motley streaks of red and white:  
 Hence does the *Variiegated Rose*,  
 Its parti-coloured garb disclose.

Thee, royal rose! all, all admire;  
 Yet still we love the humble brier;  
 Like her own simple wood-nymphs wild,  
 The huntress rears th' adopted child;  
 It ornaments their verdant haunts,  
 Amid the forest's towering plants:  
 The cultur'd flow'r Diana chose,  
 Her Dryads wear the *Rustic Rose*.

Now, as the meek-eyed Moon retreats,  
 Her brother's kindling glance she meets;  
 And from her argent buds bestows  
 New honours for his heav'nly brows;  
 Who, a tiara as he wreathes,  
 On each celestial odours breathes;  
 And, in return, their fragrant sighs,  
 Like incense to the God arise!  
 The flow'ry constellation bright,  
 Spangling his diadem of light;  
 Reflects Apollo's glorious blaze,  
 And drinks the spirit of his rays;

Terrestrial

Terrestrial star! the *Yellow Rose*  
 With Sol's own golden colour glows.  
 Then, thus, the patron of the lyre:  
 'Blest Rose! thy charms the gods inspire!  
 And, mingled with the living bays,  
 Add lustre to their shining sprays!  
 Sweet paragon of Flora's tribe,  
 Whose leaves empyreal tints imbibe;  
 Where'er my beams illumine the clime,  
 Still flourish thro' the bounds of Time;  
 And honour'd by th' immortals be,  
 But chief, by Love and Poësy!  
 Phœbus, whose liquid light divine,  
 Has lav'd the yellow eglantine;\*  
 Bids in one splendid group combin'd,  
 Thy varying offspring be entwin'd;  
 O Rose! in all thy divers hues,  
 Exhaustless subject of the Muse;  
 Not less shall Painting, sister-art,  
 Delight thy semblance to impart;  
 While union's magic pow'r bestows  
 New charms to grace each rival rose!

PSYCHE.

## THE POET'S GRAVE.

NOW twilight draws her dark'ning veil,  
 The owls their dwellings quit;  
 The pleasing, pensive hour, I hail,  
 For contemplation fit.

Forth from my humble cot I stray,  
 For well I love the time,  
 Or through the vale to take my way,  
 Or up the hill to climb.  
 Through trackless plains my steps to urge,  
 To penetrate the grove,  
 Or by the riv'let's rushy verge,  
 In thoughtful mood to rove.

Oft it's slow-winding course I trace,  
 Which leads where all must go,  
 To the still church-yard, that sad place,  
 Where many a friend lies low.

There, where it laves the sacred sod  
 With gently murmuring noise,  
 Full oft the "margent green" I've trod,  
 And tasted tranquil joys.

Beheld the Moon on silver car  
 Slow riding thro' the night;  
 Have seen, with thought sublime, each star  
 That lent its twinkling light.

Or with some much-lov'd friend convers'd,  
 While swift the hours have fled,  
 Some friend who now is turn'd to dust,  
 And on whose grave I tread.

But ah! by pale Diana's light,  
 Which now begins to beam;  
 His silent grave attracts my sight,  
 Whom I did most esteem.

Bright Virtue reign'd within his breast,  
 His heart was kind and warm;  
 And Nature too had done her best,  
 In fashioning his form.

\* Not the eglantine, commonly so called,  
 that being the woodbine; but the *rosa eglan-*  
*seria* of Linnæus.

Full oft in rural solitude,  
 We've studied Wisdom's ways;  
 Full oft the Muse together woo'd,  
 In simple artless lays.  
 But now those happy hours are past,  
 No more to be enjoy'd;  
 The bud of genius, Death's rough blast  
 Has wither'd and destroy'd.  
 Close at yon solemn yew-tree's root,  
 In peace the poet sleeps;  
 Around his grave wild roses shoot,  
 And near, the willow weeps.  
 No sumptuous marble decks the green,  
 His praises to rehearse;  
 But on a rude carv'd stone is seen,  
 This tributary verse:

## THE EPITAPH.

Here, in the silence of the tomb,  
 A humble bard lies low,  
 His faults, his virtues, and his doom,  
 The last great day will show.

Reader, if Nature to thy breast,  
 A feeling heart ne'er gave,  
 Pass on; but if with genius blest  
 Weep o'er "the poet's grave."

R. C. F.

## FROM TASSO,

## WITH ADDITIONAL STANZAS.

O! THOU, who lov'st Pindæan heights to  
 climb,  
 Where, on a cypress tree, my harp is laid;  
 Say, that I droop beneath the touch of Time,  
 That much I long for it's accusom'd aid.

I should be happy were my harp but here,  
 I'd hang with rapture o'er its simple  
 frame;

O! leave for me the relick of a tear,  
 Or fix upon its front its owner's fame.

Speak to the winds, as o'er my harp they  
 steal,

To leave a kiss upon each silent string;  
 Tell (if thou canst) the weight of woe I  
 feel;

How frowning winter follow'd smiling  
 spring.

O! tell my much-lov'd harp, with what  
 delight,

With how much joy, I heard its simple  
 tone:

But now 'tis gone for ever from my sight,  
 I soon shall die—I cannot live, alone.

## CANZONET.

SWEET Mary, on thy breast reclin'd,  
 I sigh to every passing wind;  
 And in that sigh delight to prove  
 The sweets of pure, unspotted love.

What, though no jewels deck thy hair,  
 Thou'rt no less lovely, no less fair;  
 Affection reigns within thy breast,  
 And tells me, I alone am blest.

HENR



## HENRY'S RETURN.

O! DRY, fair mai'en, dry those tears,  
Which from affection flow;  
Laura! suppress those rising fears,  
Thy Henry waits below.

Borne safe the foaming surge along,  
High swell'd his heart with glee;  
To love's sweet name he rais'd that song  
Which first he sung to thee.

Bristol.

J. R. J.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of all New Prints, Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.*

*Exhibition of an extensive View of Hyde Park on a Sunday, and a Collection of other Pictures, painted by A. DUBOST, at No. 65, Pall-Mall.*

ATTRACTED to this exhibition by advertisements amply circulated, and which stated the principal picture (the View of Hyde Park) to be "painted on a scale of 200 feet," we were led to visit it; although the admission (half-a-crown, and catalogue 6d.) appeared rather out of the bounds of modesty. Yet, judge of the surprise that affected every one who were witnesses to the egregious and unblushing imposition that was practised on the public by this Gallic adventurer. The picture of Hyde Park, reader, was only 5 feet and a half in length, and the whole-length portraits of the principal personages and their equipages little more than an inch in length. It is painful to dwell on such circumstances that serve to deter a generous public from patronizing arts and artists: but such an impudent shameless imposture never was before practised, and deserves to be placed on record. When the first burst of surprise was over at the imposition, the rest of the "other pictures painted by A. Dubost" were examined, hoping that their merit would compensate for the deficiency in size of the other. But, oh! Shame, where is thy blush? The collection was the most imbecile, trifling, and impudent drivellings of the pencil, that ever were imposed on the public eye; and verily, if Dubost had been summoned before a court of requests for obtaining money under false pretences by any of those who were thus imposed upon by this ungrateful Frenchman, he must have been driven with contempt from the court. A man in the room, who exhibited and explained the pictures, and who called himself the friend of Dubost, said in explanation, the base of the picture represented 200 feet, and that if the height of one of the figures were taken, as a scale of 6 feet, and tried along, it would prove it!!! At this rate, many a miniature drawing at Spring Gardens was

on "the scale of" half as many miles. But to the works:—No. 1, is *Venus and Diana*; ill-drawn, unnaturally coloured, and affected in the extreme. 2 The famous View of Hyde Park, above-mentioned, to say the best of it, is as perfect a piece of quackery as ever was imposed on the good-nature of John Bull: There are not only portraits and equipages, all named and to be found in the catalogue, but as many more to be introduced as any subscriber to a print from it may wish. 3. *Beauty and the Beast*. A vile caricature on a most amiable lady, whose family too liberally encouraged the ungrateful caricaturist, and for which he deserved nothing so much as a kicking.

Really, to detail the rest of the miserable trash that hung round the room, but which shines in description in his catalogue, would be trifling with our readers' feelings and patience. Suffice it to say, that any one to view such drawing, such composition, (pardon the prostitution of the term), and such—every thing that was there seen, must draw the conclusion that Dubost himself, in the preface to his catalogue, says has been; that Damocles, and any thing here exhibited, could not have been the production of the same hand. And however moderate the abilities required in drawing, to be admitted a candidate for a student's ticket in our Royal Academy are, yet even this trifling honour would be refused to any boy who drew no better than the works here shewn as the production of Dubost by himself.

In an introduction to his catalogue, Mr. Dubost has cast such aspersions on British artists, and their patrons, that it would be a reflection on the national character to suffer them to go unanswered. He says, that "many arts have been used by envy and malignity to obstruct his progress, and depress his character as an artist." He again asserts, that "when Mr. Dubost came first to this country from Paris, the praise which his picture of *Damocles* had obtained for him in that city, had travelled with him

across

across the Channel, and he met the most flattering reception, &c." and a little farther on: "This reception and those praises, excited however the envy of the London artists; and it would appear that a conspiracy was formed to defame and depress him!! This is nothing but the common cant of foiled imbecility, and proves nothing of either envy or malignity, except in the writer; which is farther proved by a series of illiberal abuses of Mr. Hope, who has been to this man, as well as to every artist, a liberal and honorable patron. His charges against Mr. Hope however assume a more tangible shape, and can therefore be more accurately examined. "Mr. Dubost puts it to the honest and impartial feeling of the public, whether Mr. Hope had a right, after getting the picture of *Damocles* into his possession, (does Dubost mean to imply by this that he got it surreptitiously?) to efface the painter's name, and afterwards, with the barbarity of a Vandal, to *destroy* the piece itself by cutting it in two parts. Although Mr. Dubost sold the picture, he did not sell it to be destroyed"—Very well. So Mr. Hope is not only a Vandal, but also a fool; for, according to this account, he gives an immense sum (800 or 1000 guineas we believe) for a picture, and destroys it. But mark, how a plain tale shall put him down. The picture has certainly been cut in two parts; but how? A few inches of sparable canvas from the upper part of the picture is cut off to make it fit a certain place intended for its reception, and the picture (except the circumstance of fitting the place better) is neither better or worse for its cutting—*destroyed* it is not, as its own existing evidence can prove. As to the effacing his name, if it had been suffered to remain after the evidence of every picture Dubost has produced in England since, would have been lending to an imposture, and it therefore is properly taken off; and there is no doubt the real painter or painters' name, can be affixed there in its stead. Mr. Dubost also complains of the directors of the British Institution refusing to exhibit his picture of *Diana and Venus*. In reply to this, all that is necessary to be said is, that they would have deserved censure had they acted in a contrary manner. One more quotation, and we have done with Mr. Dubost. He asks, "What can Mr. Dubost therefore do, in defence of his reputation?" He is answered from Shakspeare, "Tell truth, and shame the devil."

FARTHER ACCOUNT OF MR. SCHIAVONETTI.—*Vide last month.*

Louis Schiavonetti was born at Bassano, in the Venetian territory, in April 1765. His father was a stationer, whose moderate circumstances enabled him to give to his eight children (the eldest of whom was Louis) a limited but useful education. From his infancy he always manifested a taste for drawing; and some of his early productions excited the approbation of an able painter, Julius Golini; so that at the age of 13, he took him under his care, and laid that foundation of able drawing that so much distinguishes all his works. Golini dying shortly after this, he was left to himself; but studying the works of Bartolozzi and Volpato, his improvement was so rapid as to gain him employment from Count Remaudini, then the most extensive publisher in Europe. Schiavonetti practised here with much credit, when his rising talents procured him an honorable invitation to visit England, which he did in the face of a pension that was offered him by some Venetian noblemen if he would abandon his intended emigration. Upon his first coming to England he connected himself with Bartolozzi, and a printseller of the name of Testolini, but afterwards established himself on his own foundation; and from this period to that of his death, he cultivated his genius with a success that answered the expectations which were first formed of it, and conducted all his affairs with an uprightness and integrity that will cause his name to be equally honored as a gentleman and as an artist.

Mr. Schiavonetti (says Mr. Cromek, from whose excellent account in the *Examiner*, this is principally taken) possessed in very high perfection a freedom and accuracy of delineation. This power, united with the grace and dignity which were the peculiar characteristics of his style, enabled him to treat every subject with a truth and distinctness of expression rarely to be found in the works of other artists.

To sum up his professional merits in a few words, Mr. Schiavonetti classes with Girard Audran, Edelinck, Strange, and Woollet. He not only possessed the powers of delineation—the harmony of lines—the union in tones, and general effect, which characterise the works of these eminent men; but he added a brilliancy of execution, and playful undulation of effect, which approached more nearly to the free penciling of the painter.

er, than any thing that can be found in those of any other engraver.

Among his principal performances are the well known and admired plates of:—The Madre Dolorosa, from Vandyck; the Portrait of Vandyck, in the Character of Paris; the Surprise of the Soldiers on the Banks of the Arno, from Michel Angelo's celebrated Cartoon; a Series of Etchings from Designs by Blake, illustrative of Blair's Grave; Portrait of Mr. Blake, after Phillips, for the same Work; the Landing of the British Troops in Egypt, from De Louthembourg; the Etchings of the Canterbury Pilgrimage, from Stothard's esteemed Picture. This print was only advanced to the etched state, but is a most striking example of his powers as a draftsman, every line being expressive of the object it aims to represent.

Among other works which Mr. Schiavonetti had undertaken, was a portrait of the venerable president of the Royal Society (sir Joseph Banks), from a picture by Phillips; The Stag-hunt, in which Alexander III. king of Scotland, was rescued from the fury of a stag, by Colin Fitzgerald; painted by Mr. West.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

The second number of "the Fine Arts of the English School" is published, and shall be noticed in our next.

That liberal and judicious patron of the fine arts, Mr. Thomas Hope, has purchased Dawe's picture of *Andromache imploring Ulysses to spare the Life of her Son*, from the last exhibition, for 200l.

#### THE ARTISTS' FUND.

It will be right to inform our readers, that a joint stock and benevolent fund for the widows and orphans of artists

who are members, has been established, but that it has no connection with a private exhibition in Pall-Mall, which is said to be for "the benefit of the Artists' Fund." This praiseworthy institution is erected for the purpose of soliciting and applying the bounty of a liberal and wealthy people, to the benevolent purpose of preventing the last moments of a dying artist from being embittered by the reflection that he is leaving behind him a wife and children, without any provision whatever. To prevent the recurrence of such, it was resolved at a meeting of a few artists, to appoint a committee to draw up resolutions for the formation of this fund. After several meetings of this committee, a general one was held on the 22d of March last at the Freemason's Tavern, and a subsequent one a few days ago. The enlightened friend of the arts will be pleased to hear that it is now completely organized under the direction of the following gentlemen as governors:—A. W. Davis, G. Hawkins, B. Marshall, W. Mulready, J. Randall, J. Scott, P. Turnerelli, W. Talleymach, C. Warren, A. Davison, Esq. Treasurer, and J. Wilkinson, Secretary: of whom further particulars may be obtained. It is with great pleasure the following liberal donations are selected from the printed list which is circulated by the Society. —Alexander Davison, Esq. first donation, 20 guineas.—Abraham Goldmid, Esq. 10 guineas.—The Earl of Bredalbane, 10 guineas.—John Soane, Esq. R. A. 50 guineas; and many others, besides annual contributions for the support of the fund.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

*Fourth Report of the Directors of the African Institution, read at the Annual General Meeting, on the 29th of March, 1810.*

IT has appeared to the directors, that without security of person and property, no adequate stimulus can be given to industry: and consequently no progress can fairly be expected in the great work of civilization in Africa. It is therefore obvious, that while a considerable Slave Trade is suffered to exist, such security is unattainable. But no foreign states have hith-

erto followed the example set them by the legislatures of Great Britain and the United States of America; the flags of Spain and of Sweden (which, till within the last two years, had scarcely ever visited the African coast) have of late been extensively employed in covering and protecting a trade in slaves, in which, it is however believed, the subjects of those countries have little or no direct interest!

It has also been discovered, that, in defiance of all the penalties imposed by Act of Parliament, vessels, under foreign flags, have been fitted out in the ports of Liverpool



Liverpool and London, for the purpose of carrying slaves from the coast of Africa to the Spanish and Portuguese settlements in America; and several adventures of this description have actually been completed!!!

The persons, however, who are the most deeply engaged in this *infamous* traffic, appear to be *citizens of the United States of America*. These shelter themselves from the penal consequences of their criminal conduct, by means of a nominal sale both of ship and cargo at some Spanish or Swedish port—(the Havannah, for example, or the island of St. Bartholomew). They are thus put in a capacity to use the flags of these states; and so disguised, have carried on their slave-trading speculations, during the last year, to an enormous extent!!!

The different communications received by the directors from the coast of Africa, concur in stating, that in the month of October last the coast was crowded with vessels, known to be American, trading for slaves under Spanish and Swedish flags. The slaves thus procured, it is understood, were afterwards to be carried for sale, either to South America, or to the Spanish West Indies. Some cargoes (there is reason to believe) were landed at St. Bartholomew's, and smuggled thence into English islands!!!

The extent to which this evil has unexpectedly and suddenly proceeded, and its obvious influence on all the plans for promoting the civilization of Africa, have induced the directors, since the last general meeting, to turn a large share of their attention to the best means of restraining or removing it. Besides making the necessary representations, from time to time, to his Majesty's government, they have taken measures for communicating to the officers of the Royal Navy distinct information respecting the provisions of the legislature on this point, and the manner in which those provisions have been eluded; as well as to point out the pecuniary advantages which would accrue to them from a vigorous enforcement of the Abolition laws. The inducement to vigilance on the part of the navy is considerable; the captors being entitled to the forfeiture of both ship and cargo. And although all slaves found on board are liberated, yet there is a bounty allowed by government to the captors, amounting to 40*l.* for each man, 30*l.* for each woman, and 10*l.* for each child so liberated. Instances have already occurred

in which this bounty has been claimed and received.

The directors feel it incumbent on them to state, that, in prosecuting their inquiries into this case, they uniformly experienced, on the part of his Majesty's government, a prompt attention to their representations, and a cordial disposition to aid their efforts in preventing the infraction of the laws for the abolition of the slave trade.

It is to be remembered, to the honour of the government of the United States of America, that it seized an early opportunity of effecting the abolition of this trade, as far as legislative enactments could effect it. America, however, has few or no means of enforcing her own commercial edicts. In despite of those edicts, therefore, her ships are now the great carriers of slaves, without any other defence against the penalties, to which as Americans they are liable, than is afforded by the flag, and simulated clearances, of some foreign state.

The directors will now proceed to notice what has been further done in the prosecution of the objects of the institution.

The capture of Senegal, which was effected in the month of July last, by captain Columbine, of the navy, and major Maxwell, the commandant of Goree, has considerably abridged the facilities enjoyed by the contraband slave traders on that part of the Slave Coast. It has also furnished an important inlet both for commerce and civilization; the river Senegal being navigable for several hundred miles, and some of its branches approaching within a short distance of the Niger.

Having received information that the plants of the mulberry-tree, which they had transmitted to Africa, had taken root, and were flourishing, not only at Sierra Leone, but at Goree and Senegal, the directors procured a considerable number of silk-worms' eggs, which were sent to those places, accompanied with particular directions respecting the proper mode of rearing and managing them.

They have also transmitted to Africa a farther supply of some useful seeds; and likewise the model of a mill for cleaning rice from its husk; an operation which, through the defect of proper machinery, is performed at present in a very laborious, rude, and imperfect manner. The directors apprehend, that the present inferiority of African rice is chiefly to be attributed to this defect:

they

they will therefore be obliged to any of the friends of the institution who shall point out the best means of remedying it.

The directors having applied to Dr. Roxburgh, of Calcutta, for his assistance in obtaining seeds and plants from India, have the satisfaction to state, that they have received the most liberal assurances of his best exertions in favour of the institution. He has already transmitted to this country, with a view to their propagation in Africa, several valuable seeds, with the requisite instructions for their management. The directors are happy in this opportunity of expressing their high sense of the obligations conferred on the institution by Dr. Roxburgh.

The directors have drawn the attention of their correspondents in Africa to a discovery (communicated to them by R. H. Marten, esq. and said to have been lately made in the West Indies) of the practicability of producing excellent rope from the fibres of the plantane tree. They have as yet received no report on this subject from Africa.

Referring the meeting to what was communicated in the last annual report, on the subject of a species of hempen cord, manufactured from the leaves of a particular kind of palm which abounds in Sierra Leone and its neighbourhood, the directors have now to add, that one of their board, Mr. Allen, has lately subjected a small quantity of cord, manufactured from this substance, to experiments calculated to ascertain its strength, as compared with the same length and weight of common hempen cord. The result has been very satisfactory. In five trials, the hempen cord broke with the following weights, viz. in the 1st, with 44lbs. avoirdupois; in the second, with 41lbs.; in the third, with 51lbs.; in the fourth, with 41lbs.; and in the fifth, with 41lbs.: while African cord, of the same length and weight, required to break it, in the first trial, 54lbs.; in the second, 55lbs.; in the third, 52lbs.; in the fourth, 59 lbs.; and in the fifth, 47lbs. The average is as follows: hempen cord, 43lbs. 3 fifths; African cord, 53lbs. 2 fifths; being a difference in favour of the African cord, of 10lbs. in 43lbs.

The directors noticed in their last report, the disadvantages under which the trade of Africa laboured, in consequence of the high duties imposed on the different articles of its produce. A

representation to this effect having been made to his Majesty's government, the matter was taken into their consideration, and a modification of some of those duties has been obtained. The duties on cotton wool, ginger, and coffee, the produce of his Majesty's dominions in Africa, are now the same as those payable on the like articles when imported from the West Indies; and on palm oil, the duty has been reduced from about 12s. 8d. to 4s. per hundred-weight. On one article, Guinéa grains, or Malaguetta pepper, the duty has been doubled; not with a view of increasing the revenue, but of operating as a prohibition of the use of it, as it is supposed to have been extensively employed in the brewing of malt liquor. The directors, however, have great reason to doubt the existence of the deleterious qualities ascribed to this drug; as they find it to be universally esteemed in Africa one of the most wholesome of spices, and generally used by the natives to season their food.

The directors have not as yet engaged in any direct attempt to explore the continent of Africa, principally because no proper means have offered themselves to their notice. It has, however, been communicated to them, that it is the intention of the African Association to send, at an early opportunity, one or more persons from this country, charged with the important object of farther discovery. The directors have signified their readiness to concur in any eligible measure of this description.

Before the directors quit this subject, they think it right to advert to a communication which has been made to them by lieut.-col. Maxwell, the commandant of Senegal, respecting the celebrated traveller Mungo Park, in a letter dated on the 28th of January last, which contains the following passage:

"I avail myself of an opportunity, by way of Guernsey, to communicate to you the intelligence of the arrival in this colony of the black man named Isaacs, who was the guide who conducted Mr. Mungo Park to Sansanding, and whose schoolmaster, who resides there, furnished Mr. Park with a guide to take him to Kassina. This person appears convinced that Mr. Mungo Park is not dead: he says, if it was the case, he certainly should have heard of it: not having heard of him, he supposed he had returned to England.

"To ascertain the certainty of the fate

fate of our intrepid countryman, I have engaged Isaacs to go in search of him, and have furnished him with a present for Mansong, the king of Bambarra, and also with means to defray his travelling expences; and have promised him a thousand dollars if he finds Mr. Park. He has instructions to proceed without delay to Sego; to present to Mansong the present he has for him; and to beg of him to aid him in his researches. If he cannot procure any certain intelligence of him at Sego, he is to continue his journey to Sansanding, to find out the guide who conducted Mr. Park to Kassina. If there he cannot gain satisfactory information, he is to endeavour to proceed to Tombuctoo and Kassina.

"Isaacs has promised to make every exertion to fulfil the object of his mission, and to use his utmost ability to gain correct information of the celebrated traveller."

It has been already mentioned, that commissioners have been appointed by government to inquire into the state of the African coast, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may most effectually promote the civilization and improvement of Africa. Their mission was delayed, in consequence of the loss of the *Solebay* frigate, which was to have attended them on the survey: and it was only in January last that another frigate was dispatched to supply the place of the *Solebay*. It may be presumed that they have by this time entered on their important labours, as the frigate had reached Goree about the 1st of February.

The information which has been received from Africa, since the last meeting of the institution, has been less abundant than usual; but the directors will now state such particulars of it as are likely to prove most interesting to the subscribers.

Their first extract will be from a letter of lord Caledon, the governor of the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 29th of May, 1809. His lordship, who is a life governor of the institution, and warmly interested in its success, writes as follows:

"From the vague reports of the colonists, as well as from other causes sufficiently obvious, I conceived it would be highly desirable, if a person were found qualified and willing, to explore the colonial boundary in the north-east direction; and as a medical gentleman of the

name of Cowan, proposed himself to me for this purpose, I gave him my sanction, and what assistance I considered necessary, for enabling him to execute the design. He left the Cape in September 1808, and, crossing the Orange River, found himself on the 24th of December, in lat. 24°. 30'. long. 28°. He was at this period resting on the bank of a river called the Molloffo, and had the intention of proceeding on the following day in a course more northerly; but his ultimate object is to gain Mosambique, or one of the Portuguese settlements on the eastern coast.

"Dr. Cowan describes the country to the northward of Leetakoo as being for the most part fertile; and observes, that all the rivers he has hitherto passed run to the west. The reception he met with was invariably hospitable; and in scarcely any instance did the natives appear to mark a suspicion. As he advanced, he found an increased degree of civilization; and represents the wealthy people of one tribe of Barolloos as being possessed of servants, as well as slaves. The ophthalmia was prevalent among these people.

"From all that I have been able to collect, from a worthy missionary of the name of Anderson, I am sanguine in believing that Dr. Cowan will succeed in reaching Mosambique, where I have already paved the way for procuring him a favourable reception."

"I regret very much," his lordship adds, "that I omitted to make myself acquainted with those points upon which the Institution might wish for particular information; but as it is not improbable that other adventurers may arise, I shall be obliged to you to procure for me the directions, if such there are, which the Institution furnishes to those in its employment."

His lordship's request has been complied with; and he has been furnished with copies of the queries drawn up for the purpose of guiding the inquiries of African travellers.

In a letter, dated March the 6th, 1809, the governor of Sierra Leone informs the directors, that

"Measures have been taken for exciting the attention of the Coast to the cotton seed sent out by the Institution, and a portion of it will be propagated in this colony at the proper season.

"An experiment has been made of



the mangrove bark in the colony, in consequence of the information received from the Institution, in the hands of one of the Nova-Scotians. He reports, that he never saw bark like it [meaning, so good] in America.

"Oxen have been employed in the service of government with great success, and may probably be applied in many ways which have not hitherto been thought of."

"The plants which arrived from the Institution, are, with the exception of a very few, in the most flourishing condition. The only plants which it appears of considerable importance to replace, are the two tea-trees, neither of which have succeeded. The mulberry-trees have succeeded without exception.

"In the situation where the plants sent last from England are placed, we have a small crop of red and white clover, and another of wheat, which appears to promise well.

"It has occurred to me," adds the governor, "that Sierra Leone would be a very advantageous temporary residence for any person intending to dedicate himself to the advancement of the knowledge of Africa, both on account of the salubrity of the climate, and the acquaintance to be gained with the manners and customs of the country. There are, perhaps, few things that would be more beneficial to this colony than the introduction of a scientific man, who could describe the animal and vegetable productions of this part of the globe with accuracy. There can be no doubt that there is in this country a mass of unknown treasures, which want only scientific examination to be discovered."

The directors have also received a letter, containing much important information respecting a district of the Gold Coast, from Mr. Meredith—the same gentleman who has furnished an article in the Appendix to their last Report. Mr. Meredith states, that the beneficial effects which might be expected to follow the abolition of the slave trade by Great Britain, have been greatly impeded by the continuance of it, though on a reduced scale, by other nations. Accusations, predatory wars, &c. are not so frequent as formerly; but kidnapping, he adds, is still practised. That the inhabitants are more industrious, and that they have more confidence in their personal safety, he thinks is clearly observable. In short, the effects which have flowed from even a partial abolition of

the slave trade, seem to him to prove that a total abolition would be attended with many more beneficial consequences; for though the export of slaves from Africa be now comparatively trifling, yet it keeps alive on the Coast many of the mal-practices which would otherwise cease. The total abolition, he observes, is therefore necessary.

With the exception of the letters already referred to, the directors have had little information from Africa, excepting what relates to the painful subject of the slave trade, to which they have already adverted; and they are under considerable apprehensions lest much of what they attempted to do for Africa should be counteracted by the influence of that pernicious traffic. In the mean time, enough at least has been done to prove the practicability of success, in case fair scope should be afforded to their efforts, by the removal of this grand barrier to all improvement and to all happiness. In particular, the directors have continued to receive the most satisfactory proofs that Africans are as susceptible of intellectual and moral culture as the natives of any other quarter of the globe: but they feel persuaded that the members of this Institution require no fresh facts or illustrations to convince them of this truth.

The directors are unwilling to omit, in their report, the relation of an interesting circumstance which occurred a few months ago at Liverpool.

Some time in the month of September last, Mr. Roscoe was informed that nine black men were confined in the borough gaol of Liverpool for debt; and on further inquiry he learned that they had been arrested by the master of a Portuguese vessel from the Brazils, then in the port, for the purpose, as was supposed, of keeping them in safe custody until his ship should be ready for sea. As it appeared clearly that in such a case no debt could exist, Mr. Roscoe engaged two friends to put in bail for the defendants; but before an order was obtained for their discharge, the master and his agents, being aware of these proceedings, surrounded the gaol with a great number of Portuguese seamen and other persons, armed, for the purpose of seizing the prisoners; and the attorney for the master sent an order to the gaoler to discharge them.

The black men, however, were apprised of their danger; their fellow-prisoners declared they should not be taken

away by force; and the keeper of the gaol, with a spirit of humanity which does him the highest credit, informed them, that, although they were at liberty to leave the prison, they might stay as long as they pleased. The rufians were therefore obliged to depart without their prey, and the next day Mr. Roscoe attended a meeting of the magistrates and recorder, when an inquiry took place into these proceedings; and the agents and the master having undertaken, on his not being prosecuted, that the men should be set at liberty, and that he should pay all the costs, and relinquish further proceedings, they were immediately released from their confinement. The magistrates shewed a proper indignation at this abuse of the process of their court: but it appearing that the Portuguese captain could not speak English, and that he had been induced to adopt these measures by the advice of others; and it also appearing that these negroes were considered of great value, having been bred to the sea, and one of them being the boatswain of the ship, so that the master would sustain a loss, which he calculated at not less than one thousand pounds, the intention of prosecuting him was relinquished. Eight of these men immediately afterwards entered, most cheerfully, into his Majesty's service; and the ninth, being more infirm, was taken by a friend of Mr. Roscoe's on board one of his own vessels.

In the course of these proceedings, Mr. Roscoe was most ably assisted by Mr. Stanistreet and Mr. Avison, two very respectable solicitors; who most strenuously advocated the cause of the prisoners at several hearings on the subject, and generously declined any recompense for their services.

So convinced were the magistrates and recorder of Liverpool of the iniquitous nature of this transaction, that they soon after passed an order, that no process of arrest should hereafter issue, except in case where an affidavit is made that the cause of action actually arose within the borough; a resolution which will effectually prevent such abuses in future.

The directors felt that it was incumbent on them, in the name of the Institution, to convey their thanks to Mr. Roscoe, and to the gentlemen who had assisted him on this occasion, for their humane and successful interposition in behalf of these men.

*Extract of a Letter from Dr. Roxburgh to the Secretary of the African Insti-*

*tution, dated Calcutta, August 25, 1809.*

SIR—Your letter of the 16th February last, reached me on the 2d instant, accompanied with the first and second Reports of the Committee of the African Institution. I feel myself highly flattered by the opportunity you have given me of becoming useful to the views of that highly praiseworthy undertaking, and beg you will inform the committee, that I will take particular pleasure in sending you as many of the various sorts of seeds, useful articles of tropical culture, as may be in my power.

The sultane, or yellow coconut, which you mention, does not grow in Bengal, but believe it is abundant in Ceylon, where excellent coir is prepared from the fibres of the husk of the nuts of various kinds of this highly useful tree. I have therefore applied to this government to write to the government of Columbo, requesting that some of the perfectly ripe nuts, (say from fifty to one hundred), be sent by every ship sailing from that island for England, addressed to the care of Mr. Grant, the chairman of the India Company.

Cajaputta oil-tree seed I can send you from hence, fresh from two young trees in this garden. They are particularly minute, and require dexterity to make them productive. Some you will find in this letter, and some amongst the other seeds, packed up in wax cloth, under your addresses.

A memorandum of the seeds, and directions for rearing the sunn and paat of this country, accompany this, both of which will, I think, prove valuable in Africa, if not already there.

*List of Seeds sent by Dr. Roxburgh for the African Institution.*

*Crotalaria juncea*, or Salsette hemp. Sunn of the Bengalese.

*Corchorus capsularis*. Paat or Jute of the Bengalese.

*Melaleuca Leucadendron*, or the Cajaputta oil-tree.

*Tectonia grandis*. The justly-famed timber called Teak.

*Dalbergia Sissoo*. Sissoo is the Hindoo name of this quick-growing, most beautiful, and useful timber tree, the wood of which is much used in the marine yard, for furniture, &c. &c.

*Terminalia Catappa*, and *Procera*. Two beautiful and highly useful timber trees: besides, the kernels of their nuts are as good as filberts.

*Aleurites triloba*. A large tree. The kernels of the nuts yield a very pure oil. Akh-rowt is the Hindoo name of the tree.

*Phaseolus lanatus*;

*Dolichos tetragonolobus*, and *gladiatus*;

*Carpogon niveum*. These four are very excellent substitutes for Kidney and Windsor beans.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

*As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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The thread so prepared and spun, is to



to be woven in a common stocking frame, or a frame upon the same principle, instead of the loom commonly used for felted cloths. When the cloth is taken out of the frame, list, taken from felted cloth, or made for the purpose, should be sewed round the edges, and then the cloth should be finished in the same manner, and by the same processes, as the felted cloths in common use are, when taken from the loom.

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The following are said to be the superior advantages which this new article possesses. Independently of novelty, there is ease, elegance, and durability; and it is a cloth, notwithstanding the transverse elasticity, more impervious to wet than any cloth ever made, void of artificial means to render it water-proof; a thread cannot be made to twill or run from the edges, even with the assistance of a pin or needle.

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We have in the specification before us, drawings that represent views of all the machinery used for cutting wood into chips, veneers, &c. for making these boxes, or for any other uses. The knife, or cutting instrument, is made of plate-steel, having the edge thereof bevelled, or ground only on the side of the face farthest from the wood intended to be cut, and the line of the said edge is sloped, or inclined to the line in which it is moved by the carriage, in an angle of about thirty degrees; in other words, the angle of slope in cutting is such, that the length of the said knife, in proportion to the breadth thereof, as six to one. This mode of operation will be understood by the following description:—By turning a handle, the carriage and its cutter, &c. are brought to the end of the machinery; the screws and nuts being in a prepared state, the wood nearly shaped to its proper size, is put into its place, resting upon a platform, and having its face a very little beyond the groove in which the cutter is made to move. The screws, &c. are now brought to act fairly upon the wood; and the carriage being drawn through its course, cuts off a slice, or shaving. The carriage is returned back,

and the handle turned so as to press the said piece forward in the way of the cutter. The carriage is again drawn forward, and the cutter takes off a shaving of uniform thickness, more or less stout, according to the quantity of motion produced by the action of the screws. By proceeding in this manner, the whole piece may be cut up, until a thin portion only remains, and the remainder of a number of pieces may afterwards be glued together, and then cut into shavings, or slices, of the requisite thinness, as before. The tops and bottoms of the boxes are made by means of a seat and cutting-punch, worked by a fly-press in the same manner as metallic blanks are cut out for coins, buttons, and other works. Mr. Goddard cuts his pieces for making boxes into fit lengths by gauges, as in the usual method, and he glues them up upon cylinders, or blocks, and then puts them to dry in frames adapted for the purpose.

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The principle of this invention is to impregnate the said plaster of Paris with sulphate of alumine (alum,) which is done in the following manner. A solution of alum in water is prepared in the proportion of one part of alum to three of water. The liquor is then made to boil, or is heated to a degree of temperature sufficient to dissolve the alum. The plaster-cast previously dried, and finished off, is then immersed in the above solution, and suffered to remain therein from fifteen minutes to half an hour; it is then taken out and suspended over the vessel, containing the solution, and when cooled, some of the solution is dipped up and thrown over it, or applied to it by means of a sponge, or linen cloth, and which is continued till the alum forms a fine crystallization over its surface, of a due degree of thickness; when it is sufficiently dry, it may be brought to a proper degree of smoothness, or polish, by means of sand-paper, or glass-paper, and finished by being rubbed with a fine linen cloth, slightly moistened with clean water. The vessels made use of in this business are made of wood, heated by steam introduced through a leaden pipe, from a boiler.

Specimens of this imitation of statuary marble, may be seen at No. 12, Picket-street.

street. Hitherto the plaster-cast has been valued for the facility it afforded of producing cheap, correct, and faithful copies of the finest works of the chisel; but it possessed no other advantages: its colour was unfavourable, it was liable to soil from the touch, and from dust, and its fragility and softness rendered it next to impossible to clean it. The present invention is said completely to obviate these disadvantages, and the subject of it may be regarded as an intermediate step between the plaster-cast, and the expensive marble. It possesses the beautiful whiteness and transparency of the finest statuary marble, and at the same time scarcely yielding to it in hardness and durability. It is not affected by the moisture of the dampest apartment; is less liable to soil, and as easily cleaned as marble.

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sides is to be placed a pan, five or six inches deep, of cast-iron, of size to cover the whole, with rims to rest on the sides, but leaving a small space of about half an inch vacant from each side below: the pan is to be raised above the basis, so as to leave an aperture throughout, of about an inch and a half; at the end of the furnace, opposite to the fire-grate, the aperture will terminate in a flue of brick, or iron, to convey the smoke into the chimney of the house, which flue should be furnished with a register: a plate projecting from the lower end of the pan, will form the top of the fire-place, of eighteen inches by six or eight; the sides will be formed of fire-bricks; the back made likewise of fire-brick, will ascend towards the top, in a sloping direction under the pan. A frame of iron is to be placed to receive the door or front, which is to be about eighteen by sixteen, so as to cover the ash-pit four inches, and to be about twelve inches above the grate for the fire-place, in front of which there should be an inner grate, five or six inches high: this door must have in the lower part of it, that is, at about one inch and a half from the bottom, a small door of about three inches wide by two in depth, to furnish air through the ash-pit. The iron pan being filled with dry sand, will form a sand-bath, with heat sufficient, according to the depth to which the vessel is placed in it, for all ordinary purposes; and being once heated, will retain the heat for a considerable time, especially if the doors are kept close shut: the plate or front will serve for broiling or frying. Roasting may be performed in high perfection, before the door in front, even with the door shut; an oven for baking may be fixed at the flue. In roasting, a fire-screen should be used.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\*\*\* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE third volume of Dr. COGAN'S Philosophical, Ethical, and Theological Treatise on the Passions and Affections of the Mind, will be published in the month of September ensuing. This volume contains two disquisitions on the conduct essential to happiness; in which the beneficial influence of virtue, and the nature of moral obligation, are particularly considered: and also two disquisitions on religion, as containing the most powerful inducements to

practise every moral virtue. These disquisitions relate to natural religion, as the theological and moral character of the Jewish dispensation. A subsequent disquisition, on the peculiar excellencies of christianity, respecting the moral nature of man, and the encouragement given to his most exalted desires and expectations, will conclude the works.

Mr. WILLIAM GIFFORD is engaged on a new edition of Ben Jonson's Works,

Works, with additional notes and illustrations.

Mr. BOWYER's Conjectures on the New Testament, which have for many years been extremely scarce, are reprinting from a copy presented to the editor by the bishop of Durham, and enriched with additional notes by the late Rev. Dr. Henry Owen. The new edition will also include the Conjectures of Mr. Stephen Weston, and of Professor Schulz.

Major PRICE, of the Bombay establishment, will shortly put to press, Chronological Memoirs of Mohammedan History, from the earliest period to the establishment of the house of Teymur, in Hindoostan.

The Rev. Mr. POULET has nearly ready for press a Father's Reasons for being a Christian.

Two volumes of Sermons, by the late Rev. THEOPHILUS LINDSEY, will be published in the first week of August.

The Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, announced some time since by the Rev. THOMAS REES, will, at his desire, and on account of his own avocations, be completed forthwith by the Rev. J. JOYCE.

Mr. D. M. CRIMMIN, of the Middle Temple, is engaged upon a Translation of Aristotle's Dissertation on Rhetoric. It will form an octavo volume.

Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS, of the Middle Temple, will speedily publish the Loves of Madelaine and St. Aubert, a tale, partly founded on fact.

The gentleman who some time since, under the signature of JOHN SMITH, published An Examination of the Gospels respecting the person of Jesus, is about to publish an Examination of the Prophecies, selected from the most eminent expositors.

A translation of HUMBOLDT's Account of New Spain, has been announced as in the press, and nearly ready for publication. This valuable work comprises, researches into the geography of Mexico; the extent of its surface and its political division into intendancies; the physical aspect of the soil; the actual population; state of agriculture; manufacturing industry, and commerce; the canals which might be carried from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; the revenues of the crown; the quantity of metals which has flowed from Mexico into Europe and Asia, since the discovery of the New Continent; and the military defence of New Spain: and will be accompanied by physical and geographical Maps, founded on astronomical observations, and tri-

gonometrical and barometrical measurements.

Mr. HEWETSON, author of the drama of the Blind Boy, Fallen Minister, William Tell, &c. has in the press a translation of Eliezer and Nephthaly, a posthumous work of the late Chevalier Florian, from the Hebrew; which will be published early next month.

Mr. D. MANN, many years in official situations in New South Wales, is preparing for publication the Present Picture of that Colony, intended as supplemental to the accounts of Collins, and others, bringing them down to the present time. It will be illustrated with a Plan of the settlement, and other engravings.

The superiority of iron for roofs in lieu of wood, in strength, durability, and expense, is exemplified in a roof lately constructed by the Aberdare Iron Company, and put up at Newport, Monmouthshire. It covers a building 40 feet long, and 21 feet wide over the walls, and consists of seven main couples, two leading couples, and wall-plating, all of cast iron, wrought iron laths, screw-pins, &c. total weight 2ton, 4cwt. 2qrs. 20lb. being sufficiently strong to sustain the heaviest stone tile of this country, and is in itself lighter than one of wood, of which substance there is not one particle. The main couples are made in three pieces, the collar or tie-beam of which forms part of a circle, thereby giving much more head-room than is possible with wood, and holes are left in the same for the purpose of fixing ceiling-joists, making an handsome covered ceiling; it requires neither side-pieces nor rafters, the wrought-iron laths being a substitute for both. The whole roofing, after being fitted together, and taken to pieces again, at Aberdare iron-works, was put into one waggon, and conveyed to Tredagar iron-works, there unloaded into a train-waggon, and taken down the Sirrowy tram-road, through sir C. Morgan's park, to Newport, in twenty-four hours, a distance of thirty-six miles. It was then fitted together again, and fixed on the walls completely ready for the tiler in less than five hours, who, having no laths to prepare or nail on, can tile a roof in half the time it could be done on one constructed of wood. They are applicable to buildings of all sizes, can be put up at a much less expense per square than any other, and are, of course, far more durable.

The two following facts connected with the migration of swallows, have been communicated by a correspondent to a respectable contemporary publication:—



In the village of Merton, in Oxfordshire, a young swallow was caught about four years ago, and a very small light bell fastened round its neck by a thin band of leather. It was turned loose, and remained about the spot till the Michaelmas following, when it disappeared with its fellows. Next spring the bell was heard among the first arrivals; and the bird remained till the end of the season. He again made his appearance the third season; but his music ceased about the middle of the summer, from which it is conjectured that he had attracted the attention of some person and was destroyed. The second fact, which rests on the authority of a clergyman resident near the spot, is, that many thousand swallows have been taken from the sand-pits and cliffs on the south-west coast of Anglesen in a torpid state, during severe weather. It is stated to be a common observation of the country, that as the days grow shorter and colder, the swallows become more numerous, which is accounted for by the arrival of strangers to take up their winter quarters.

Considerable quantities of poppy seeds have lately been bought up in different parts of the country, and the expressed oil from them sold at the price of Florence oil. Major COCHRANE, of Haddington, was the first person who stated the advantages arising from the cultivation of poppies, and that seven ounces of fine saïad oil were furnished by expression from two pounds of the seed.

The success of the various institutions for the relief of the indigent blind, has suggested the idea for the relief of the opulent who labour under the privation of sight, on a plan similar to that by which M. Haüy at Paris, some years ago, taught them reading, writing, arithmetic, music, and the rudiments of the sciences in general.

At the concluding lecture for the season at the Royal Institution, the large Voltaic apparatus, consisting of 2000 double plates, four inches square, was put in action for the first time. The effects of this combination, the largest that has been constructed, were of a very brilliant kind. The spark, the light of which was so intense as to resemble that of the sun, struck through some lines of air, and produced a discharge through heated air nearly three inches in length, and of a dazzling splendour. Several bodies, which had not been fused before, were fused by this flame: the new metals discovered by Mr. Tennant, iridium and the alloy of iridium, and osmium. Zircon and alumine were likewise fused; char-

coal was made to evaporate, and plum-bago appeared to fuse in vacuo. Charcoal was ignited to intense whiteness by it in oxymuriatic gas, and volatilized in it, but without being decomposed. A large Leyden battery, containing twenty-four coated jars, was charged by a momentary contact of the wires, to a degree that required from twenty to thirty turns of Nairne's machine of eight inches diameter. All the electrical phenomena of the passage of electricity to a distance, the discharge through a Torricellian vacuum, the attractions and repulsions of light bodies, were demonstrated in a distinct way by means of this apparatus. It is hoped that the application of so powerful an instrument, and such easy methods of producing the most intense heat, will lead to some new facts in analytical science.

At a late meeting of the Royal Society was read the translation of a paper by M. DELILLE, describing the real nature and properties of the celebrated Bohan Upas, or poison-tree of Java. The author, a French physician, and a member of the National Institute of Egypt, transmitted this paper from the East Indies to the Royal Society, by an English lady. The botanical account of the plant in question he received from one of the French naturalists who accompanied Captain Baudin, and who resided some time in Java, where he visited the interior of the country, and with much difficulty prevailed on the natives to show him the different poison-plants, which they carefully conceal, for the purpose of using them in war. Hence the many fabulous-accounts that have been circulated respecting the fatal influence of the *Upas*; which, in the language of the Javanese, signifies vegetable poison, and is applied only to the juice of the *Bohan* tree, and another plant with a twisted stem. The former is a large tree, which the writer considers as a new genus; the latter, yielding an equally powerful poison, is of the woodbine family. The *Upas*, or juice, is extracted by an incision made in the bark with a knife, and being carefully collected, is preserved by the natives to be employed in their wars. As to its diffusing noxious effluvia in the atmosphere, and destroying vegetation to a considerable distance around it, the absurdity of these stories is sufficiently exposed by the fact that the climbing species requires the support of other plants to attain its usual growth. Dr. Delille made several experiments with the upas on dogs and cats. An incision

was made in the thigh of a dog, into which were dropped eight grains of the juice. The dog soon began to vomit, and continued vomiting at intervals till he became convulsed, and died in twenty minutes. Six grains were put into the thigh of another, which was seized with the same symptoms, and died in fifteen minutes. A cat was treated in like manner, but the effects were more speedy and powerful: she expired in a few minutes. All these animals died howling, and in great agony. The author also made several experiments on the effects of this poison when applied internally. A grain and a half being introduced into the stomach of a dog, produced only a slight purging. To another were given four grains, which, in about four hours, produced the same effect, together with vomiting, and the dog died in the course of half a day. On examining the bodies of these animals after death, no very extraordinary appearances were discovered; the ventricles of the heart were full of blood, and some slight traces of inflammation appeared in the stomach; but the derangement was not so great as might have been expected from such a violent and sudden death. From this circumstance the author concluded that the absorbents had transmitted the poison to the nerves of the stomach, and that this peculiar species of vegetable poison acts exclusively on the nerves.

Mr. RICHARD WALKER, of Oxford, having been for a long time engaged in thermometrical experiments and observations, during which the imperfection of all the scales in use frequently occurred to him, has proposed a new one. It is founded on the principle of 62°. of Fahrenheit, being the point at which the human body in a state of health, is unconscious of either heat or cold, that is, in a state of rest, or when free from any bodily exertion; so that any temperature above 62°. shall give a sensation of heat, and any temperature below that point, a sensation of cold. Mr. Wilson accordingly places 0 at 62°. of Fahrenheit, which will make 150°. the boiling, and minus 30°. the freezing point of water. All other points on Fahrenheit's scale may be reduced to this, by subtracting 62°. for any degree above 0 of Fahrenheit's, and adding 62°. for any degree below 0. Fahrenheit's divisions are adopted in this new scale as most convenient; those of Reaumur, the centigrade, &c. being considered too few, and decimal divisions unnecessary.

During some experiments recently made by Messrs. CUTHBERTSON and SINGER, on the comparative powers of cylinder and plate electrical machines, it was found that their power may be greatly increased by the adoption of multiplying wheels to communicate motion to those instruments. From the observations hitherto made on this subject, there is reason to conclude, that by the proper application of a moving power, the quantity of electricity given out by any machine in a determinate time, may be doubled, trebled, quadrupled, and even increased six or ten-fold. The discovery of this principle is of the highest importance, as it offers the most effectual and ready means of obtaining a very considerable accumulation of electric fluid; a circumstance of considerable interest in the present state of electrical and chemical inquiry.

During the last session of parliament, an act was passed to enable the governors of Bethlem Hospital to exchange the present contracted site of that institution, for a piece of ground containing near twelve acres, in St. George's Fields, on which spot the unhappy subjects of mental derangement will, in addition to their former advantages, possess the superior requisites of air and exercise, which they have never yet enjoyed, and which are not only likely to add in a considerable degree to their comfort, but also to accelerate their cure. The plan of the ancient structure has long required improvement; and it is hoped that from the great light which has been thrown upon the study of architecture within the last century, and the extensive improvements made in the science of medicine during the same period, the most favourable results for the new building will be obtained from the combined talents of able architects, and experienced medical professors. With this view the governors have offered 200l. for the best, 100l. for the second, and 50l. for the third best designs; in the full confidence of being adequately assisted in their anxious desires to erect an hospital, which may be at once a monument of a benevolent and enlightened age, and an honour to a great and distinguished nation. The present intention is to erect a building capable of containing 400 patients, but not to confine themselves even to that enlarged number, if they shall be enabled, by the liberality of the public, to proceed farther in their design. The funds of the hospital, which are applicable



cable to the purpose of a new building, amount, however, at this time, to little more than 27,000*l.* while the cost of a new hospital, upon the scale proposed, can hardly be estimated at a smaller sum than 100,000*l.* To effect therefore so desirable a purpose as that in view, it will be obvious that nothing short of a liberal subscription on the part of the public at large can suffice.

An eye-glass micrometer has been recently contrived to measure the diameter of the filaments of wool from different fleeces, to the 10,000th part of an inch. This instrument promises to be of considerable use in determining the comparative fineness of wools.

In pursuance of a petition to the House of Commons, from the trustees of the British Museum, Mr. GREVILLE's Collection of Minerals has been valued by Drs. Babington and Wollaston, C. Hatchett, esq. and four other gentlemen, who report, that the whole collection consists of about 20,000 specimens; that the series of crystallized rubies, sapphires, emeralds, topazes, rubellites, diamonds, and precious stones in general, as well as the series of the various ores, far surpass any that are known to them in the different European collections; and that the value of the whole is 13,727*l.* including the cabinets, which cost 1600*l.*

Harriet Wilson, a poor girl in Marsh-lane, Leeds, some time ago had both her arms torn off by some machinery. By the aid of some kind friends she was lately conveyed to town, introduced to Mr. MORRISON, who obtained the silver medal and forty guineas at the last meeting of the Society of Arts, for inventing implements by which persons having lost their hands, may usefully assist themselves. By the use of these implements this unfortunate can now feed herself; and incredible as it may appear, there is a prospect of her writing legibly, at no distant period, and of her being otherwise employed, so as to be able to contribute to her own support.

#### SWEDEN.

M. VIBORG, professor in the Royal Veterinary School, has published a dissertation on the use of horse-flesh. This publication is said to have had the effect of introducing the use of this article as food throughout Sweden, in consequence of which the butchers' shops are now supplied with the carcasses of horses, in addition to those of oxen. M. Viborg assures his readers that the flesh of the horse, when roasted, is preferable to that of the ox.

#### GERMANY.

A German chemist has, by the aid of various substances, extracted from the green shells of horse chesnuts very beautiful yellow and brown colours, and the latter in the greatest diversity of hues. They are to stand both on woollens and silks, though the stuffs have been wetted and wrung out, and some of them even washed in caustic liquids.

The present state of politics did not lessen the number of typographical productions exposed for sale at the last Leipzig fair; but it is remarked, that the intrinsic value of the works is yearly decreasing. Political troubles having occasioned a great decrease in the sale of books, writers and booksellers no longer dare publish solid works, but eagerly contend for several kinds of frivolous productions which have some vogue. Some works, however, have been noticed of superior merit, and worthy the attention of Europe. The *Mithridates* of the late Mr. Adelung has been just finished; Mr. Becker has published two new numbers of his *Augusteum*, or *Description of the Dresden Gallery*; Mr. Boettiger has given the public a *Commentary on the Aldobrandine Nuptials*. The *Universal History of Literature*, by Eichhorn, is drawing towards its conclusion; that of the *Christian Church*, by Hencke, is finished. The *German Encyclopedia*, begun by Krumitz, has reached the 144th volume; Mathison the poet, has published, under the title of *Recollections*, some sentimental and picturesque *Journies*. The *Universal History*, a posthumous work of Johannes von Müller, forms the first number of the complete works of that author: most of the sovereigns of the confederacy of the Rhine have forbidden spurious editions, under severe penalties. There has appeared a fifth volume of Nestor's *Russian Annals*, by Schlötzer. M. Wiebeking has given important *Memoirs on Hydraulic Architecture*, especially concerning bridges, quays, and piers. Six numbers of ancient Basso Relievs, by the late M. Zoega, are published; and lastly, M. Cotta has been generous enough to publish all the proceedings of the *Art of Engraving on Stone*, the secret of which he has purchased.

In belles lettres very few works have been published; and the run after Mr. Goethe's new novel entitled *Elective Affinities*, is a good deal slackened by the severe criticisms to which it has been exposed. Forty new editions or translations of Latin and Greek authors were offered



offered for sale. The learned also remarked an edition of a German poem of high antiquity, and highly interesting for the history of European languages; it is entitled the *Song of the Nibelunges*; but its author, and the age in which it was written, are equally unknown.

Several writers have undertaken to write the history of Arts and of Artists, especially that of Musicians; but few of their productions have so much merit as the *History of Painting in Italy*, by Rippenhause; and the *Almanack of the Fine Arts*, which contains letters and memoirs of artists residing in Rome, and edited by M. Sickler, a learned antiquarian.

The Berlin newspaper had announced that the late Mr. Ritter had, previous to his death, retracted his opinions on the Rhabdomancia, or the art of finding water and metals hidden in the bosom of the earth, by means of a wand. These papers have since contradicted their former assertion, and declared that this otherwise learned man had persisted to the last in those absurdities, despised by all truly learned men.

Mr. D'Arcin has been discovered as the author of a literary trick, which was announcing in a newspaper a pretended *History of Academies*, a work which does not exist, but by which means he had an opportunity of attacking the *Dresden Academy*, of which he is a member.

Augustus la Fontaine has given six or eight volumes of novels, in which he still reproduces his family pictures, even to satiety. *Ini*, a novel of the 21st century, by Julius Voss; *Novels* by Renbeck; and *Comic Stories*, by Laun, have occasioned some talk. *Comic Stories* have the most vogue. Still, however, there will be found in the Fair catalogue, a competent number of banditti, conjurors, and secret associations. In theatricals, there is nothing remarkable.

#### ITALY.

For several days towards the end of May, prodigious crowds of people thronged the banks of the Tiber at Rome to witness a singular phenomenon. A wind from Africa had brought thither an immense swarm of locusts. These insects, having laid waste the country, began to make war upon and devour one another. The weaker party betook themselves to flight, and being pursued by the conquerors, threw themselves in myriads into the Tiber, which, at times, was quite covered with them.

#### AFRICA.

By vessels arrived from Goree and Sierra Leone, we are enabled to state, that so late as the month of March last, considerable hopes were entertained that the celebrated and enterprising Mungo Park, so often reported to have lost his life, was still alive. The ship *Favourite*, of London, Captain Truman, is arrived at Plymouth from Goree. Previous to the departure of that vessel, information had been received at Senegal by a native of the Mandingo country, who accompanied Mr. Park as far into the interior as Sego and Sansanding, that he was alive in the month of January. Colonel Maxwell, the governor of Senegal, had, in consequence of this information, directed that a decked boat should immediately be fitted out to proceed up the river Senegal, for the purpose of giving assistance to Mr. Park in his indefatigable exertions in exploring the continent of Africa. This account is further corroborated by a letter, dated in March last, received by a vessel from Sierra Leone, from Dr. Douglas, who writes as follows: "Permit me to lay before you some information respecting Mr. Mungo Park, which I was favoured with from an intelligent Mahomedan, whom I met at Goree, and who had acted as a guide to Mr. Park, from the time of his landing on the continent of Africa to his embarkation on the Niger. He states, that the king of Sego had shewn much favour to Mr. Park, and that the report of his assassination there was untrue. He had passed far along the Niger without any molestation whatever from the natives. My informant could not recollect the date of his embarkation on the Niger, but thinks it must be about three years ago. Mr. Park had taken four months' provisions for himself and two followers, with whom he intended to proceed to the eastward, and onwards as far as the Red Sea. Some travellers, who had fallen in with his guide, informed him, that about two or three months subsequent to Mr. Park's embarkation, he had been severely scorched in his breast by the bursting of a gun while firing at some birds, but that he passed Tombuctoo in the night by water."

#### NEW HOLLAND.

Several persons at Sydney, have begun to cultivate the hop vine. A Mr. Squires, in the year 1808, planted two acres, from which he gathered five hundred cwt. of clear hops. Last year he had four acres

acres in hops, which he poled about the middle of November last; they continued to look remarkably well, the weather being moist and favourable until the middle of December, the perceptible growth of the vines being from 12 to 18 inches

in the course of a day and night. Several hot days, however, so affected the vines, that, though the crop was estimated at a ton, not more than one-third of that quantity was obtained.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"O, this Love;" or, *The Masqueraders! a Comic Opera in Three Acts, as now performing with universal applause at the English Opera.* Written by James Kenny, esq. Composed by M. P. King, esq. 10s. 6d.

MR. KING, in the music he has furnished to this opera, has afforded another evidence of his talent for dramatic composition. The overture is diversified in its movements, and pleasant in its general effect; while the vocal parts of the work, though not stamped with any extraordinary degree of novelty, are conceived with ingenuity, and possess much character. The melodies are clear and natural in their style; the basses are, in general, chosen with judgment, and the piano-forte accompaniment is skilfully arranged. In a word, the public will find in "O, this Love!" seventy-nine pages of music, masterly as to its degree of excellence, and as familiar as operatical in its general cast.

"The Minstrel's Tale;" or, *Alice Brand; a Glee and Solo.* Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Walter Scott, by Dr. J. Clarke, of Cambridge. 5s.

The "Minstrel's Tale," is comprised in four numbers, (five shillings each,) which now lie before us. The words are from Mr. Scott's last poem, the "Lady of the Lake," and are here presented to the public in the form (to use Dr. Clarke's words) of a "Glee and Solo," but more accurately speaking, in that of glees, duets, and solos. We have perused the whole with a sedulous attention, and shall be found justified in awarding it our warmest praise. The trios possess all the science that the simplicity of style which the composer has so properly prescribed to himself, would fairly admit; and the other parts are marked with an originality and strength of feature, that place Dr. Clarke's powers in this species of composition very high. We should not be just to Mr. Phipps, the publisher, were we to dismiss this work without observing, that he has brought it out with uncommon neatness and accuracy.

"Be a good Boy, and take care of Yourself;" a favourite Comic Song, sung with unbounded applause at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, by Mr. Webb. Composed by J. Whitaker.

This is a song of humour, and Mr. Whitaker may be said to have well entered into its style. In general, the air is so happily appropriate, that it is not easy to imagine that any other would have given the author's meaning with the same force; and this we deem the first and highest quality in comic melody.

A Grand March, three Allemands, and three Waltzes, for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed and Inscribed to Miss Cecilia Nassier, by Theodore Smith, esq. 4s.

Mr. Theodore Smith is so old and fair a claimant upon our commendation, that it is with peculiar pleasure we re-enter upon the task of holding up his merits to the public. The present publication is every way worthy his known ingenuity and science. The march is bold and spirited, and the other pieces are sprightly and pleasing; while the whole serves to exhibit the man of superior talent, and the real master.

A Second Duet for the Harp and Piano-forte, or Two Piano-fortes, as performed by the Author and Miss Gautierot. Composed by, and dedicated to, the Miss Gautierots, by J. Woelfl, esq. 6s.

Mr. Woelfl has, in this second duet, kept pace with the taste and knowledge of effect, so fully displayed in his first. The passages are melodiously conceived, and the parts so judiciously arranged, as not only to set off each other to the highest advantage, but to produce a most masterly combination.

Blanche of Devon's Song, "They bid me Sleep, they bid me Pray;" the Poetry from the Lady of the Lake. Composed and dedicated to Mrs. Campbell, by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s.

Ease and sweetness are so truly the characteristics of this song, that it will not, we trust, fail to highly please the lovers of simplicity and nature in melody. Where the sentiment of the poetry is truly given, and the ear soothed and gratified, fastidious must those be who can withhold their commendation.



"*Let me die;*" a Ballad. *The Words by Miss T., the Music composed by T. Attwood, esq.* 1s. 6d.

Mr. Attwood has, in the present little Ballad, given the public another sample of his taste and fancy. The melody is highly pleasing, and not without some original traits. *Analogy* cements the music to the words, and a graceful and impressive effect corroborates their union.

"*Why does my Love her Linnæ mourn?*" A favourite Song, Composed and Arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1s.

Sir John Stevenson is always easy and graceful in his melodies, but in no instance has, perhaps, been more so than in that now before us. The passages are remarkably smooth and flowing, and the sentiment of the words is given with no less simplicity than truth and force.

*The Persian Dance, a favourite Air, Composed and Arranged as a familiar Rondo for the Piano-forte, by J. Parry.* 1s. 6d.

This little exercise for the piano-forte is skilfully arranged, and will not fail to be acceptable to young practitioners on that instrument. The passages lie well for the juvenile hand, and the pleasingness of the effect is upon a par with the ease of the execution.

"*Little Winny Wilkin;*" a favourite Song, sung with unbounded applause at the Theatres Royal, Covent Garden and Haymarket, by Mrs. Liston. Composed by Mr. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad is intended as an effort of humour, of which quality it is by no means destitute. Mr. Whitaker has given to it a melody perfectly appropriate, and has accompanied it with a part for the piano-forte, which does much credit to his taste.

"*I will not have you, Harry;*" a favourite Comic Ballad, sung with great applause at Vauxhall Gardens, by Miss Acres. Composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. 1s.

This is so pleasing a trifle, that we will ensure it the suffrage of all the lovers of light and airy melody, in combination with gay and sprightly words.

We have to announce that John Stafford Smith, esq. (organist to his Majesty) is distributing proposals for publishing by subscription, a curious and interesting collection of ancient music, chiefly consisting of melodies in canto fermo, provençal lays, and other pristine pieces, produced antecedent to the invention of counter point; to which will be added, hymns and anthems, by the celebrated Orlando Gibbons, and other distinguished masters of "the good old school." The publication, we understand, will be further enriched by selections from the Mass; *l'Homme Armé*; some very scarce madrigals by Adrian Willeart, Orlando de Lasso, Stradella, &c. up to the time of Bononcini; and also with two Italian songs, by Geminiani. The whole is to form a view of music, from the 7th to the 18th century; and is intended to be illustrative of the Histories of Burney and Hawkins, and to trace the sources and progress of melody in the British isles. To further this latter object, the whole will be accompanied by remarks, biographical and critical; and every effort is promised to render the work worthy the notice of the curious and refined. The publication is to be dedicated to the earl of Dartmouth; and from our knowledge of Mr. Smith's high professional qualifications, we doubt not of its doing every honour to the talents of the editor, and fully justifying his lordship's patronage.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1810.*

THE writer of this article finds that some expressions have been misunderstood which he has made use of in former reports, with regard to the hopeless nature of consumption. In the passages alluded to, he has been far from meaning that every affection of the lungs is necessarily fatal; or even that there can be no wound in their structure which is not irreparable. There is a number of gradations in pulmonary disorder; and it is perhaps only in the last or penultimate stage of the disease, when it is fully

formed, that the signet of death is marked upon it beyond the possibility of erasure or removal. There is an important distinction between the state of being *consumptive*, and that of being in a *consumption*. One who is in the posture of leaning over a precipice, may yet escape a fall.

With regard to this malady, and more particularly at this season of the year, it may not be improper once more to repeat a caution which has been often inculcated, but which can never be sufficiently



ciently impressed, against the careless and too indiscriminate use of the cold bath—a fashionable remedy, which is much more frequently injurious than those who have recourse to it are in general aware of. There are certain corporeal irregularities which the shock of the cold bath may be calculated to rectify, or remove; but that a course of shocks should be likely to invigorate a feeble, or give what is called tone to a relaxed constitution, is too glaringly inconsistent with the suggestions of ordinary sense, to harmonize with the genuine principles of medical philosophy. A patient is in general to be raised to a state of strength from the depression of debility by those influences which are gradual and scarcely perceptible to himself. Like the air which we are constantly breathing, although we are seldom conscious of its inspiration, or that process of assimilation which is every hour going on in the body, without our being aware of it. Bathing in the sea, where bathing at all is advisable, is for

the most part more beneficial, and less liable to be attended with danger or inconvenience than the ordinary cold bath, principally, if not entirely, because the temperature being higher, the transition from one element into another is less violent in the former case than in the latter. As to the saline particles, or any of the chemical constituents upon which are supposed to depend, in a great measure, the virtue of other baths of medicinal celebrity, they can scarcely have any important effect upon the body during the usual period of its immersion.

Regarding, as it seems reasonable to do, the act of bathing as beneficial only so far as it performs the office of ablation, it will appear that the utility of every species of water is equal in reference to external application.

July 25, 1810,

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Erratum.—No. 200, p. 589, for *centripetal*, read “*centrifugal*.”

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### FRANCE.

*Report to the Emperor.—Paris, July 1, 1810.*

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Majesty an act of the King of Holland, dated the 3d inst. by which that monarch declares, that he abdicates the crown in favour of his eldest son, leaving, according to the constitution, the regency to the Queen, and establishes a council of regency composed of his ministers. Such an act, sire, ought not to have appeared without a previous concert with your Majesty. It can have no force without your approbation. Ought your Majesty to confirm the disposition taken by the King of Holland? The union of Belgium with France, has destroyed the independence of Holland. Her system has necessarily become the same with that of France. She is obliged to take part in all the maritime wars of France, as if she were one of her provinces. Since the creation of the arsenal of the Scheldt, and the annexation to France of the provinces composing the departments of the mouths of the Rhine, and the mouths of the Scheldt, the commercial existence of Holland has become precarious. The merchants of Antwerp, Ghent, and Middleburgh, who can, without any restriction, extend their speculations to the extremities of the empire, of which they form a part, necessarily carry on the commerce which Holland transacted. Rotterdam and Dordrecht are already on the verge of ruin;

these cities having lost the commerce of the Rhine, which goes direct, by the new frontier, to the ports of the Scheldt, passing through the Biesboch. The part of Holland which is still alien to the empire, is deprived of the advantages enjoyed by the part united thereto. Compelled, nevertheless, to make common cause with France, Holland will have to support the charges of this allowance, without reaping any of its benefits. Holland is sunk under the weight of her public debt, which amounts to between 85 and 90 millions, that is to say, a fourth more than the debt of the whole empire; and if a reduction had been projected by the government of the country, it would not have been in its power to give a guarantee for the inviolability and permanence of such a measure, inasmuch as the debt, if even reduced to 30 millions, would still be beyond the actual means and ability of that country. It is estimated Holland pays triple the sum that France pays. The people groan under the weight of 23 distinct descriptions of contributions. The Dutch nation sinks under its contributions, and can no longer pay them. Nevertheless, the necessary expences of the government require that this burden should be augmented. The budget for the marine amounted, in 1809, to three millions only of florins, a sum scarcely sufficient to pay the administrators, the officers, and seamen, and to defray the expence of the arsenals, and which has not ad-

mitted of the equipment of a single ship of war. To provide for the armament ordered in 1810, and which is the minimum of the naval force necessary for the defence of Holland, triple that sum would be requisite. The war budget has scarcely afforded a sufficiency for maintaining the fortresses and 16 battalions; and whilst two branches of such importance are so far from having what is necessary for supporting the honour and dignity of independence, the interest of the public debt has ceased to be paid. It is more than a year and a half in arrear. If, in such a state of things, your Majesty maintain the recent dispositions, by assigning to Holland a provisional government, you will only be prolonging her painful agony. If the government of a Prince, in the vigour of life, has left the country in so distressed a situation, what can be expected from a long minority? It cannot, therefore, be saved but by a new order of things. The period of the power and prosperity of Holland, was when it formed part of the greatest monarchy then in Europe. Her incorporation with the great empire is the only stable condition in which Holland can henceforth repose from her sufferings and long vicissitudes, and recover her ancient prosperity. Thus ought your Majesty to decide in favour of such an union, for the interest, nay more, for the salvation of Holland. She ought to be associated in our blessings, as she has been associated in our calamities. But another interest, still more imperiously indicates to your Majesty the conduct which you ought to adopt. Holland is, in fact, a shoot from the French territory; it constitutes a portion of soil necessary to complete the form of the empire. To become full master of the Rhine, your Majesty should advance to the Zuyder sea. By this means, all the rivers which have their source in France, or which wash the frontiers, will belong to you as far as the sea. To leave the mouths of your rivers in the possession of strangers, would, in fact, sire, confine your power to an ill-limited monarchy, instead of erecting an imperial throne. To leave in the power of foreigners the mouths of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, would be tantamount to submitting your laws to them; it would render your manufactures and commerce dependent on the powers who should be in possession of those mouths; it would admit a foreign influence in that which is most important to the happiness of your subjects. The annexation of Holland is still necessary to complete the system of the empire, particularly since the British Orders in Council of November, 1807. Twice since that period your Majesty has been obliged to close your custom-houses to the trade of Holland, in consequence of which, Holland was isolated from the empire and the continent. After the peace of Vienna, it was in your Majesty's contemplation to annex this kingdom. You were induced to abandon this idea from considerations that no longer exist. You agreed

with reluctance to the treaty of the 14th March, which aggravated the calamities of Holland, without meeting any one view of your Majesty. The obstacle which prevented it, has now disappeared of itself. Your Majesty owes it to your empire to take advantage of a circumstance which so naturally leads to the union. There can be none more favourable for the execution of your projects. Your Majesty has established at Antwerp a powerful arsenal. The astonished Scheldt swells with pride to behold 20 vessels of the first rate bearing your Majesty's flag, and protecting its shores, that were formerly scarcely visited by some trading vessels. But the great designs of your Majesty in this respect, cannot be fully accomplished except by the union of Holland. It is necessary to complete so astonished a creation. Under your Majesty's energetic government, the ensuing year will not terminate before, by calling into action the maritime resources of Holland, a fleet of 40 sail of the line, and a great number of troops, shall be assembled in the Scheldt and Texel, to dispute with the British government the sovereignty of the sea, and repel its unjust claims. So that it is not the interest of France alone that calls for this union: it is that of continental Europe, who applies to France to repair the losses of her marine, and combat, on her own element, the enemy of the prosperity of Europe; whose industry it has not been able to stifle, but whose communications it obstructs by its insolent claims, and the vast number of its ships of war. Finally, the union of Holland augments the empire, in rendering more close the frontiers she defends, and in adding to the security of its arsenals and docks. It enriches it by an industrious, thrifty, and laborious people, who will add to the stock of public wealth, in increasing their private fortunes. There are no people more estimable, or better adapted to derive benefit from the advantages which the liberal policy of your government affords to industry. France could not have made a more valuable acquisition. The annexation of Holland to France, is the necessary consequence of the union of Belgium. It completes your Majesty's empire, as well as the execution of your system of war, politics, and trade. It is the first, but a necessary step, towards the restoration of your navy; in fact, it is the heaviest blow which your Majesty could inflict upon England. As to the young Prince, who is so dear to your Majesty, he has already felt the effects of your good will. You have bestowed on him the grand duchy of Berg. He has therefore no occasion for any new establishment. I have the honour to propose to your Majesty the project of the following decree. I am, &c.

"CHAMPAGNY, Duke of Cadore."

*Extract from the Registers of the Office of the Secretary of State.*

*Palace of Rambouillet, July 9, 1810.*

We, Napoleon, Emperor of the French,  
King

King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c. have decreed, and do hereby decree, as follow:

Title I. Art. 1. Holland is united to France.—2. The city of Amsterdam shall be the third city of the empire.—3. Holland shall have six senators, six deputies to the council of state, 25 deputies to the legislative body, and two Judges in the court of cassation.—4. The officers by sea and land, of whatever rank, shall be confirmed in their employments. Commissions shall be delivered to them, signed with our hand. The royal guard shall be united to our imperial guard.

Title II.—*Of the Administration for 1810.*—5. The Duke of Placentia, arch-treasurer of the empire, shall repair to Amsterdam in the capacity of our lieutenant-general. He shall preside in the council of ministers, and attend to the dispatch of business. His functions shall cease the 1st of January, 1811, the period when the French administration shall commence.—6. All the public functionaries, of whatever rank, are confirmed in their employments.

Title III.—*Of the Finances.*—7. The present contributions shall continue to be levied until the 1st of January, 1811, at which period the country shall be eased of that burden, and the imposts put on the same footing as for the rest of the empire.—8. The budget of receipts and disbursements shall be submitted to our approbation before the 1st of August next. Only one-third of the present amount of interest upon the public debt shall be carried to the account of expenditure for 1810. The interest of the debt for 1808 and 1809, not yet paid, shall be reduced to one-third, and charged on the budget of 1810.—9. The custom-houses on the frontier, other than those of France, shall be organized under the superintendence of our director-general of the custom-houses. The Dutch custom-houses shall be incorporated therewith. The line of custom-houses now on the French frontier, shall be kept up until the 1st of January, 1811, when it shall be removed, and the communication of Holland with the empire be free.—10. The colonial produce, actually in Holland, shall remain in the hands of the owners, upon paying a duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. A declaration of the amount shall be made before the 1st of September, at farthest. The said merchandize, upon payment of the duties, may be imported into France, and circulated through the whole extent of the empire.

Title IV. 11. There shall be at Amsterdam a special administration, presided over by one of our counsellors of state, which shall have the superintendence of, and the necessary funds to provide for, the repairs of the dikes, polders, and other public works.

Title V. 12. In the course of the present month, there shall be nominated, by the

legislative body of Holland, a commission of 15 members, to proceed to Paris, in order to constitute a council, whose business shall be to regulate definitively all that relates to the public and local debts, and to conciliate the principles of the union with the localities and interests of the country.—13. Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)

By the Emperor NAPOLEON.

(Signed) The Minister Secretary of State,  
H. B. DUKE OF BASSANO.

Holland, in consequence of the above, has since annexed to France!

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland has abdicated his Throne, and on the occasion he published the following declaration:

“Louis Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the constitution of the kingdom, King of Holland, constable of France. To all those who may see or hear, or read these presents, Health.

“*Hollanders.*—Being convinced that nothing more for your interest or your welfare can be effected by me, but, on the contrary, considering myself as an obstacle which may prevent the good-will and intentions of my brother towards this country. I have resigned my rank and royal dignity in favour of my eldest son, Napoleon Louis, and of his brother, Prince Charles Louis Napoleon.

“Her Majesty, the Queen, being of right, and according to the constitution, regent of the kingdom, the regency shall, till her arrival, be vested in the council of ministers.

“*Hollanders.*—Never shall I forget so good and virtuous a people as you are: my last thought, as well as my last sigh, shall be for your happiness. On leaving you, I cannot sufficiently recommend to you to receive well the military and civil officers of France. This is the only means to gratify his Majesty the Emperor, on whom your fate, that of your children, and that of your whole country, depends. And now, as ill-will and calumny can no longer reach me, at least so far as relates to you, I have a well-founded hope that you will at length find the reward for all your sacrifices, and for all your unanimous firmness.

“LOUIS NAPOLEON.

“Done at Haarlem, July 1, 1810.”

ITALY.

Strong symptoms of dissatisfaction have been manifested throughout the Papal States, and which the dignified clergy are suspected of promoting, has rendered it necessary for the governor to collect in the vicinity of Rome an armed force of 26,000 men. Many of the French troops were, until lately, quartered upon the inhabitants, but in consequence of the numerous assassinations which this dispersion occasioned, it was abandoned, and the cathedrals, and other public buildings, have been converted into barracks for their use.



## AMERICA.

American papers to the 20th ult. have been received. The correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and the Marquis Wellesley as also that between General Armstrong and the Duke of Cadore, have been published; the latter place in the strongest light the violence and injustice of the French government. Indeed, while Champagny the French minister was negotiating, Buonaparte and his friend Murat, sent the vessels which are the subject of negotiation, and pocket the money. The justification given of such a proceeding by Champagny is, that it was a reprisal upon America for her non-intercourse laws—but the absurdity of this reply is apparent, since the vessels were seized in February and March last, whereas Buonaparte had known of the non-intercourse law nine months before, and had apparently approved of it. This conduct induces General Armstrong to remark upon the more equitable treatment sustained by his country from England than from France. “Surely,” says he, “if it be the duty of the United States to *resent* the theoretical usurpations of the British Orders of November 1807, it cannot be less their duty to *complain* of the daily and practical outrages on the part of France.” Champagny does not reply to this remark. We know not what may be the determination of the American government at this crisis; but from a review of the whole of the documents it appears to us, that whether they make war upon France or not, France is actually making war upon them in the only way she can; for, as to capturing their vessels upon the high seas, that she is unable to do through our intervention: she can therefore but seize them when they are decoyed within her reach.

Private letters from New York to the 20th, mention that the executive government would require the assistance of Congress, and that either the embargo must be removed, or a strict system of non-intercourse adopted. It is alleged, that it is impossible to bring Great Britain and France to any amicable negotiation, and that therefore it will be expedient to shew them the imperious necessity of such an arrangement, by depriving them of the produce of the Republican territories. The absurdity of going to war with Europe, in the present condition of the United States, is by all parties acknowledged.

## DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

*From General Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney.—Paris, January 25, 1810.*

A letter from Mr. Secretary Smith, of the 1st of December last, made it my duty to inquire of his Excellency the Duke of Cadore, what were the conditions to which his Majesty the Emperor would annul his decree, commonly called the Berlin decree; and whether, if Great Britain revoked her blockades of a date anterior to that decree, his Majesty would consent to revoke the said decree? To these questions I have this day received the

following answer, which I hasten to convey to you by a special messenger:

ANSWER.—The only condition required for the revocation by his Majesty the Emperor, of the decree of Berlin, will be a previous revocation by the British government of her blockades of France, or part of France (such as that from the Elbe to Brest, &c.) of a date anterior to the aforesaid decree.—I have the honour to be, with very high respect, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*Foreign Office, March 2.*

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 15th ult. whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the 1st day of January, 1807, are understood by his Majesty's government to be in force? I have the honour to acquaint you, that the coast, rivers, and ports, from the river Elbe to Brest, both inclusive, were notified to be under the restrictions of blockade, with certain modifications, on the 16th of May, 1806; and that these restrictions were afterwards comprehended in Order of Council of the 7th of January, 1807, which order is still in force.

(Signed)

WELLESLEY.

*William Pinkney, esq.*

*Extract of a Letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, April 4, 1810.*

After seven weeks detention in England, the John Adams has at length got back to France. She arrived in the roads of Havre on the 28th ult.

I informed Mr. Champagny first, that Mr. Pinkney had not been able to send by this conveyance the result of his application to the British government concerning the blockades of France prior to the Berlin decree; but that he hoped to be able to send it in a few days by another conveyance; and second, that if he (Mr. Champagny) had any thing to communicate which would have the effect of changing the present relations of the two countries, and which he wished to be early known to the government of the United States, he would do well to let me know it within 24 hours, as the messenger would leave Paris within that time. To this message I received from him the following answer: That “for many days past nothing in the nature of business, and unconnected with the marriage of the Emperor, could be transacted: and that for some days to come the same cause of delay would continue to operate; that my letters were still before the Emperor, and that he would seize the first moment to get some decision in relation to them.” Thus you see every thing is yet in air.

*Extract of a Letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, April 7, 1810.*

The Emperor left Paris two days ago for St. Cloud, whence he goes to Compeigne, where he will remain till Easter. It is not probable that I shall have an answer to my propositions.

propositions till he returns to Paris. The day before he set out he gave me a ship to carry myself and family to the United States. The minister recommended that I should not pin myself down to a day as to departure, as circumstances might make it proper for me to stay somewhat longer than I now intended. The treaty between France and Holland was ratified the 30th March, and will be published this day in Holland. I am assured that it contains the following article:

“All the merchandize conveyed into the ports of Holland on board American vessels, since the 1st day of January, 1809, shall be put under sequestration, subject to the disposition of France, according to circumstances, and the political relations with the United States.”

You will learn by a decree of the king of Naples, that he has put his gains beyond the reach of negotiation. The ports of Prussia are open to our commerce. Avoid both Prussia and Denmark till you have other assurances.

Paris, April 16, 1810.—Sir, the John Adams being yet detained, I am able to inform you, that on the 11th instant the emperor directed the sale of all the American vessels taken in the ports of Spain, and that the money arising therefrom should be placed in his *caisse private*. He has also refused to give up the Hero, and has ordered that the case be brought before the Council of Prizes, where condemnation necessarily awaits it. I send a copy of a note upon which this last order was taken, and another relating to our business at Naples; and am, sir, with very high consideration, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

Hon. R. Smith, Esq. JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
SOUTH AMERICA.

On the 19th of April the Provinces of the Caraccas, declared themselves independent of Old Spain, in the following proclamation:

It has pleased Almighty God, to grant to every country alike, the natural right of its own sovereignty.

These provinces, planted by Spain, fostered and protected by her power, have, and of right, ought to have submitted to her guidance and direction during the period of their infancy, when, from imbecility and weakness, they were incapable of their own government and protection.

But Spain, deprived of her king by the unparalleled perfidy of the Emperor of the French, her European States vanquished by his treachery and his arms, and the ancient, lawful, and acknowledged government of the country, destroyed by the violent outrages of his sanguinary policy, there exists neither reason, right, nor justice, for continuing our dependance on a power that has no existence but in memory; policy and self preservation, therefore, demand that we should provide for our common

safety, and the protection of these provinces, by taking into our hand the natural sovereignty of our country.

The period has at length arrived, when these United Provinces possess both the strength and the power to protect themselves. With a population of nine millions of inhabitants, with an extent of fertile territory superior to any empire on the globe, and abounding with all the riches that bounteous nature ever bestowed on the human race, it would be contrary to sound policy in the present state of the world, to submit, and we are determined no longer to submit to the domination of any European or foreign power whatever.

For whilst a lawful government existed in Spain, and her legitimate king sat upon her throne, we have ever been loyal to his person, and faithful to his government; and our treasures have been the only support of the European monarchy and its allies, whilst we had no interest whatever, and our country drained of those riches which nature has bestowed upon the inhabitants of America, for their own happiness, support, and defence.

Under these considerations, to prevent the inevitable and ruinous consequences of falling under the yoke of the Emperor of the French, the tyrant of Europe, and the oppressor of Spain, We, the Spanish Provinces in America, declare ourselves a free, sovereign, and independent people, not acknowledging the domination of any power on earth, refusing submission, and denying and repelling the authority of whatever nation may attempt dominion over us. This we unanimously engage and pledge ourselves to maintain and support with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honours, calling upon every inhabitant of the provinces to aid and support in carrying into effect this our laudable and just resolution, and establishing for ourselves and our posterity, a free, equitable, and independent government, that shall secure our happiness, and give us a place of honour and respect among the independent nations of the earth.

And we do earnestly entreat all foreign nations to guarantee our independence, and to favour us with such alliance and assistance as may enable us to defeat the designs of the enemies of our country.

By thus disavowing our dependence on Spain, we solemnly appeal to heaven for the rectitude of our intentions, and we do protest before the sacred Majesty of God himself, that in all our measures we have ever been actuated by motives pure and honourable, and that we have no other design in view than the preservation of ourselves, and the protection of our common country. And we do most humbly supplicate that Being who decides the fate of nations, to smile on our exertions, and to bless and protect this our new established empire.

**ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.**

**BANKRUPTCIES.**

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.)

**ABROT** Thomas, Market Deeping, Lincoln, innholder. (Lambert and Sons, Hatton Garden, and Charles and Forbes, Stratford.)

**ABELL** Frederick, Ingram court, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Pearce, Fater-olter row.)

**ALDRIDGE** Charles, Aldersgate street, Batter. (Silver, Aldersgate street.)

**ALDRIDGE** Richard, Nashworth, Gloucester, clothier. (Swann, New Basinghall street.)

**ARMSTRONG** Francis, Salisbury street, Strand, wine-merchant. (Walbrough, Warrford court, Throgmorton street.)

**ASHTON** Thomas, Portsea, linen-draper. (Wiltshire and Colton, Broad street.)

**BACHOR** John, and Joseph Petril, Larkall place, Surrey, carpenters. (Price Clifford's Inn.)

**BALLS** John, Saffolk, carrier. (Pickering, Staple's Inn, and Archer, Mildenhall, Suffolk.)

**BENNETT** Samuel, Paul, Exeter, and Chudleigh, factor. (Turner, Exeter, and Lolett, Chancery lane.)

**BENNETT** William, fen, Rochester, Essex, barge-master. (Magall, Warwick square.)

**BENTLEY** Joseph, Colyton, Devon, bag maker. (Dilly, Sandport, and Jenkins, James and Abbott, New Inn.)

**BENTLEY** Anthony, Oxford street, saddler. (Hunt, Saffolk street, Strand.)

**BENJAMIN** Benjamin, late of Chatham, but now in the King's bench, glass and china-man. (Howard and Abraham, Jewry street.)

**BLAKE** Thomas and John, Liverpool, merchants. (Griffiths and Hinde, Liverpool, and Wincle, John street, Bedford row.)

**BLANDY** Edward, Lincombe and Widcombe, Somerset, dealer. (Fruwatt, Saffolk street, Lincoln's Inn.)

**BLANEY** John, Luigate hill, victualler. (Bell and Decker, Bow lane, Cheapside.)

**BONNET** William, Richard, and John Sisson, Cannon street, silk hat-manufacturers. (Swann, New Basinghall street.)

**BORTH** John, Northern, Chester, corn-factor, and John Smith, Liverpool, corn merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffiths and Hinde, Liverpool.)

**BOWLER** George, Launceston, Manchester, hat manufacturer. (Willis, Fairthorn, and Clarke, Warrford court, and Heflop, Manchester.)

**BOWLES** William, Thomas Ogden and George Wyndham, New Saum, Wilts. bankers. (Hodding, Salisbury and Millett, Middle Temple lane.)

**BOWLES** William, Thomas Ogden and George Wyndham, of New Saum, and James Barrow, of Sharnbury, Bedford bankers. (Hodding Salisbury and Millett, Middle Temple lane.)

**BRICKWOOD** John, sen. and jun. John Rainier, William Morgan, and Joseph Starkey, Lombard street, bankers. (Farnthorpe and Son, London street, Fenchurch street.)

**BRIGGS** Luke, London Road, St. George's fields, shoemaker, and Coltham green, Middlesex, soap manufacturers. (Hitchins and Sampson, Switch's lane.)

**BROWN** Richard, jun. Battle bridge, painter and glazier. (Hamilton, Tavistock row, Covent garden.)

**BUCKNELL** William, Kirby street, Hatton garden, watch-manufacturer. (Orchard, Hatton garden.)

**BULL** John, King's Langley, Herts, carpenter. (Falcon, Temple.)

**BUNNAGE** William, Cannon street, umbrella manufacturer. (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poultry.)

**BUTCHER** Nathaniel, St. Martin's le-Grand, victualler. (Christie, Woburn court, Gray's Inn.)

**CARR** George and John, Sheffield, grocers. (Brookfield, Sheffield, and Syke and Knowles, New Inn.)

**CHANDLER** Thomas and Thomas Newdon, Norton Folgate, grocers. (Williams, jun. Lord Mayor's Court office, Royal Exchange.)

**COLES** William, Mincing lane, broker. (Walton Girdler's hall, Basinghall street.)

**CATERELL** Edmund, jun. Vine street, Liquorpond street, auction merchant. (Hammond, Hatton garden.)

**CRAMPTON** William, Beckinham, Notts, horse-dealer. (Pither, Gainsborough, and Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Bridge row.)

**CRASCH** Nathaniel, Exeter, merchant. (Abbott, Old Broad street, and Kendall, Exeter.)

**CRITTEN** John, Halesworth, Suffolk, plumber. (White and Woodcock, Halesworth, and Fugh, Bazaar street, Kent's square.)

**DARWIN** Henry, Southampton, tailor. (Dodd, Billiter street.)

**DAVIES** James Rife, Monmouthshire, merchant. (Williams, Ken Lion square, and Evans, Newport.)

**DAWSON** Thomas, Sherrin, York, sheep-keeper. (Granger, Leeds and Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn.)

**DEAL** John, Thurl, Sharnbury, Dorset, brewer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.)

**DELMAN** Sampson and William Banks, Poultry, hatters. (Phillips, Howard street, Strand.)

**DUCKHAP** Thomas, Waffield, Devon, cattle dealer. (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn, and Maunier, Exeter.)

**DYSON** Spencer, Herdersfeld, York, merchant. (Shepherd, Holmfield and Ratty, Chancery lane.)

**EARDHAM** Thomas, Smithy Ridge, Silkstone, York, corn-dealer. (King, Castle street, Holborn.)

**EASTON** Samuel, Dover, brandy merchant. (Colb, Clement's Inn.)

**EASTWOOD** James, Liggett, York, calico maker. (Farthington, Manchester, and Hurd, Inner Temple.)

**ECCLES** Francis, Clifton street, Spital-fields, draper. (James, Dowgate hill.)

**EGERTON** Ezekiel, Duval's lane, Middlesex, Turkey-merchant. (Millward, Stag lane, London.)

**ELLIS** Richard, Earle street, blackfriars, provision-broker. (Bryan, Cophall court.)

**FANHAM** John, Liverpool dealer in earthenware. (Badeley, Serle street, Lincoln's Inn, and Griffin, Hanley.)

**FAULING** William, Hull, grocer. (Edmonds, Lincoln's Inn, and Haire, Hull.)

**FIELD** William, North Green, Worship street, chip hat manufacturer. (Harding, Prim of street, Bishopsgate.)

**FIELD** William, Trowbridge, Wilts, innholder. (Williams, Red Lion square, and Williams and Pugh, Trowbridge.)

**FORSTER** William, Carburton street, Fitzroy square, coach-maker. (Langley, Plumtree street, Bloomsbury.)

**GASKELL** Thomas, Bruton street, Berkeley square, linen-draper. (Collins and Waller, Spital square.)

**GODWIN** Thomas, Queen street, Cheapside, merchant. (Hartley, New Bridge street.)

**HARRIS** John, Limehouse timber-merchant. (Evist and Rixon, Haydon square.)

**HARRIS** John, Portsea, dealer and chapman. (Rivers, Garlick hill.)

**HARRIS** Richard, Oxford, shop-keeper. (Moore, Bow lane, Cheapside.)

**HARRISON** William, Charlotte street, Rathbone place, victualler. (Cuppings and Rice, Jernyn street.)

**HART** George, Woodbridge, Suffolk, brewer. (Brans and Norton, Ipswich, and Jlexney, Chancery lane.)

**HARVEY** William, Chiffwell street, carriage. (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings.)

**HIPPIS** John, Albion street, Blackfriars road, merchant. (Kearley and Spur, Bishopsgate street.)

**JAMESON** John, Liverpool, ship broker. (Davis, Liverpool, and Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.)

**JARVIS** James, Bath, victualler. (Highmore, Bath lane, Cannon street, and Wingate, Bath.)

**JONES** Anne, St. James's street, milliner. (Denton and Baker, Gray's Inn.)

**JONES** Daniel, Portpool, Monmouthshire, liquor-merchant. (Clifford, Bristol, and Larrant, Chancery lane.)

**JORDAN** Thomas, Bath, linen-draper. (Shepherd and Addington, Bedford row; Hepperd, Bath; and Clarke and Son, Bristol.)

**JUKES** George, Morfs, Gosport banker. (Boswell, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill.)

**JUKES** Edward, Gosport, merchant. (Boswell, St. Michael's Alley.)

**JUKES** Edward, John Langley, and George Morfs Jukes, Gosport, bankers. (Weddel, Gosport, and Eriess, Essex street, Strand.)

**KILLICK** Richard, Southampton, upholsterer. (Vizard and Hutchinson, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.)

**KNIGHT** William and William Bucknell, Kirby street, Hatton Garden, watch manufacturers. (Orchard, Hatton garden.)

**LOGG** Richard, late of Cornwall's fields, St. George's in the East, dealer in coats, now a prisoner, in Newgate. (Reeks, We clove square.)

**LEWIS** Peter Roydon, and Joseph Jackson, Strand, silk-mercers. (Ruffenout, Aldersgate street.)

**LLOYD** Samuel, Manchester, dry falter. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry, and Whiteley, Birmingham.)

**LUND** Charles, Lewis, Milton Friars, insurance-broker. (Harrison, Crown court, Thaddeus street.)

**MAGNUS** Daniel, late of Clifford's Inn passage, but now in the goal of Luigate, victualler. (Brown Pudding lane.)

**MAITLY** Rowland, Mortimer street, money scrivener. (Humphries, Clement's Inn.)

**MARSHALL** Benjamin, Redminter Down, Somerset, victualler. (Shepherd and Addington, Bedford row, and James, Bristol.)

**M'DONALD** James, Woolwich, victualler. (Pearson, Temple.)

**MELTON** William, Manchester, victualler. (Hurd, Temple and Hawkins, Manchester.)

**MIDDLEBURY** Matthew, Wigan, Lancashire, corn and flour dealer. (Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool and Wincle, John street, Bedford row.)

**MINGAY** Sophia and Thomas, and Philip Nott, Smithfield, bankers. (Barrows and Vincent, Basinghall street.)

**MORGAN** Evan, Newbridge, Monmouthshire, shop-keeper. (Dart, Bristol, and Yearlon, St. Temple.)

**MOZELY** Maurice, Lewis, Liverpool, merchant. (Higson and Atkinson, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane.)

**NEWCOMBE** John, Exeter, victualler. (Williams and Darke, France's street, Bedford row, and Bowring, Exeter.)

**NICHOLL** Robert, Norwich, wroollen-draper. (Simpson and Rackham, Norwich and Windsor, son, and Holmaway, Chancery lane.)

**NORMINGHAM** John, St. Martin's le-Grand, cotton and silk trimming manufacturer. (Field, Church-passage, Aldermanbury.)



- Norton Aaron, Printer Street, Blackfriars, dealer. (Reilly, Stafford-row, Bimlico)
- Parkey Daniel, Exeter, Flour-merchant. (Williams, Austin Friars, and Turner, Exeter.)
- Pearson William, Chitwell Street, paper-hanger. (Prior, Spinnall court)
- Pearson Paul, Counton common, Notts. Innholder. (Fisher, Gainsborough, and Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Lough row)
- Penney Thomas and Henry Mayo, Ball Alley, Lombard Street, merchants. (Barrow, Threadneedle Street)
- Perkins John, Queen's Street, Cheapside, Stationer. (Ruffell, Cant Street, Southwark)
- Peters Jan, Portsmouth, merchant. (Annesley and Bennett, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street)
- Phillips David, Baintol, haberdasher. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, and Franks, 51st St)
- Pickman Richard, Duckhead, Surrey, china and glass-man. (Mayors, Great Newport Street)
- Pickley William, Exeter, linen-draper. (Turner, Exeter and Collett, Chancery lane)
- Reed William, Southend, Essex, apothecary. (Hunt, Warwick Court, Holborn)
- Revell George, Poplar, Blacklayer and builder. (Evitt and Rix, Maryon Court, Fleet Street)
- Roberts Joseph, Sheffield, razor maker. (Biggs, Hatton gate, and Rodgers, Sheffield)
- Robinson William, King's Newton, Derby, farrier. (Greaves, Derby)
- Robinson Stephen, Saffron Walden, Essex, carpenter. (Dawson and Wrattislaw, Warwick Street, Golden Square)
- Rome David, Liverpool, cabinet-maker. (Forrester, Liverpool, and Windle, King Street, Bedford row)
- Ruffell John, Norris Street, Haymarket, poulterer. (Pike, Air Street, Piccadilly)
- Sandon Ralph, Deptford, wine-merchant. (Charsley, Mark Lane)
- Saunders Thomas, Borough Market, Southwark, builder. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
- Sharpley Lawrence and William, Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. (Blacklock and Mackintosh, Temple, and Blanchard and Brickerstaff, Vreug)
- Sheldon Richard Henry, Neville's Court, Fetter lane, jeweller. (Dawson and Wrattislaw, Warwick Street, Golden Square)
- Sibbald Robert, Lower East Smithfield, shop seller. (Birkett, Bond Court, Walbrook)
- Skinner John, James Street, Westminster, baker. (Freame, Great Queen Street)
- Slow George, Manchester, dealer. (Partington, Manchester, and Hurd, Lancaster, Temple)
- Smith Edward, Dalton, Lincolns, corn dealer. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row, and Gaskill, Wigan)
- Stanbury John Wall and Richard, Plymouth Dock, salesmen. (Williams, Austin Friars, and Turner, Exeter)
- Stocks Samuel, Lilye Cough York, clothier. (Ryland, Dewsbury and Croftley, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn)
- Stroud Benjamin, Poole, linen draper. (Clarke's Bristol, and Jenkins, James and Abbott, New Inn)
- Turner John, Saffrey, Suffolk, merchant. (Simpson and Wackham, Norwich and Winduss, Son and Holmway, Chancery lane)
- Turvey Thomas, Ham, Surrey, baker. (Carter, Kingstone, and Ambrose and Hallie, Temple)
- Tutin Ralph, Chandos Street, Covent garden, cheesemonger. (Clayton, Scott and Biamire, New Square, Lincoln's Inn)
- Villars Charlotte, Conduit Street, milliner. (Richardson, Finsbury and Luke, Bury Street, St. James's)
- Vos Hermanns and Jan, Christie's, Exeter, New Court, Cruched Friars, merchants. (Shawes, Le Elane and Shawes, Tudor Street, Blackfriars)
- Wainley James, Salford, Manchester, dealer in cotton-twine. (Higson and Atkinson, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Warwick William, Red Lion Street, Clarksnewell, Jeweller. (Atkinson, Castle Street, Falcon Square)
- Watson William, fen, and jun. Warrenhouse, Alnwick, Northumberland, corn-factors. (Lambert, Alnwick, and Fletchley, Chancery lane)
- Watson Clement Charles, Fenchurch Street, wine merchant. (Druce, Billiter Square)
- White Hugh, Manchester, iron liquor-maler. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Johnson and Bailey, Manchester)
- White Gabriel Gregory, Hillingdon and C. Xton, Kent, coal-factor. (Kearley and Spurr, Bishopgate Street within)
- Willocks Thomas, Exeter, tallow-chandler. (Terrell, Exeter)
- Willocks John and Edward and Alexander Frazer, Exeter, bankers. (Williams and Brook, New Square, Lincoln's Inn)
- Willis James, George Morris Jukes, James Grey Jackson, and John Laugley, Salisbury Square, merchants. (Bofwell St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill)
- Windeat Thomas, Bridgetown, Devon, wool-spinner. (Follett, Inner Temple and Sutton, Exeter)
- Wobcombe William, fen, and jun. Rotherhithe, ship-builder. (Wilde, jun. Canoe Street, Falcon Square)
- Barcklay James, Old Broad Street, merchant. Aug. 7
- Barlow James, Newport, Isle of Wight, Mercer. Aug. 26
- Bedford William and Samuel Sumner, Foster lane, wholesale linen-draper, Aug. 4
- Belcher John, Oxford, shoe maker. July 12
- Beeson John, Williams, Holbeach, Lincoln, Surgeon. July 31
- Birket Robert, Gloucester Street, Queen Square, tailor, July 27
- Bowles A. T. and T. Williams, Kent Street Southwark, grocers. July 21
- Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, July 6
- Broma W. Wormwood Street, London wall, victualler. July 17
- Bryan William, Camberwell, merchant, July 3
- Bryan Michael, George Street, Hanover Square, picture-dealer. July 21
- Burland Thomas, Hungerford, Berks, draper. July 5
- Busby William and Isaac Hall, Strand, hatters. Aug. 4
- Chambers William, Lincoln, carrier, July 14
- Charlton Cornelius East Farleigh, Kent, yeoman, July 14
- Cole Isaac, Marshhill, Dorset, wood-rapier, Aug. 1
- Cothard Robert, late of Kennington road, Surrey, victualler, but now in the King's Bench. July 21
- Cowley William, Pollock and Thomas Foulcher, Clement's lane, Lombard Street, merchants. July 14
- Coxwell William, Manchester, bone mason, Aug. 8
- Dallas William, Cushion Court, Old Broad Street, merchant, July 14
- Davis Anthony, Stroud Green Middlesex, dealer. Aug. 14
- Deighton John, Reeth, York, ironmonger, July 14
- Deismaux John, King Street Goswell Street, ironfounder, Aug. 14
- Devenish Aaron and Henry Newport, Villiers Street, Strand, upholsterers, Aug. 18
- Dimdale Joseph, Hull, dealer, Aug. 4
- Dunstable Samuel, St. Paul's Church Yard, trunk-maker, July 28
- Eaton David, Chatham, tailor, Aug. 41
- Ekins Joseph, Oxford Street, cheesemonger, July 5
- Evatt Joseph, Road lane, glassman, Aug. 4
- Fairhead John and James Brickley, Liverpool, merchants, July 31
- Farbridge Robert, Paragon place, Kent road, timber-merchant, Aug. 4
- Figgins Francis, stockport, upholsterer, July 14
- Flemming Henry, Hanway Street, Oxford Street, Jeweller, Aug. 4
- Forrester John, Lane End, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware, Aug. 8
- Fournham William, Ball Alley, Lombard Street, Stationer, Aug. 7
- Foster R. St. Ann's lane, silk-man, July 24
- Frazer Thomas, Well Street, Mary le-bonne, coachspring-manufacturer, July 31
- Fleemantle John and John, Esformesau, King Street, Goswell Street, ironfounders, Aug. 14
- Gaywood William, Stockport, cabinet maker, July 30
- Gibbs John, Haverfordwest, wine merchant, July 17
- Gilbert Thomas, Birmingham, factor, July 30
- Gould John, Harrington, Worcester, paper manufacturer, Aug. 9
- Hall Thomas, Berwick on Tweed, merchant, July 24
- Hall Richard, Liverpool, grocer, Aug. 2
- Harcorne William, Swansea, flopperkeeper, July 19
- Hanslip William, Stradbrook, Suffolk, tanner, Aug. 25
- Harvey C. Monmouth, ironmonger, July 19
- Haxton Thomas, Coleford, Gloucester, mercer, July 13
- Henderson Robert Wentworth, George Street, Minorie, ship-keeper, July 14
- Hill William, late of Middle row, Holborn, but now in the King's Bench, carpenter, July 28
- Hiscocks Zachariah, Bristol, draper, July 4
- Holden George, Hull, merchant, Aug. 4
- Holton Robert, Woburn, auctions, fairster, July 28
- Hopkins Thomas John, Chiswell, Essex, common brewer, July 14
- Hortley Richard, Eldon Street, Spital fields, silk weaver, July 24
- Houlden Robert, St. Margaret's, Southwark, linen-draper, July 28
- Howard Jerrard John, Lower Eaton Street, F. Mico, Surgeon, July 17
- Howell William, Neath, Glamorgan, shop-keeper, July 29
- Jenkins David, Llantristest, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, Aug. 30
- Kirke George, Grocer's hall court, merchant. Aug. 7
- Kirke George and John Ford, Grocer's hall court, merchant, July 14
- Knowles J. Grosvenor, Carnarvonshire, innkeeper, Aug. 8
- Lawrie G. U. Barton Street, merchant, July 19
- Lewis William, and Street, wood-rapier, July 14
- Lewis John, Upper East Smithfield, newsmonger, Aug. 13
- Lines Joseph, Rotherhithe and Greenland Dock, smith, July 14
- Lifer T. King Street, Holborn, coach-plater, July 7
- Lifter Paul, Heptenilly, William, later, Morton, and John Longbottom, steeton, 31 in Yorkshire, cotton-spinners, July 30
- Lodge, O. Keresforth hill, Barnsley, York, dealer, July 19
- Mah ny Dennis, Tottenham Court road, victualler, Aug. 11
- Mason John, Bradford, W. 12 linen draper, Sept. 6
- Mears Henry, Greenwich, tavern-keeper, July 21
- Mecker William, Parsons, Basinghall Street, merchant, Aug. 4
- Morris Robert, Wigan, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 4
- Mosford John, Worcester, woollen draper, July 30
- Mulholland John, Birmingham, meatman, Aug. 13
- Myers David Thompson, Stamford, Lincoln draper, July 28
- Newman Henry, Skinner Street, carrier, Aug. 11
- Nightingale George, Lombard Street, baker, Aug. 11

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Abney Robert, Abney de la Zouch, Leicester brick-maker, July 24.
- Adams Thomas, High Street, Southwark, Innholder, July 24
- Ainsworth David Preston, Lancaster, cotton spinner, July 24
- Appleton William, jun and Edward, Smedley, Manchester, paper manufacturer, July 21
- Arwick J. Blackton, York, corn-dealer, July 23
- Bailey Jacob, Dockhead, Bournemouth, brewer, August 11
- Baker John Shepton Mallet, Tostoret, inn keeper, Sept. 6

Nightingale William, Lombard street, banker, Aug. 11  
 Nightingale William and George, Lombard street, bankers, Aug. 11  
 Nordfith Henry, Meopham, Kent, butcher, Aug. 25  
 Oakley Francis, Hereford, wooltapier, July 14  
 Parkes John, Broad street, Horseley Down, wine-merchant, Aug. 4  
 Parkinson George, Bucklersbury warehouseman, Nov. 10  
 Parmeter John, Borough, near Aylham, Norfolk, miller, July 20  
 Parry Heister, Llangollen, Denbigh, grocer, July 17  
 Pass William Thomas Dockhead, Bermondsey brewer, Aug. 1  
 Pass William Thomas and Jacob Bailey, Dock head, brewer, Aug. 11  
 Paine John Lewis, Stoney Stratford, Bucks, grocer, July 14  
 Payer Thomas, Greenwich, merchant, July 28  
 Pea-fish John, Bath, hofier, Aug. 10  
 Perry Francis, Finsbury square, merchant, July 21  
 Poppeltone W. Plymouth, grocer, July 18  
 Potts J. White Bear yard, Back-hill, Middlesex, cabinet-maker, July 17  
 Powell Edwin, Birmingham japanner, Aug. 1  
 Pratt William, Bromley, Kent victualler, July 21  
 Rayner James Nightingale, Ely, Cambridge, linedraper, Aug. 7  
 Reeve William, Clapham, Surry coach-maker, July 14  
 Robins William Lewin Tugwell, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, scrivener, July 31  
 Routledge Edward, sen. and jun. Barrockfide, Cumberland, drovers, Aug. 4  
 Salts Thomas, Preston, Lancaster, plumber, Aug. 1  
 Scott Edward, Chandos street, Covent garden, shoe-maker, July 21  
 Sheerwood John William, Newgate street, cheese-monger, July 17  
 Shelley George Mabbs, Whitechapel, hofier, July 27  
 Sheppard Ann, now Ann Dewhurst, Leeds, York, milliner, July 20  
 Sinclair Archibald, Castle court, Birchin lane, merchant, July 21  
 Sinterich Peter, New Bond street, printfeller, July 24  
 Slingsby John, Manchester, merchant, Aug. 8  
 Smallwood George, Beech street Barbican, brads and Staffordshire warehouseman, Aug. 4  
 Smith Barnard, York, wine merchant, July 24  
 Smith Richard, Liverpool, uphofterer, Aug. 14  
 Southery John William, Bath, paper hanger, July 27  
 Spackman Joseph, Jewry street, pwtcerer, July 24  
 Spackman Joseph and James, Jewry street, pwtcerers, July 24  
 Squire William, Leeds, York, hofier, July 20  
 Syme George, Nine street Minorities, merchant, July 14  
 Thompson Anthony, Birmingham, merchant, July 25  
 Tomlinson John, Jarleton, Stafford boat-builder, Aug. 13  
 Tulloch J. Jun. Savage gardens, merchant, July 24  
 Varnell William, Hartley row, near Hartford bridge, Hunts, coach maker, July 14  
 Verrall William, Uckfield, super, grocer, Aug. 2  
 Wade Seales, 27th, Blackfriars, brewer, July 6  
 Waghorn Thomas, Romford Essex, draper, July 24  
 Ward Thomas Hull, merchant, Aug. 1  
 Wardell John, King's Linn, Norfolk, grocer, Aug. 11  
 Waters Benjamin, Finch lane, broker, July 16  
 Watmough Robert, Liverpool soap boiler, July 28  
 Watt William Trifol hofier, July 3  
 Watfon John, Jun. and Paul Catterall, Preston, Lancaster, cotton spinners, July 24  
 Watfon John, and John Jun. and Joseph and David inworth, Preston, cotton spinners, July 24  
 West John, Somers place, East, St. Pancras, plasterer, Aug. 7  
 Williams William and Wettinfedt, Wapping and Weybridge, Surry, soap boilers, July 21  
 Williams William, Tofts, Norfolk carpenter, July 31  
 Willson Isaac, Thornough street, dealer in physic, Aug. 18  
 Wood John, White Cross street, victual, July 24  
 Wood offe E. Wollafop, Gloucestershire, iron manufactory, July 16  
 Worley J. Jun. Fish street hill, linen draper, July 17  
 Wright Nathaniel, Nottingham brickmaker, Aug. 10  
 York Henry, Carey lane, Fofter lane, Cheapfide, silk dealer, July 24

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON. With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON Friday evening, July 18, a fire broke out at Mr Reeve's floor-cloth manufactory, Little Titchfield-street, in consequence of the men having neglected to watch some turpentine which they were about to use in the business. The flames very soon communicated to the adjoining houses on either side; and notwithstanding every exertion was used, we are sorry to say seven houses were entirely consumed, and likewise Mr. Huntingdon's chapel.

About four in the morning of Friday, July 20th, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Paris, Printer, in Tooke's-court, Cursitor-street. It was first discovered in the parlour, but by what accident it happened is unknown. A great number of engines arrived soon after five, but it was more than an hour before a supply of water was obtained. It raged with dreadful fury for some time before it was at all subdued; the principal house, and the two adjoining, were demolished entirely, and some adjacent ones were much injured. Several persons were much hurt, and one woman, about 45, was burned to death.

The quantity of strong beer brewed by the first twelve houses in the London porter brewery, from the 5th of July, 1809, to the 5th of July, 1810:

	Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.	235,053
Meux, Read, and Co.	211,009
Truman, Hanbury, and Co.	144,900
Felix, Calvert, and Co.	133,491
Whitbread and Co.	110,939
Henry Meux and Co.	98,660

Combe and Co.	85,150
Brown and Parry	84,475
Goodwin, Skinner, and Co.	74,223
Elliott and Co.	57,251
Taylor	44,510
Clowes and Co.	41,594

The commissioners of the land-tax, concerned in the new improvements of Westminster, have agreed to dispose of the vacant ground adjoining the new Guildhall, for which they ask the enormous price of three guineas per foot.

### MARRIED.

At Putney, Wm. Baring, esq. fourth son of Sir. Francis B. bart. to Fanny, fourth daughter of J. Thompson, esq. of Waverley-abbey, Surry.

At Allhallows on the Wall, Broad-street, Francis Grimani, gent. of Winchester-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of R. Parry, esq. of Colebrooke-row, Islington.

Lieut. Pritchard, R. N. to Miss Davis, of Printing-house-square, only daughter of the late Mr. John D. of Binfield, Berks.

At Mary-le-bone, the Hon. Samuel Hood, to Lady Charlotte Nelson.—Capt. Edward Cheltham, of his majesty's ship Leyden, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Peter Dean, esq. of the Bahama Islands.—Captain Shirreff, R. N. to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Murray, brother of Lord Elibank.—James McGregor, M.D. inspector of army hospitals, in the Hampshire district, to Mary, daughter of the late Duncan Grant, esq. of Forbes, N. B.—

James



James Thomson, esq. of Bishop Auckland, Durham, to Mary Ann, daughter of T. Morris, esq. of Banstead, Surrey.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Smith Graham, esq. of Somerset-place, to Miss Elliott, of Brentford Butts.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Cecil Jenkinson, to Miss Julia Schuckburgh Evelyn, only daughter of the late Sir George Schuckburgh, bart.

At Hammersmith, John Sich, jun. esq. of Chiswick, to Ann, eldest daughter of William Smith, esq. of Hammersmith and Curzon-street.

At Lambeth, Mr. Frederick Chaproniere, to Miss Jane Bulle, only daughter of the late — Bulle, esq. late of Holloway.

By special licence, at Mrs. Lockhart's, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, the Hon. Major Henry Murray, brother of the earl of Mansfield, to Miss De Vismes.

At St. Martin's, Henry Suffield, esq. to Augusta, daughter of the late Mr. William Cramer.—J. Scott Dixon, esq. of Morden, Surrey, to Mrs. Mary Wright.

At Lambeth, Mr. Edward H. Lee, of Belmont-place, to Miss Thompson, youngest daughter of Thomas T. esq. of Castle-street, Leicester-square.—T. Musgrave, esq. to Miss Venn, eldest daughter of E. V. esq. of Camberwell.

The Rev. Daniel Mathias, rector of White-chapel, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Lalont, esq. of Lemon-street.

At St. Giles's, the Rev. John Rideout, rector of Woodmancote, Sussex, to Mrs. Doing, widow of the Rev. John D. and youngest daughter of Sir Harry Goring, bart.

At Walthamstow, the Rev. E. J. Burrows, to Emma Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Allen, esq.

Captain George Bean, of the royal artillery, to Frances Eliza, eldest daughter of William Bicknell, esq. of Cadogan-place.

John Jeffery, esq. of Throgmorton-street, to Charlotte, third daughter of John Longiey, esq. of Hampstead.

William Sharpe Handasyde, esq. to Miss Splidt, daughter of the late Christian S. esq. of St. George's Place, East.

At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Baron de Stuguer, to Fermina, eldest daughter of Fermin de Tasset, esq.

#### DIED.

In Stratford Place, Mrs. Kingston, wife of John K. esq. M.P.

At Fitzroy farm, Highgate, the Right Honourable Lord Southampton, (nephew to his Grace the Duke of Grafton) a lieutenant-general of the army, and colonel of the 34th regiment of foot. His lordship was but in the 4th year of his age, and within a month before his death appeared in the utmost vigour of life. His lordship is succeeded in his title by his eldest son, an infant, in the sixth year of his age; he has left a daughter

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of his former marriage, and one other son and two daughters by his present lady. His lordship was first married to the beautiful Laura Keppel, daughter of the bishop of Exeter; and, secondly, to Frances Isabella Seymour, second daughter of Lord Robert Seymour.

At Walworth, Mrs. M. H. Lee, widow of Captain L. of the Royal Navy.

At his sister's house Tottenham, Mr. William Drake, late purser of his Majesty's ship Centaur, in his 45th year; and a few days afterwards, at the same place, Mr. Thomas Drake, in his 59th year, of Meytch-hall, in Norfolk, who, on a journey to the coast to meet his sick brother, was attacked by a malady which terminated his life.

At Turnham-green, Mr. Ogden, of sporting celebrity: he was the most quick calculator of the long odds ever known on the turf, and could as readily hedge his bets, when many horses started, so as to secure himself a winner, by which peculiar talent he realized a fortune of 100,000l. He had occasionally kept faro tables, &c. on a large scale; and though he thus profited of the folly of others, unfair play was never imputed to him, and he had many valuable traits in his character.

At Poplar, Daniel Maxwell, esq. surgeon, 56.

At Twickenham, Isabella, relict of Major Cole, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Ibbertson, bart.—The Countess of Elgin and Wincardine, 50.

At Putney, Mrs. D'Arandy 81.

At South Mims, Edward Vincent, esq. 76.

At Hayes, James Collett, esq. 55.—In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, William Johnston, esq. of the Inner Temple, many years clerk of indictments of the county of Middlesex, and of the Oxford circuit, 75.

In Norfolk-street, Strand, Isaac Heaton, esq. 76.

In Nottingham-place, Mrs. Martha Riley, 76.

At Tottenham, Mrs. Mildred, relict of Daniel M. esq.

At Edgeware, aged 96, Mrs. Lettice Hallert, relict of William H. esq. late of Cannons, and daughter of James H. esq. formerly of Dunmow Priory, in Essex.

In Brewer-street, Golden-square, Henry de Cort, esq. 71.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, John Williams Willaume, esq. 70.

At Lambeth, Philip Gregson, esq. surveyor of the coast waiters at the port of London, 51.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Mary Ann Houstoun, wife of J. H. esq. formerly of Lisbon, 66.

In Sloane-street, the Rev. Henry Reynett, D.D. many years one of the justices of Worship-street office.

At Hackney, James Nicklin, esq. 76.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mrs. Agassiz, relict of Lewis A. esq. 69.

At Stepney, Richard Price, esq. 74.

L

PROVINCIAL



# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

\* \* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A new society has been established at Bishopwearmouth, under the designation of "The Bible Society of Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, Monkwearmouth, and their vicinity," and the prospect of subscriptions towards its support, is at present very flattering.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. Bone, jun. of South Shields, merchant, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Thomas Robson.—Mr. Joseph Ranney, to Miss Brymer.—Mr. Brumwell, surgeon, to Miss Gordon.—The Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, to Miss Ann Pearcey.—Mr. Robert Oliver, to Miss Hannah Lee.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Hick, of Skalingdam, near Whitby, to Miss Hannah Beadnall, of Marsh, near Guisbro'.  
At Alnwick, Mr. Ralph Wood, to Miss Margaret Collingwood.—The Rev. Charles Thorpe, rector of Ryton, Durham, to Frances Wilkie Selby, only daughter of Henry Collingwood, esq. of Swansfield.

At Ford, Mr. William Bell, of Morpeth, to Miss Cummins, of Pallinsburn.  
At Sunderland, Capt. Wills, of the schooner Margate, to Miss Foreman.  
At Grinton, Ottiwell Wood, esq. of Bolton Castle, to Miss Hodgson, of Paradise, in Swaledale.

*Died.*] At Allenhead, near Hexham, Mr. Joseph Shield, 56.  
At Alston, Mrs. Hannah Newby, 85.—Mr. John Pattinson.  
At Snabdaugh, near Bellingham, Mr. William Fenwick, 24.  
At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Ridley.  
At Berwick, Mr. Thomas Hogg, 75.—Mrs. Jackes, 45.  
At Norton, near Stockton, Mr. John Iley, 81.  
At Wooler, Miss Brankstone, 21.  
At Sedgefield, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, 88.  
At Durham, Mr. William Best, 39.—Mrs. Mary Lambton, widow of Mr. Robert L. 74.  
—Mr. William Clarke, formerly master of the Lord Howe Inn, 73.—Mr. Ann Kirby, 96.  
At Newcastle, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.—Mrs. Mrs. Airey.—Mr. John Luck, 65.—John Cole Rankin, esq. 42.—Mr. William Stevenson, schoolmaster, 36.—Mr. James Crawford, ship-owner, and many years master of the John and Margaret Greenlandman of this port, 46.—Mr. Cleugh.

At Biddick, Mr. Joseph Linsley, 74.

At Ancroft, Isabella, wife Mr. Alexander Horne.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Naylor, wife of Mr. N. methodist preacher, 25.

At Temple Thornton, Mrs. Lonsdale, 62.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Vaughan, widow of Shaftoe V. esq. 63.—Mr. George Wallace.—Mr. John Hannah.

At Ryhope, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, of Chester-le-street, 38.

At Jarrow, Mary Wolf, a native of Lamesley, 103.

At Cowpen High House, Mr. John Gledstone, 95.

At Shibdon, near Swalwell, Mrs. Margaret Thompson, 66.

At the Wheat Hill, near Chollerton, Mr. Robert Maughan, 78.

At Ryhope, Mr. John Hill, aged 90 years, 48 of which he had been riding officer in the Customs, Sunderland.

At Hylton-place, near Sunderland, Mrs. Eleanor Reay, widow of Robert R. esq.

At Alnwick, the Rev. Hugh Hodgson, vicar of Egingham, Northumberland.

At Stockton, George, son of James W. esq. 21.

At Tweedmouth, the Rev. George Burton, curate of that parish, 49.

Hannah, aged 35, and Elizabeth 29, daughters of Mr. Barker of Humstonworth, Durham. They were both drowned, while bathing in the Derwent.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Kendal, Mr. John Hird, of the Kings' Arms Inn, Shap, to Miss Sarah Jackson.

At Workington, Mr. John Christian Wilson, to Miss Kay, daughter of the late William K. esq. of the Customs.

At Hulton, Mr. George Hedley, of London, to Miss Isabella Richardson, of Hulton Hall.

At Bridekirk, near Cockermouth, John Pemberton, esq. of York, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Browne, esq. of Tallantire Hall.

At Wigton, Mr. William Watson, to Miss Eliza Richardson, daughter of Mr. John R. of Maryport.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Richard Jackson, esq. who had been an alderman of that corporation twenty-five years, and had served the office of mayor seven times, 74.—Mrs. Ann Lindow, 94.—Mr. Robert Mathews, 83.—Mrs. Elliott, 29.—Mrs. Eliz. Henderson, 73.—Mr. Christopher

topher Whitesmith, 33.—Mrs. Margaret Murphy, 49.

At Kendal, Mr. Richard Cumpstone, 45. It is worthy of remark, that he was born, married, and died, on the same day of the year.

At Whitehaven, Mr. George Brownrigg, 75.—William, son of Mrs. Michael Hendrick, of Dublin.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Robert Mitchell.

At Brampton, near Appleby, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellas, relict of Mr. Richard B. aged 45, leaving seven sons to lament the loss of a tender parent; and just a week afterwards, her eldest son Richard, aged 22, lieutenant in the Westmerland east and west ward regiment of local militia.

At Acorn Bank, near Temple Sowerby, Mrs. Edmondson, relict of R. H. E. esq. and aunt to Mrs Boazman, of Aycliff, on whom the Acorn Bank estate, and other considerable property, devolves.

#### YORKSHIRE.

In a large public building in Leeds, the Coloured Cloth Hall, consisting of five streets, averaging one hundred yards each, which is now raising, cast-iron is substituted for wood in the main beamings; which renders the buildings fire proof.

The following relation of a curious fact in natural history is copied from the Leeds Mercury: "We have always felt a little sceptical on reading in the papers the accounts of the fatal effects produced on some occasions by eating duck eggs; but a circumstance has lately occurred in this neighbourhood, that must remove all doubts on this subject. A short time ago, a duck belonging to Mr. John Clemishaw, of Winmoor, near Leeds, laid an egg, rather above the ordinary size, which was broken for the purpose of being cooked for dinner; but, on examination, the contents were found to consist of a dark muddy slime, neither resembling the yolk nor the white of an egg, in the middle of which was deposited a young snake, of the length of ten inches! When the egg was broken the reptile unfolded itself, and remained apparently in a healthy state for about twenty hours, when, having wrapt itself up again, it soon after died, and is now preserved in spirits by Mr. Clemishaw.

*Married.*] At Doncaster, Major-general Disney, 1st Guards, to Miss Sneyd, eldest daughter of George Cooke Yarborough, esq. of Streethorpe, in this county.

At Snaith, John Fairbank, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Jane Craven.—John Latham, esq. of Balge, to Miss Susannah Latham.

At Heck, near Snaith, Mr. Henry Sunderland, aged 94, to Miss Stoner, 16.

At Methley, near Ferrybridge, Quarton Levitt, esq. merchant, of Hull, to Miss Vavasour, daughter of Marmaduke V. esq. late of Oulton, near Leeds.

Captain Senhouse, of the Royal Cumberland Militia, to Emma, daughter of Mr. — Pattinson, of Burton Pidsey, in Holderness.

Thomas Sayle, esq. of Wentbridge, to Mar-

garet, the third daughter of John Holroyd, esq. of Grove House, near Leeds.

At Kippax, Thomas Wilson, esq. of Fall Head Hall, near Barnsley, to Mrs. Muscroft, of Brighshaw House, near the former place.

At Cottingham, G. J. Swann, esq. of Hull, to Miss Sally Knowsley, daughter of the late George K. esq.

*Died.*] At Hall, Mrs. Plaxton, wife of Captain Thomas P. of the Samuel London trader, of this port.—Mr. Cressey, 78.—Mrs. Ingham, 71.

At Pickering, Nicholas Piper, esq. a gentleman of distinguished probity and benevolence, 78.

At Acaster Selby, near York, Mrs. Fawcett, wife of Mr. F. master of the academy there.

At Skipton, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Cowick, Mr. Benjamin Clayton.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Hancock.—Mr. Thomas Rawson.—Mr. Samuel Ellis, 82.—Mrs. Wake, 40.—Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Knutt.—Mr. Thomas Chapman.—Mr. Thomas Newton.—Mr. John Younge.

At Settle, John Birkbeck, esq. banker, 60.

At Birstall, Mrs. Gott, wife of Mr. John G. 52.

At Aislaby, near Whitby, Thomas Hayes, esq. a justice of the peace for the North Riding, 80.

At Bridlington, Captain Burlinson, late of Lynn, Norfolk.—Mrs. Kidd, wife of Mr. K. schoolmaster.

At Knaresborough, at his father's, J. R. Collins, esq. late major of the 3d West York regiment of militia.

At Doncaster, Mr. Charles Pasmore.—Mrs. Motteram.—Mr. Askham.

At Brotherton, near Ferrybridge, W. Whitelock, esq.

At York, Mrs. Johnson, widow of Peter J. esq. recorder of the city.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The spacious and beautiful room in the New Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, designed particularly for the use of underwriters and insurance-brokers, was opened on the 1st of July to the subscribers. The dimensions of the principal room are seventy six feet long by thirty-six feet broad, besides a spacious committee-room, bar, &c. It is finished in a style of elegant simplicity, with an arched ceiling, something in the manner of the magnificent coffee-room underneath. The decorations and furniture are neat and appropriate, and the rooms are supplied with every thing which such an establishment can require. The opening of this room completes the public accommodations of the New Exchange, which are all in a style quite unequalled by any similar establishment.

That part of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal betwixt Henfield and Blackburn, in this county, which had remained for so many years in an unfinished state, is at length completed,

and

and was opened on the 21st June, thus forming a direct communication by water from Hull, the principal English port of the German ocean, to Blackburn, the centre of the cotton manufacture of this kingdom. The navigation is to be immediately extended to join the canal near Chorley; so that a communication will take place between the east and west seas.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, held on the 2d July, the following premiums were adjudged: To Randle Wilbraham, esq. of Rode Hall, for planting 35,000 timber trees, a silver medal.—To John Back, of Stockport, for ploughing 45 acres with two horses a-breast, without a driver, a silver cup, value seven guineas.—To Ralph Leycester, esq. of Toft, for the best crop of Swedish turnips, a silver medal.—To John Ball, of Rossall Grange, for the best crop of Swedish turnips, as tenant, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To Samuel Buckley, of Walmsley, for 50 years servitude as farm servant, five guineas.—To Betty Seddon, of Rumworth, for 50 years servitude as farm servant, five guineas.—To Adam Hampson, of Ratcliffe, for draining the greatest quantity of land with stone, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To George Wood, of Buxton, for laying down 37 acres of land with clover for pasture, a silver cup, value seven guineas.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. Dobbs, to Miss Wheldon, both of the theatre royal.—Edward Callister, esq. of the Isle of Man, to Miss Dugdale.

At Walton, near Liverpool, Joseph Pilkington Brandreth, esq. to Alice, youngest daughter of William Harper, esq. of Everton.

*Died.*] At Warrington, John Orford, 15; and a week afterwards, his father, Thomas O. esq.

At Lancaster, Miss Irving, only daughter of Mr. John I.—Mrs. Mary Howson, wife of Mr. John H. 71.—James Moore, esq. 64.—Mrs. H. Jackson, 85.

At Caton, near Lancaster, Thomas Dobson, esq. 43.

At Roby, Mr. George Riding.

At Manchester, the Rev. Thomas Earnes, L.L.D. upwards of thirty years one of the ministers of the dissenting chapel in Red Cross-street, 63. As an instance of the great regard in which this excellent man was held, it may be mentioned, that his remains, contained in a hearse drawn by four horses, were preceded by sixty-four gentlemen on foot, all wearing black silk hat-bands; four porters on horseback; and followed by a mourning coach and four, and twenty-six gentlemen's carriages and post chaises.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Moore, relict of Captain Daniel M. of Whitehaven.—Mr. Thomas Jackson, 39.—Mrs. Walthew, wife of Mr. James W. and daughter of the Rev. R. Owen, rector of Edern, Carnarvonshire, 28.—Mr. Henry Hargreaves, sen.—Mrs. Avison, relict of Mr. Thomas A. surgeon.—Mr. E. Bel-

shaw, 74.—Mrs. Eunice Story.—Mrs. Howlett.—Mr. Charles Wilson, 78.—Mr. William Lucas, 22.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. John Benson, of Graithwaite, Lancashire, to Isabella, third daughter of Mr. John Kendal, of Cross House, Cumberland.—The Rev. Willan, to Miss Martha Lea.

*Died*] At Chester, Mrs. Nevett, wife of Mr. N. of the custom house.—Mrs. Maddocks, wife of Captain M.—Mrs. Cotgreave.—Mr. Swanwick, 73.—Mrs. Rowlance.—Mrs. Glegg, relict of John G. esq.—Mr. Ralpho.—Mrs. Cliff, 29.

At Downing, Jane, third daughter of Thomas Thomas, esq.

At the Steps, Sandbach, Lieutenant W. Furnivall, R. N.

At Calveley Hall, Mr. Hopley Woolwick, 19.

At Nantwich, Thomas Yoxall, esq.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Martin, one of the first botanists of the age, and a man of considerable taste as a painter. He had been several years a comedian in an itinerant company.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chadderden, Mr. W. M. White, to Miss Elizabeth Harvey

At Wirksworth, Mr. Thomas Haykin, of Carsington, to Miss Rebecca Leamon.

At Treeton, Mr. Paul Bright, of Handley, to Sarah, second daughter of the late James Tayler, esq.

*Died.*] At Chesterfield, Bernard Lucas, sen. esq.—Mrs. Martin, relict of William M. esq.

At Wirksworth, Sarah, wife of John Toplis, esq.

At Alport, near Bakewell, John Smith, esq. surgeon in the royal navy.

At Shirland, Mr. George Hopkinson, 77.

At Shardlow, Miss Sulton, eldest daughter of James S. esq. 16.

At Youlgrave, John Allwood, gent.

At Wensley, Mrs. Radford, relict of Mr. R. surgeon, of Ashover.

At Derby, Mrs. Elizabeth Broughton, 63.—Mr. James Moore, 63.

At Buxton, Mr. Thomas Swanwick, of Drayton, Salop, 51.

At Allestry, Mr. Joseph Sadler.

At Alfreton, Mr. Joseph Outram, a gentleman long known for his judgment and experience as a commissioner for inclosing and allotting waste lands, and an arbitrator in divisions of landed property, 77.

At Bakewell, Mr. Birkett, captain in the High Peak volunteer infantry, of which corps he had been a member from its formation 1803.

At Alton, near Wirksworth, Francis Bruckfield, of Derby, gent. surgeon to the Derbyshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry, to which he had belonged ever since its establishment in 1794.

At Middleton Park, Mr. Philip Oakden, jun.



jun. a member of the Derbyshire Gentleman and Yeomanry Cavalry, 24.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Newark Agricultural Society, holden on the 3d July, the following premiums were adjudged: For the best bull of any unmixed breed, to Mr. Charles H. Bland, of Flawboro', 10l. 10s.—For the best long-woolled tup hog, to Rev. Thomas Beaumont, of Bridgford Hill, 5l. 5s.—For the next best, to Mr. Richard Milward, jun. of Baukwood, 3l. 3s.—For the best tup hog of the short-woolled breed, to William Sherbrooke, esq. of Oxtou, 3l. 3s.—For the next best, to the Right Hon. Earl Manvers, 2l. 2s.—For the four best long-woolled ewe hogs, to Mr. William Hill, of Kneighton, 4l. 4s.—For the four best long-woolled wether hogs, to Mr. W. Hill, of Kneighton, 4l. 4s.—For the three best ewe hogs of the short-woolled breed, to the Right Hon. Earl Manvers, 3l. 3s.—For the best boar, to Mr. Charles H. Bland, of Flawboro', 2l. 2s.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, the Rev. Samuel Lowe, sen. fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Mr. Maddock, surgeon.

At Newark, Mr. Caparn, chemist and druggist, of Horncastle, to Miss Hare, only daughter of Mr. Walter H.

*Died.*] At South Thoresby, Thomas Taylor, of Lincoln, a very eccentric character, well known by the appellation of Dr. T. 82.

At Wilford, Mrs. Ann Davenport, 76; and the same day, her sister, Mrs. Facon, of the same place, 90.

At Manton, near Worksop, Mrs. Gregory, wife of Mr. William G. 28.

At Rampton, Mrs. Butler, 50.

At Babworth, Mr. John Barnes.

At Balderton, Mr. Henry Hardy, chief constable of the south division of Newark Hundred, 66.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Rawson, 74; and a few days afterwards, her brother, Mr. Thomas R. of the same place, banker, 76.—Mrs. Plant, wife of Mr. P. of Southwell.—Mrs. Barwick, 75.—Mrs. Mortimore, 27.—Sarah, daughter of Mrs. Williamson, 24.—Mr. Thomas Holland, 54.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The whole attention of the inhabitants of Louth and its neighbourhood has been lately directed to the probable decision of a question, which involved in itself consequences of the utmost importance to the trade of that district. The point in dispute was "Whether coal, slate, stone, merchandise, &c. &c. conveyed by the Yorkshire rivers into the Louth Navigation, are subject to custom duties;" which has at length been decided in the negative. This intelligence on being notified to the public, was greeted with the enthusiastic sensations such an occasion demanded; for two days all was festivity and joy; and, to commemorate the event, a grand public dinner was held at the Guildhall.

*Married.*] At Kyme, near Sleaford, John Gardiner, esq. surgeon of the staff at Gibraltar, to Miss Peacock.

At Grantham, Mr. Page, surgeon, of Kirton, to Miss A. Blackith.

At Gainsboro', Mr. Raynes, attorney, to Miss Hand.

*Died.*] At Heckington, Mr. Nicholas Wilson, 85. His remains were interred at Kyme, among those of his seven wives.

At Spilsby, Mr. Cash, printer and bookseller, 29.

At Grantham, Mr. Benjamin Martin, 38.

At Killingholme, Mrs. Brocklesby, 77.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Kirton, wife of Mr. John K. of the Black Goats Inn.

At Baston, near Deeping, aged 42, W. D. Bromley, esq. a gentleman of considerable property in the neighbourhood of his family seat, Baggerley-hall, in Warwickshire. He had resided several years at Baston, for the convenience of Dr. Willis's occasional attendance; and his constant and very liberal regard for the poor, will make his loss deeply regretted by many.

At Spalding, Mrs. Robinson, 85.—Mr. Bartol, several years minister of the General Baptist congregation in that town. He was pruning some wall-fruit in his garden on a ladder, and is supposed to have fallen from off it, which accident caused his death.—Aged 85, Matthew Ives, gent. many years chief-constable and treasurer of Holland Elloe, and clerk to the magistrates for that division.

At Stapleford, Mr. Matthew Steele, 98.

At Kirton Lindsey, Mr. Thomas Vickers, of the George Inn, 55.

At Scawby, near Brigg, Mr. Gervas Elwood, 76.

At Deeping St. James, Charles, 13, and Elizabeth, 25, son and daughter of Mr. Fox.

At Bourn, Mr. John Osborn, 43.

At Boston, Mr. Norman.

At Kirton Fen, Mr. John Whiting, 33.—Mrs. Sarah Wells, 46.

At Barton upon Humber, Mr. T. Tripp, 80.

At Coningsby, Mr. T. Bell.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. Robert Ford, of London, to Miss Swinfeu, sister of Mr. Edmund S.—The Rev. Charles Berry, to Ann, second daughter of Thomas Paget, esq. of the New Works.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. Ward, solicitor, of Burslem, Staffordshire, to Miss Rice, of Ashby.

Robert Drummond, esq. of Megginch Castle, Perthshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, of Orton.

*Died.*] At Leicester, the Rev. James Clough.—Mr. Alderman Gregory, 76. He served the office of mayor with independence and fidelity in 1794.—Mr. Joseph Holmes, eldest son of Mr. John H.—Mr. Mansell, 40.—Miss Moore, daughter of the late Mr. John M.—Mr. Smith, of the Black Bull Inn.

At Burton Overy, Mr. Judd, one of the high constables of the Hundred of Gartree, which office he held near 52 years.

At Asfordby, Mrs. Green, 80.

At Sapcote, the Rev. James Knight Moore, rector of that parish. He was a good scholar and an able divine, a faithful minister of the church of England, laborious and persevering in the discharge of all the duties of his sacred office, inasmuch as to affect his constitution, which was not very robust. His excellent wife, of the same pious and charitable disposition as himself, was his willing assistant in attention to the poor, and in the instruction of children. They maintained an evening school for this purpose, besides a Sundry school, in which about 70 children were taught their duty to God and their neighbour; besides which, on all great festivals, they were entertained with a plentiful repast.

At Hog's Hall, near Burbage, Joseph, son of Mr. Joseph Warner, 23.

At Orton Hall, Mrs. Perkins, widow of S. S. Perkins, esq.

At Welham, Mr. Warren.

At Hinckley, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mrs. Selter, 23.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Stafford, Mr. Hawkins, to Miss Sarah Daniel.

John Blakesly, esq. banker, of Hinckley, to Miss T. Wamley, of Castle Bromwich.

*Died.]* At Betton, near Market Drayton, Mrs. Harper.

At Weeford, near Lichfield, Mr. John Moreley, 26.

At Wassel, Mr. Thomas James, jun. 33.

At Lichfield, Mr. G. T. Pape, son of the late Rev. Dr. P. of Penn.

At Wolverhampton, Miss Norton.

At Tettenhall, where she resided for near a century, Elizabeth Prittie, spinster, aged 106. She retained her faculties, and could walk about, till within a few days of her death.

At Stafford, Mrs. Kent 47.—Mrs. Hill, 75.

At New-Chapel, Mr. R. Humphrys, son of the late Mr. H. schoolmaster, of Shrewsbury.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Watkin, of that place. Being informed that her son was fighting in the street, she ran to the place pointed out, and on seeing one of the men fall, she exclaimed: "Oh my son!" and expired immediately.

At Brocton Grange, Mr. York, 77.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Staunton upon Arrow, Mr. Coles, of Birmingham, to Miss Murcott, only daughter of John M. esq. of Burcher, Herefordshire.

At Coventry, Mr. Charles Price Tite, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Potter.

*Died.]* At Coventry, Mrs. Clay, relict of T. C. esq.—Mrs. Cratern, relict of Mr. Thomas C. attorney, 79.—Mrs. Wilson, late of the Hare and Squirrel Tavern, 72.

At Ladbroke, Mrs. Palmer, widow of C. Palmer, esq.

At Birmingham, in the 85th year of his age, Richard Hobbs, B. M. many years ago a celebrated character in the musical world, and formerly organist of St. Martin's church, in this town.—Edward Jackson, third son of Mr. Robert Wheeler, 17.—Mrs. Sarah Wilson.—Mr. John Baldwin, eldest son of Mr. Samuel B. 23.—Mr. John Nevill, sen. of Coleshill, 66.—Mr. William Wright, jun.

At the Soho, where he was employed as a medal engraver, Conrad Henry Cuchler, native of Hesse-Darmstadt, 64. In this too much neglected branch of the fine arts, the variety and perfection of his works have given this gentleman a just claim to a distinguished reputation.

At Hatton, near Warwick, aged 38, Mrs. Sarah Anne Wynne, the only remaining daughter of the Rev. Dr. Parr. The brilliancy of her imagery in conversation and writing, the readiness, gaiety, and fertility of her wit, the acuteness of her observations upon men and things, and the variety of her knowledge upon the most familiar and most profound subjects, were very extraordinary. They who lived with her in the closest intimacy were again and again struck with admiration at the rapidity, ease, vivacity, and elegance, of her epistolary compositions. Whether upon lively or serious topics, they were always adapted to the occasion; they were always free from the slightest taint of affected phraseology and foreign idiom; they were always distinguished by a peculiar felicity and originality of conception and expression; and the genius displayed in them would most undoubtedly have placed the writer in the very highest class of her female contemporaries, if she had employed her pen upon any work with a deliberate view to publication. Her reading in the most approved authors, both French and English, was diversified and extensive, her memory was prompt and correct, and her judgment upon all questions of taste and literature, morality and religion, evidently marked the powers with which she had been gifted by nature, and the advantages which she had enjoyed for cultivating those powers under the direction of her enlightened parents, and in the society of learned and ingenious men, to which she had access from her earliest infancy. With becoming resignation to the will of Heaven she endured a long and painful illness, which had been brought upon her by the pressure of domestic sorrows on a constitution naturally weak. Her virtues as a friend, a child, a wife, and a mother, were most exemplary, and her piety, being sincere, rational, and habitual, gave additional value to the great faculties of her understanding, and the generous feelings of her heart.

In the 74th year of his age, the Rev. Peter Emans, thirty-three years pastor of the dissent-

ing congregation; High-street, Coventry. In this truly amiable and estimable man, it is difficult to say whether all the great, or all the good qualities, which can raise and adorn human nature, shone with the more resplendent lustre. An understanding of high power, and large comprehension, assiduously cultivated, vigorously exercised; a judgment truly, almost severely, correct; learning, various, extensive, accurate, and to a considerable degree, in some of its branches, even profound; piety, rational and fervent, unostentatious but deep-felt; morals as pure almost as the frailty of our common nature will admit; benevolence which breathed its fervent spirit in the fondest affection to his friends, in the most feeling compassion to the distressed, in the most enlarged and generous regards to the whole race of man, and even in the tenderest humanity towards the inferior creation: these were the great and predominating qualities, accompanied by the exactest attention to all the little proprieties and decencies, and kind offices of civilized life, and recommended by all the fascinating charms of a gay and a cheerful, even playful temper; of various, entertaining, improving, animated conversation; and of easy, unassuming, pleasing, and even polished manners; which, combined to form and to present to the world, a character of uncommon excellence and dignity. As a Christian, his faith was the effect of sincere conviction, the fruit of long and learned investigation; not unaffected by the difficulties and objections which his own unfettered thought or a careful study of all the deistical writings might create, but serenely confident in the superior strength of that evidence, which proves the truth of the religion, he professed, he preached, he practised. Though his views of Christian doctrine differed, in many important articles, from those of the prevailing creed, yet, while he disdained concealment, he abhorred bigotry; and while he thought freely, and spoke freely, where occasion demanded, yet he was never forward to question the opinions, or to oppose the prejudices, of others. As a preacher, his sermons were generally well-arranged and well digested; usually directed, if not exclusively confined, to the great objects of practical religion; always judicious, sometimes ingenious, and ever instructive; devoid of any high claims to originality; somewhat deficient in animation and pathos; but distinguished by seriousness of thought, justness if not force of reasoning, great perspicuity and correctness of style, and considerable vigour of expression. In the earlier part of his life, this excellent man was known and received with honourable distinction, in a wide circle of acquaintance and friends; some, of the higher orders of society, and some, of the greatest eminence in literature. But during the latter part, straitened circumstances and an obscure situation, though unattended with the slightest querulousness of temper, or with

the smallest degradation of exterior appearance or manners, seemed to throw a veil over the many shining excellencies of his character, which prevented some from fully discerning, and others from duly honouring them. He was born at London, educated at Mile-end academy; and, after various successive settlements, at Dorking, Ipswich, Nottingham, and other places, he finally fixed at Coventry. Through his long life, he had never once lain on the bed of sickness; till, on a visit at the house of his friend, the Rev. J. H. Bransby, in Dudley, he was suddenly seized with a painful disorder; from which, however, probably he might have found, from surgical aid, effectual relief. But another disease, the angina pectoris, unfortunately not rare at this time, discovered its alarming progress and fatal power; and, amidst the kind, attentive, unremitted, but alas! unavailing cares of weeping friendship, and of medical skill, with all the perfect resignation, and calm tranquility, which nothing but religious principle and Christian hope can inspire, he died, not leaving one surviving relation, near or distant, to lament his loss; but followed to his grave by the deep and lasting regrets of all who had the happiness to know him.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] T. Moore, esq. of Liverpool, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Rev. W. Nicholls, of Chelmarsh Hall.  
At Marbury, Mr. E. Prince, of Whit; church, to Miss Massey, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M.

M. R. Taylor, of the Moore, to Miss Baxter, only daughter of E. Baxter, esq. of Broadway, near Bishop's Castle.

At Bridgnorth, John Coley, esq. to Miss Lewis, daughter of the late John L. esq.

The Rev. Devereux Mytton, rector of Landysil, to Elizabeth Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis Lloyd, of Ellesmere.

*Died.*] At Cressage, Sir John Dutton Colt, bart.

At Shrewsbury, Henry, second son of Mr. Edward Tipton, jun. 17.—Mr. Thomas Parker.—Mr. Charles Williams.—Mrs. Braym.—Mr. James Smith.—Mrs. Elizabeth Howath.—Mr. Moses Ellidge.—Mr. Thomas Minshall, 49.

At Market Drayton, Mrs. Clegg.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Liversage.

At Barchurch, Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. Richard Brown.

At Allport, near ChurchStoke, Mr. Heardley.

At Onslow, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Vaughan.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married*] At Dudley, John Randles, esq. of the Twlth, near Bangor, to Miss Phillips.

At Tardebigg, Mr. Samuel Chapman, of Upton, Leicestershire, to Miss Hemming, daughter of Mr. H. of Foxlidiote House, in this county.

At Worcester, Mr. John Bowen, of Coventry, to Miss Longmore, of Hardlebury.

*Died.*]



**Died.]** At Dudley, where he was attending an annual meeting of dissenting ministers, the Rev. Peter Emmans, during thirty-three minister of the presbyterian congregation in Coventry.

At Powick, Mr. Watton.

At Claines, near Worcester, Mr. Yarnold, 78.

At Worcester, Miss Mary Smith, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. attorney, 17.—Mrs. Hopkiss.

At Newland's Green, Mrs. Ann Popplewell, 75.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Bourn.

At Upton upon Severn, Mrs. Pearce.

At Waresley, Miss Wheeler, daughter of the late Mr. W. apothecary, of Worcester.

At Woodfields, near Powick, Mrs. Mason.

At Shellesly, Mrs. Holt.

At Wribbenhall, Bewdley, Mr. Joseph Hill, son of Mr. William H.

William, eldest son of the Rev. T. Clarke, rector of St. Michael's in Redwardine.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

**Married.]** At Hereford, Mr. Isaac David Jones, surgeon, of Aberystwith, to Miss Martha Maria Thackway, youngest daughter of Mr. T.

At Leominster, Mr. Charles Lomax, surgeon, of Weobly, to Miss Poppleton.

**Died.]** At Kingston, R. Whitcombe, esq.

At Stretton Sugwas, Mary, wife of the R.v. Robert Hathway, rector of that parish.

At Linton, John Roberts, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, son of the Rev. Mr. R. of that place, 26.

At Ross, Mrs. Dee.

At Hereford, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. G. Bradford. To a considerable mechanical genius, he joined a taste for experimental philosophy, and a vigour of understanding, that justly entitled him to the respect of all who knew him.—Mr. William Price, at the Elephant and Castle, 63.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The collateral branch of the Gloucester and Cheltenham rail-road, from Leckhampton-hill to the latter place, being completed, was opened in form on the 2d of July; when ten of the tram-carts, laden with stone, were brought down in procession, accompanied by a band of music, &c.

**Married.]** At Newnham, Mr. Joseph Harris, of Lady-Wood, to Miss Thatcher, daughter of Job T. esq.

At Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Jones, jun. of Southwark, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Wheeler.—Mr. Howes, surgeon, of Arington, to Miss Jane Masters.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Stanley, of Gloucester, to Miss Williams.

**Died.]** At Painswick, in the 68th year of his age, Benjamin Hyett, esq. in whom were united the elegant scholar, the man of the world, and the polished gentleman. On his leaving the university he went abroad; and,

having finished his travels, returned to London, where for a time he resided among his acquaintance, in superior life, which Christ Church and Westminster School had rendered extensive. An opportunity of being actively useful to his country occurring, by the offer of the majority of the South Gloucester militia from the Earl of Berkeley, he, for a considerable period, became exemplary in his discharge of the duties of that situation. After quitting the corps, he married Catharine, eldest daughter of Robert Dobyns Yate, esq. of Broomsberrow-place; and, some years after her death, Sarah, only child of Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford. He many years acted as a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of this county, where he was, through life, held in the highest degree of estimation and respect. Mr. Hyett having died without issue, the ample possessions, which had given scope to the liberality and benevolence of his disposition, have, it is said, by will, devolved to a family nearly related to his last lady.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Samuel J. of Bridgenorth.—Mrs. Middleton, of the Ship Inn.—Mr. Blizard, supervisor of excise.

At Bourton-on-the-hill, Mrs. Warneford, relict of Dr. W. of Warneford-place, Wilts, 80.

At Forrest green, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Pain.

At Hyde, Margaret, third daughter of the late Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. of Avening.

At Park End Lodge, near Gloucester, Mr. Nathaniel Hawkins.

At Quedgley, Mrs. Bevan, wife of Mr. Isaac B. 26.

At Stroud, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. H. surgeon.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Woollett, wife of Mr. W. attorney, of Rye, Sussex.—Aged 24, Mr. James Morris, musician, who lost his sight by the small-pox in his infancy. He is supposed to have caught cold from sleeping in a damp bed, as he is the third of the same party who have died, probably from that cause, within a few weeks.—Colonel James Berkeley, 50.

At Tetbury, J. F. Byan, esq.

At Marshfield, Mrs. Shapland.

At Lassington, Mr. William Newman, 65.

At Dursley, Mrs. Wall.

At Westbury-upon-Severn, Miss Wintle, only daughter of Mr. Thomas W.

At Elmore, near Gloucester, Mr. Daniel Vick.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

**Married.]** At Charlbury, Mr. Brueton Gibbins, of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Bowly.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Mr. John Piper Ives, to Miss Lucy Paine.

At Oxford, Mr. Stephen Quarterman, to Ann, third daughter of Mr. Shepherd.

**Died.]** At Burford, the Rev. John De la Bere,

Bere, M.A. rector of Great Barrington and Teynton, in Gloucestershire. He was the last male heir of the ancient and highly respectable family of that name.

In consequence of being thrown from a gig, Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. R. Stone.

At Oxford, Mr. John Morrison.—Mr. Glasgow.—Mr. John Batchelor, 74.—Mrs. Collingwood, wife of Mr. Thomas C. of London.

At Charlgrove, Mr. Charles Halt, 18.

At Headington Alley, eldest daughter of Mr. John Freeman.

At Witney, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Gray, relict of James Gray, esq. an eminent attorney. With a mind replete with every moral and religious virtue, she was active and regular in the exercise of every duty which could adorn the christian. Her numerous charities will render her loss severely felt by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress, for, being tenderly susceptible to the tear of woe, she was happy in the employment of enquiring out the wretched, and alleviating their distresses by her unlimited benevolence.—Mr. Thomas Husson, eldest son of Mr. H. of Oakley, Bucks.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Stony Stratford, Mr. Thomas M. esq., to Miss Lydia Carr.

*Died.]* At Wycombe, Miss Casemore, only daughter of Mr. C.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Cheshunt, Mr. J. C. Harris, of Bucklersbury, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Twycross, of Waltham Cross.

*Died.]* At East Barnet, W. A. Smith, second son of the late Rev. Dr. Hugh S. of Trevor Park.

At Broxbourn, Mrs. Rogers.

At Buntingford, W. Drage, esq. 64.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Biggleswade, William Hogg, esq. merchant and banker, to Eliza, second daughter of S. Wells, esq. brewer and banker.

*Died.]* At Biggleswade, Mr. Knight, master of the Sun Inn.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Wilton, Robert Marriott, esq. of Brockhall, to Dorothea, second daughter of George Uppley, esq. of Barrow, Lincolnshire.

*Died.]* At Peterborough, Mrs. Thacker, 88.—Mrs. Elizabeth Merrichall.—Mr. Kingston.—Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Goodman, esq.—Wright Thomas Squire, esq. 26.—Mrs. Watkins, of London.—Mr. J. W. Weston, miniature painter.

At Eilon, the infant son of H. Brett, esq.

At Welton, Mr. Thomas Lingham, 63.

At Cransley, Jane, second daughter of the Rev. George Anderson.

At Hinton-in-the Hedges, Ann, wife of Mr. John Weston, 32.

At Wakerley, Mrs. Jackson, wife of William J. esq. banker, of Stamford, 35.

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At Northampton, Mr. Brownsgrave, 76.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Agreeably to a new arrangement, a mail coach will in future run from Huntingdon to Newmarket, in order to facilitate the communication between the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, and the west and northern parts of the kingdom.

*Married.]* Mr. William Sharpe, of Isleham, to Miss Martin, only daughter of the late Edward M. esq. of Godmanchester.

*Died.]* At St. Neots, Mr. Thomas Smith, 56.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The four annual prizes given by the representatives of this university, value fifteen guineas each, are this year adjudged as follow :—Messrs. Hughes, of St. John's, and Chambers, sen. of Trinity College, senior bachelors, on the following subject: "Utrum majori prudentia, eloquentia, fortitudine, patriæ amore, M. T. Cicero an Comes Clarendonius, temporibus gravissimis, Rempublicam administravit?"—Middle bachelors, Messrs. Smedley, of Trinity college, and Anderson, sen. Caius College; subject, "Utrum in optima Republica forms institienda plus vascat ingenium, an experientia?"—Sir William Browne's gold medals for the Latin and Greek odes are both adjudged to Mr. Edward Valentine Blomfield, of Caius College; and that for the Greek and Latin epigrams to Mr. William Sheepshanks, of Trinity College.

*Married.]* At Sawston, Francis Canning, esq. of Foxcote, Warwickshire, to Jane, daughter of the late Ferdinand Huddleston, esq.

At Cambridge, the Rev. James Wildings, head master of the Grammar School, at Cheam, Surry, to Miss Hovel.

At Thorney Abbey, T. Girdlestone, esq. of Walpole Oak Farm, Norfolk, to Sarah, youngest daughter of John Bagley, esq.

The Rev. John William Butt, B. A. of Sidney College, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Humphreys, of Trumpington.

*Died.]* At Cambridge, Mrs. Hollick, wife of William H. esq.

At March, Mrs. Ingersole, wife of — I. esq. late of Thetford.

At Stretham, Mr. Edward Dimock.

#### NORFOLK.

Sunday, July 1, during a violent tempest, at Wheatacre All Saints, in this county, a phenomenon, perhaps deserving of some attention, was observed. The severity of the storm having, in some degree abated, a sound like the ringing of distant bells was distinctly heard for about seven minutes, when it gradually died away as the electric cloud approached the sea.

*Married.]* At South Lopham, Edward Bridgman, jun. esq. of Coney Weston, Suffolk, to Frances, only daughter of Thomas Fox, esq.—Mr. John Forster, of Norwich, to Miss Mary Bishop, of Kettering.—Mr.

Samuel Davy, of Erpingham, to Mrs. Lee-good, of the Red Lion Inn, Aylsham.—Lieutenant Edward Cole, of the royal navy, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Watts, of Belough.

At Norwich, W. L. Robinson, esq. of Carbrönke, to Miss Anne Scott, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. of Walton.

*Died.*] At Necton, Miss Young, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Y. rector of that place

At Norwich, Mrs. Pretymann, wife of Dr. P. prebendary of Norwich, and archdeacon and precentor of Lincoln.—Mrs. Doe.—Mr. Bryant Allen, 53.—Sophia, relict of Mr. S. Palmer, 35.—Mrs. Gunton, 43.—The Rev. John Corbould, of Braconash, 42.—Mrs. Artis.—Mrs. Drake, relict of Mr. D. governor of the Great Hospital.—Miss Bond, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Wheat-acre All Saints, 13.—Miss Hannah Mack.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, widow of the late Mr. Edward H. She lived to the advanced age of 102 years, always enjoyed a good state of health, and her faculties were perfect to the last.

At Ingham, Robert Postle, gent. 81.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Bury, Mr. W. Brown, architect, to Miss Jermyn, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. bookseller.

*Died.*] At Tudenham, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks.

At Bury, William Green, gent. 66.—Mr. John Clark.—Mrs. Mann, widow of the late parish clerk of St. James's, 98.—Mr. William White, formerly an eminent dancing-master, 79.—Mr. Thomas Chaplin, late of Bilderton-hall, 75.

At East Bergholt, Mr. Gosnall, 64.

At Ipswich, Thomas Kennedy, esq. captain and adjutant in the Colneis battalion of local militia.—Mr. Popplewell, commissary of stores in the garrison here.—Mr. James Newman, 60.

At Stowmarket, Mr. John Earthy, of the post-office, 69.

At Eriswell, Mr. James Fuller, jun. 75; his father is just completing his 100th year.

At Edwardstone Grove, Mrs. Lee, wife of Major L. of the royal marines.

At Moorhouse, Buxted, Mrs. Rose Westrup, 88.

In his 30th year, the Rev. Thomas Norgate, M.A. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and eldest son of Dr. Norgate, of Great Ashfield, in this county.

#### ESSEX.

The annual meeting for the exhibition of stock of the Essex Agricultural Society, was held on the 25th of May, at Chelmsford. Although not so large a show as expected, the stock entered were, in general, good. There were six cart stallions. The medal was adjudged to a very fine chesnut horse, the property of R. M. Robinson, Esq.; to J. Wright, esq. for a Suffolk bull; and C. H. Kort-

wright, esq. for a Devon cow. The sheep stock consisted of the fine wool breed, viz. Southdowns, and some Merino, and a cross between the two breeds, all of which have been much improved. The medals for a ram and ewe hoggets, were adjudged to C. C. Western, esq. for Southdowns. Those of W. Honeywood, esq. were equal in carcass; but upon the whole the judges gave the preference to Mr. Western's. The medal for a fat wether was adjudged to W. Honeywood, esq. There were not any candidates for long wool sheep, nor for boars. P. Wright, esq. had a very fat wether, but it was over age. C. C. Western, esq. had three fine two-year-old wethers, but being unshorn at the time, they could not be admitted. M. Burgoyne, esq. had three neat ewe hoggets, but not entered in time. C. H. Kortwright, esq. had a pen of very good wethers, between Merino and Southdown, besides some ewe hoggets. P. Du Cane, esq. had a couple of twin hogget rams of the Merino breed. Mr. Mason's ram hogget, and Messrs. Simson and Lee's, were considered very good in carcass. The premiums for labourers, &c. were given as usual, according to merit. After the business of the day, the company dined at the Saracen's Head, C. H. Kortwright, esq. (steward) in the chair.

On Monday, June 4th, a fire broke out in a granary at Maldon, containing 300 quarters of malt, in sacks, a quantity of barley, also 300 quarters of beans, and some flour, which were nearly all consumed before it was extinguished. The granary and malt belonged to Mr. Bright, of Braintree, and the beans to Mr. Drake, of Maldon. The loss is estimated at 2000l. no part of which was insured.

*Married.*] At Roehford, Henry Comyns-Berkeley, esq. of Gray's Inn Square, to Charlotte Matilda, daughter of Thomas Swaine, esq.

At Manningtree, Mr. B. King, of Stowmarket, merchant, to Miss Goodwin.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Joseph Markwell, land surveyor, of Billericay, to Miss Torman.

*Died.*] At Mosford Lodge, Barking, R. Ingram, esq. 46.

At Bocking, Mrs. Nottidge, wife of Josias N. esq. 71.

At Castle Hedingham, Mrs. M. E. Chevelley, wife of Mr. George C. 49.

At Colchester, Benjamin Smith, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation, 74.—Mr. Thomas Dixon.

The Rev. James Wilbert Kilner, curate of Hockley and South Fambridge, 33.

At Sheering, Mr. Richard Poole, officer of excise.

In London, Mr. William Darby, of Chelmsford.

At Ingatstone, Mrs. Pettit, relict of Mr. P. of the Bell.—Sarah, the wife of the Rev.

W. W. Bowskil, vicar of Mount Hessing, 62.

At Brandon, Mr. Sewell, of the Ram Inn.

At Chelmsford, Mr. William Stebbing, 71.

At Spock, Mr. William Hitecock, 59.



He had been very industriously occupied in the business of his farm to a late hour on that day, after which he ate a hearty dinner, in apparent good health, retired to rest earlier than usual, and expired shortly after.

At Lexden, Mr. Thomas Pratt, of Colchester, an experienced farrier, 58.

At Halsted, Mrs. Elizabeth Vaughan, 76.

In the 73d year of his age, the Rev. William Reid, M. A. vicar of Aveley, in this county, and chaplain to Jane, Dowager Countess of Rothes.

At Sible Hidingham, Mr. William Bland Hoidich, surgeon.

#### KENT.

In pursuance of an act lately passed for building a new county gaol, house of correction, county court, and other public buildings for this county, the magistrates lately met at Maidstone, and fixed on a space of twelve acres of land as the site of the said intended buildings. The sum for the purchase of land, and to be expended on the buildings, is estimated at 100,000*l*.

A silver eel, of a size the most remarkable that we believe has ever been recorded in the annals of natural history, was a few days since taken by some labouring men on the muddy shores of the Medway, not far from the lime works above Rochester. This remarkable animal was six feet long, about twenty five or thirty inches in circumference, and weighed thirty-four pounds; when dressed the flesh was exceedingly white, and of most delicious flavour. This animal was so extremely powerful, and made such vigorous efforts to escape from the men whilst they were attempting to secure it, that one of them was fairly beaten down by it. The Thames, the Medway, and some contiguous rivers furnish the largest specimens of the fresh water eel of any part of Europe. Mr. Dale commemorates the taking of two of them in the Philosophical Transactions; one near Cricksea, in Essex, was five feet five inches long, measured twenty-six inches round, and weighed about twenty pounds. The other was caught near Maloon, and was seven feet long, twenty-seven inches in circumference, and weighed about thirty pounds. In the year 1748, one of these large eels, was also taken at Limehouse, where it was left on shore by the tide, it was five feet six inches long, and as thick as a man's thigh, its weight was twenty-seven pounds.

*Married.*] At Lewisham, John, son of William Allen, esq. of Clifford's Inn, to Mary, eldest daughter of Isaac Warner, esq. of the Paragon, Blackheath.

At Upper Deal, E. Chambers, esq. to Miss Mary Horne, niece to John Waller, esq. of Perry Court, near Faversham.—James Ayres, esq. surgeon of his Majesty's sloop Beaver, to Miss Jane Barry.

At Willesborough, James Wall, esq. of Ashford, to Miss Head.

At Dover, the Rev. G. C. Pound, to Miss Jegglesden.

At Margate, James Edward Homer, esq. of Brockley Court, Somerset, to Harriet, only daughter of the late Thomas Gee, esq. of Bristol.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Richard Mapletoft, esq.—Mr. Bailly.—Mrs. Elizabeth Digges.—Mark Callow, esq. 82.

At Mottingham, Mr. William Beatson, of London, merchant.

At Brasted, Susannah, widow of Mr. John Burgess, late of Stockwell.

At Elham, Thomas Hodges, esq. 77.

At Faversham, Miss Mary Burton.—Mrs. Broadbridge.—Miss Mary Plummer.—Mrs. Mien.—Mrs. Hayward, 58.—Miss Vidion.—Mr. Thomas Young, clerk of his Majesty's powder mills.

At New Romney, Mr. William Constable, 22.

At Lenham, the Rev. Maurice Lloyd, many years vicar of that parish, 46.

At Dover, Mr. Iggulden, many years deacon of the baptist meeting.—Miss Castle, daughter of Mr. C. of Romney.

At Deal, Mr. G. Wells.—Mrs. Matson.

At Thurnham, Mr. John Apps, of Tenterden, 79.

At Margald, Mrs. Carthew, 70.—Mr. John Packer.—Mr. Samuel Tring.

At Whitstable, Mr. Charles Collins.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Wiles, 30.

At Biddenden, Mr. Robert Pope.

At Upchurch, John Peek, esq.

#### SURRY.

*Married.*] At Croydon, William Taylor, esq. at Cheshunt, Herts, to Miss Mary Ann Westerman.

At Ewell, Mr. S. Ritchie, to Miss Broadbent.

At Streatham, Mr. Richard Watson, of Kidderminster, to Caroline, second daughter of W. Davy, esq. of Philadelphia.

*Died.*] At Richmond, Henry Bazett, esq. 71.

At Mortlake, Christopher Duffin, esq. 70.

At Stoke Park, Guildford, N. Hillier, esq. 70.

Aged 58, the Rev. Edward Cooper, rector of Hambledon, in this county, and vicar of Yetminster, Dorset.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Hollington, Major Halkett, of the German Legion, to Emilia Charlotte, second daughter of Sir James Bland Burges, bart.

At Maudling, Mr. Baker, of Worthing, to Miss Hayllar, of Maudling Cottage.

At Cuckfield, Mr. Dench, of the King's Head Inn, to Mrs. Packham.

At Arundel, — Rotherford, esq. of Cork, to Miss Boehm.—Mr. Tuke, of York, to Priscilla, daughter of J. Hack, esq. banker, of Chichester.

*Died.*] At Brighton, Anna, wife of Jacob Foster Reynolds, esq. of Carshalton, and daughter of Robert Barclay, esq. Berry Hill.

At Storington, Mr. John Dennett, many years principal cashier at Messrs. Hammersley's and Co. bankers, Pall Mall.

At Frith Farm, parish of Chidingly, Mr. Richard Jay, 88.

At Arundel, Mr. Constable, 78.

At Lewes, Mrs. Turner, relict of Mr. T. surgeon.

At Newhaven, Mr. Goodger, clerk to the collector of the customs, 20.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

The shew and sale of Merino rams and ram-lambs, on Tuesday the 6th of June, of the flock of C. H. Hunt, esq. near Christchurch, Hants, was very numerous and respectably attended by the gentlemen and farmers of the neighbourhood, and some of the most respectable flock owners of the counties of Hants, Wilts, and Dorset. The stock was very much approved both for wool and shape, and particularly the descendants of his Majesty's flock, which have brought higher prices than have yet been given for any of the Merino breed. The following were let for one season at the sums annexed: No. 1. Pagoda, a Negrete ram, bred by the king, for 149l. 13s. 6d. to Arthur Quartly, esq.—No. 2. Talavera, a ditto, for 107l. 2s. to T. Jackson, esq.—No. 3. A Negrete spoiled ditto, for 52l. 10s. to John Hawkins, esq.—No. 4. A Paularram, for 52l. 10s. to a gentleman.—No. 5. A shearling ram (son of No. 3.) for 21l. to James Jopp, esq.—No. 6. A Negrete ram, for 26l. 5s. to Sir C. Rich, bart.—No. 7. A ditto, not quite pure, for 21l. to Richard Norris, esq. seven rams let for 431l. 6s.—A four-tooth ram, son of Pagoda, for 142l. 16s. to Mr. King.—And a ram-lamb sold for 31l. 10s.

*Married.*] At Southampton, S. C. Britten, jun. esq. of Basinghall street, to Jane, daughter of J. Saunders, esq. of Southampton.—Thomas Mallet, esq. of Jersey, to Miss Saunders, daughter of Mr. James S. merchant.—Captain Thatcher, of the 1st Somerset militia, to Miss Carter, daughter of Joseph C. esq. of Bury, near Gosport.

At Portsmouth, Henry Simons, esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of T. A. Minchin, esq.

At Lieutenant-General Leighton's, in the Island of Jersey, Digby Thomas Carpenter, esq. captain in his Majesty's 10th regiment of infantry, to Miss Emma Stanley, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Thomas Stanley, bart. of Alderley Park, Cheshire, and of Pentos, Anglesea.

At Jersey, George William Le Geyt, esq. to Elizabeth, sister of Philip Le Couteur, esq.

At Penton, Mr. Joseph Gilbert, of Ship-ton, to Miss M. G. Blatch, youngest daughter of William B. esq.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, on his return from Madeira, R. Small, esq. of Upton House, Kent.—Mrs. Henderson, wife of James H. esq. of the Ross-shire militia, and eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon, of Yarmouth.

—Mrs. Kingsell.—Mrs. Doyle.—Mrs. Seaman, wife of William S. esq. purser of his Majesty's ship Warspite.

At Pitt Place, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Searle  
At Newport, Mr. Thomas Pittis, merchant.

At Southampton, at the house of Mrs. Caimes, her niece, Miss Barnes, lately from the East Indies.—Samuel Miller, esq. banker.—Mrs. Turner.—Mrs. Crouch.—Miss Lance, daughter of David L. esq.

At Brashfield, Mrs. Parry, relict of the Rev. Gregory P. prebendary of Worcester.

At Fotton, Mr. G. Ewer, second son of the late Philemon E. esq. of Bursledon.

At Weston Supermare, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, in his 29th year, the Rev. John Tuckey, A. B. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; many years one of the masters at the Naval Academy, Gosport, and curate of the garrison chapel. He was a young man of great merit.

At Petersfield, Mr. Charles Cave, surgeon; the circumstance of whose death must excite caution to the profession. On the Saturday se'night previous to his death, a sea-faring man was attacked, whilst at Petersfield, with a violent inflammation in the lungs; and after being attended several times during the day by Messrs. Cave and Whicher, he died the next morning. The surgeons being of various opinions as to the real cause of his death, agreed to open the body, which they did on Monday morning, and found the lungs in a complete state of putrefaction. They afterwards sewed up the body, in doing which they pricked their fingers; and in the evening, both of them were seized with violent pains in the arms, which soon extended to nearly the whole body. Mr. Cave, after enduring the most excruciating pains, died on the following Monday. Mr. Whicher is still alive, though suffering extreme pain; but his hand and arm have been opened by several of the most skilful surgeons of the neighbourhood, and from the metropolis, and a discharge being obtained from the wounds, it is hoped his life will be saved.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Trowbridge, William Webb, esq. to Miss Warren.

At Corsham, John Swayne, esq. of Bull-bridge House, to Miss Heart.

At Wilton, Christopher Ingram, esq. of Upton Lovel, to Miss Geary, daughter of the late Mr. Andrew G. of Milford, near Salisbury.

At Seend, Thomas Scott, esq. of London, to Miss Smith, of Seend Head.

*Died.*] At Warminster, Mrs. Anna Kirkpatrick, 88.—The Rev. Paul Le Blachiere, late rector of St. Martin-le-Grand, in the bishopric of Contances, Normandy. To a mind richly stored with learning, he added an urbanity and refinement of manners, which had uniformly ingratiated him in society.—Mrs. Lamb.—Mrs. Gaisford.

At Wilton, Mr. William Whitmarsh, surgeon, and one of the coroners for the county.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Mary Webb, 62.—Somerset Charles Talbot, second son of the Dean of Salisbury.

At West Dean, Mr. Oliver Coster, 22.

At Allington, Mrs. Horn.

At Ludwell, Mr. Robert Foot, jun. 19. Four days before his death he was going out with his loaded gun, but stopping to converse with a friend, he incautiously rested on the muzzle of the gun, which went off at half-cock, and nearly the whole charge of shot passed through his left hand, grazed his side, and lodged in his shoulder. He had just quitted an affectionate mother, in the full glow of health and youthful spirits; he returned to her maimed and streaming with blood! From the direction in which the shot had passed and lodged, little hope was from the first entertained of his recovery: he endured his sufferings with great fortitude and patience, took an affectionate leave of his friends, and requested that this statement might be made public in the hope that it would induce others to be more careful, and thereby prevent the recurrence of a similar melancholy accident.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Reading, Alexander Blake, esq. of London, to Ann, second daughter of Thomas Ovey, esq.

At Windsor, M. E. Sherwill, esq. captain in the Stafford militia, to Lucy Maria, eldest daughter of James Lind, M. D.

At Wantage, Mr. John Davies, of Bath, to Miss Ormond, daughter of Mr. O. surgeon and apothecary.

Henry Pinck Lee, esq. of Maidenhead Thicket, to Miss Matilda Batson, of Winkfield Place.

*Died.*] At Windsor Castle, John Beckett, esq. one of the poor knights of Windsor, which he was appointed thirty-six years.

At Shippon, Clement Saxton, esq. 85. He served the office of high sheriff in 1778, and for many years was Lieutenant-colonel of the militia, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county.

At Aldermaston, Mrs. Byle, sen. 82.

At Speen Hill, aged 61, the Rev. Lewis Fouqueret, late canon of Laval in France.

At Newbury, Mrs. Faithorn, wife of Mr. John F. surgeon, of London.

At Maidenhead, William Poulton, esq. banker.

At Henley upon Thames, Robert Appleton, esq. 75.

At Reading, Mr. Richard Aldridge, 49.

At Winterbrook, Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. Ormond, surgeon, of Wantage.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

It is proposed to make a canal from the city of Bristol, to join the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal at or near Foxham. By this communication, a regular, safe, and certain navigation will be opened, by means

of the Wiltshire and Berkshire, the intended western junction, and the grand junction canals, to and from the ports of London and Bristol, and all towns and places contiguous to, or communicating with, the said canals. The sum of 400,000*l.* which is proposed to carry this plan into execution, has been subscribed.

A monument has just been erected to the memory of that highly-distinguished and meritorious officer Colonel Vassal, in St. Paul's, in Bristol, where his remains were deposited on being brought from South America. It is a chaste, classical, and elegant piece of sculpture, very affecting and impressive, and tells the heroic tale in a striking manner. The design is by that inimitable master, Flaxman. The monument is erected by Rossi, is in that eminent artist's best style, and accords with the finest specimens of Greek sculpture.

An experiment in ploughing, for the premiums of the Bath and West of England Society, on Green Ore Farm, in the parish of Chewton, was recently tried by the extraordinary exhibition of a single plough, drawn by one horse, and a double plough by two oxen; the first ploughed its half acre in a most masterly manner in the space of two hours and twenty-three minutes; and the other in two hours and thirty-two minutes. The soil was an old sward, the depth about four inches, and the breadth about eight inches. The premium of ten guineas was, after much difficulty of determination, adjudged to the single Scotch plough, the property of Mr. Kendal, of Hazel Farm, in the neighbourhood. The other plough is entitled to the second premium, six guineas. A fresh proof has hereby been made of the great waste of strength hitherto complained of. At the dinner at Old Down inn, which was numerously attended, an ingenious device was submitted to the company, suggested by the Rev. Chas. Pine Coffin, of East Down, Devon; it was a substitute for marking sheep, which cannot be obliterated, nor is the wool itself deteriorated. Its simplicity is equal to its ingenuity, being nothing more than marking on either side of the nose of the sheep the initial of the owner's name, and on the opposite side any number by which he may choose to designate the particular sheep; this is effected by a small iron letter or figure, about an inch long, which being dipt in common oil colours mixed with turpentine to dry them more readily, is placed on the part described, and will continue till the next shearing season. This process is attended with very little trouble or expence, and what is more desirable, with no pain to the animal; the case is far different either with tattooing or cauterizing, which have this additional disadvantage that they cannot be obliterated with the change of owners. The inventor has left specimens of the iron letters and figures, for the inspection of the public, at Heeling House, Bath.

*Married.*]



*Married.*] At Bristol, Mr. R. Longstaff, of London, solicitor, to Anne, fourth daughter of the late John Rolley, esq. of Nantymevyn, Carmarthenshire.—William Claxton, esq. to Miss Wichenbury.

At Bath, Lieutenant Colonel Stirke, of the 6th West India regiment, to Mary, youngest daughter of D. Carroll, esq.—The Rev. J. Foster, rector of Wickensley and Marton, Yorkshire, to Miss Charlotte Rooke, daughter of the late George R. esq. of Langham Hall, Essex.

At Stogumber, T. Buncombe, esq. of Huntspill, to Miss Hook, of Halsway Farm.

*Died.*] At Bath, John Lowder, esq. banker, 72.—Major General Pringle, of the East India Company's service, 53.—Mr. Isaac Williams, 84.—Mrs. Cogan, wife of Dr. C.—Major Steele.—The Rev. Mr. Bingham, rector of Cameley, in this county.—Mrs. Salmon, relict of John S. esq. banker.—Mary, relict of Henry Derham, esq. 85.—Mrs. Gwynne, wife of Sackville G. esq.—Eliza, wife of the Rev. F. Gardiner, rector of Combhay.—Mrs. Eleanora, Jones, 59, daughter and only child of the Rev. John Noyes Jones, formerly rector of St. Peter's, in the city of Bristol, and of Kilve in Somersetshire, by Patience, daughter of — Hippley, esq. of an ancient family in that county. To the latter parent, who died but a few months before, aged 87, after a widowhood of between fifty and sixty years, she had from her infancy shewn the most unremitting and devoted filial attention, confined almost exclusively to her own personal services, assisted only by a single female domestic; notwithstanding the successive additions of much affluence to herself, from the different branches of her paternal ancestry. Brought up in the habits of prudent economy, which a very moderate provision at first made necessary, she gave a clear proof of the blessed spirit of contentedness, when, being advised to investigate her claim to a disputable property, she peremptorily declined it, as being already possessed of "health, peace, and competence," and determined not to break in on either by contentment. Even in Bath, her choice was in the most still and quiet part of it to purchase a small habitation, where she had lived many years, in a constant attention to the duties of religion, respected by, and endeared to, as large a circle of respectable friends, as her parent's age and infirmities would admit her being known to. By her will she made a disposition of her fortune equally just, liberal, and benevolent, towards her heir-at-law, her relations on the side of both parents, some dear friends, and in one instance, to no small amount, towards unfriended worth, though not connected by affinity; and left one hundred pounds to the Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary. Mr. Archdeacon Cox, in his Historical Tour of Menmouthshire, says, that the priory of Usk "belonged to the late Alderman Hayley, and forms part of his widow's

jointure." It belonged in 1721 (the date of a will now before us) to William Jones, esq. whose two daughters were his co-heiresses. The youngest married Samuel Stoke, esq. who obtained from her a power of the entire disposal of her moiety, in the event of their son's dying in his minority. He left it by his will, subject to that contingency, to his second wife for her life. On her death it devolved to Mr. Cooper, who now is in possession of the undivided property; the other was many years in the possession of the lady above-mentioned as lately deceased at Bath.

At Bristol, Mrs. Gregson, relict of William G. esq. of Bedford Row, London.

At Weston, Webb, the youngest son of Thomas Leir, esq.

At Welis, Charles Tudway, esq. an alderman of that city, and brother to Clement Tudway, esq. M. P. for that city.

At Towcester, R. Coates, esq. of the island of Antigua. The gentleman who distinguished himself last season at the Bath theatre, by his performance of the character of Romeo.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

On Easter Monday the foundation-stone of the intended church or chapel in the hamlet of Bourton, in this county was laid, amidst a great concourse of people who went to witness the ceremony. The subscriptions of the public, in aid of those raised by the inhabitants of the hamlet, are worthy the cause they are intended to support; and though the fund is as yet inadequate to the completion of the undertaking, it is hoped the generous encouragement it has met with, will be continued by a liberal public, to supply the remaining deficiency.

*Died.*] At Buckland, Mrs. S. Mullett, 82; and the following day, her husband, Mr. J. M. 88.

At Weymouth, T. Simmons, esq. late captain and adjutant in the West Somerset militia.

At Upway, H. Sherren, esq. 90.

At Child Okeford, Mrs. Rogers, wife of the Rev. Mr. R.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Exeter, Mr. John Bennett, late of the Theatre Royal York, to Miss Julia Hughes, only daughter of Richard Hughes, esq. manager of the theatres Exeter, Weymouth, Plymouth Dock, &c.—Edward Coles, esq. of Taunton, to Louisa, only daughter of Daniel Hamilton, esq.—Lieutenant Mills, of the 40th foot, to Miss Patty Rhodes.

At Plymouth, Mr. J. Fuge, surgeon, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Mark Greig, esq. of Tamerton Foliot—James McFarlane, esq. purser in the royal navy, to Miss Elms, of Ford House.

William Adams Welsford, esq. of Plymouth, to Mary Ann Were Clark, daughter of Richard Hall Clarke, esq. of Bridwell House.

*Died.*]

*Died.*] At Plymouth, William Pritchard, esq. purser of the Actæon sloop of war.—Mrs. Yeo, of the Globe Inn.

At Blewhayes, near Exeter, Mrs. Lang, wife of Lieutenant-colonel L. of the South Devon Militia.

At Exeter, Mr. William Harker, formerly quarter-master in the 4th Dragoon Guards.—Mr. John Brown.

At Torquint, Miss Hall, daughter of Rear-Admiral H.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. Symons, attorney at law, of Wadebridge, to Ann, second daughter of the Rev. James Coffin, vicar of Linkinhorn, in this county.

*Died.*] At Marazion, aged 81, Pascoe Grenfell, esq. father of Mr. Grenfell, the member of Parliament for Great Marlow. He was a respectable merchant, and formerly Commissary-General to their High Mightinesses the States-General.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.**—The failures of several houses of the very first respectability, both at London and in different provincial towns of Great Britain, have, within the last month, been unprecedented in number and importance. A West India broker, who has long been considered the first in his line, was, we are told, the prime cause of the stoppage of a banking house, whose credit was previously unimpeached. The several banks in the country, connected with the London house, of course shared its fate, and from them the evil spread to merchants, manufacturers, traders, and in short to the very servants and dependants of these, numbers of whom are thrown out of employment, and their families deprived of bread. Speculations in Spanish wool, an article which has fallen about 50 per cent. are considered as the origin of those unlooked-for disasters. Five Manchester-houses have stopped payment in the city, and we are sorry to add, have involved numerous industrious persons, both in town and country, in their ruin. The demands upon the five houses are said to amount to TWO MILLIONS; but it is supposed that their real property will ultimately cover all deficiencies. Speculative exports to South America are the rock upon which these houses have split. In consequence of these unexpected events, public credit is at the present moment as low as ever it has been in the memory of man; the fluctuation of price in the money-market is unprecedented, and the depression so considerable, that opium is fallen to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount. We understand that some respectable merchants have waited upon the bank directors in order to solicit their aid towards the alleviation of the burthens with which our internal commerce is at present borne down. The result of this application is not as yet publicly known; we trust it will prove favourable. The renewal of our intercourse with the United States of America has in some sort benefited the manufacturing interests; but this felicitous effect is almost swallowed up in the vortex of these calamities which it has been our painful duty to record.

**EAST INDIES.**—We turn with a certain sensation of pleasure from the foregoing to the present head of our report; under which we have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of the following vessels, on account of the East India Company, viz. The Carnatic, Lord Castlereagh, Walthamstow, Lord Melville, Lord Duncan, Metcalf, Henry Addington, Devonshire, Ocean, Tottenham, Retreat, and the Penang frigate, from Bengal; the Baring, Lady Castlereagh, Castle Eden, Surley, and Marquis Wellesley, from Bengal and Fort St. George; the Dover Castle, Marchioness of Exeter, Europe, Devaynes, Northampton, and Union, from Bombay; and the Streatham, from the Cape of Good Hope. The cargoes consist of the following commodities. *Bengal piece goods:* muslins, 34,574; calicoes, 72,224; and prohibited goods, including muslins, calicoes, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, &c. 121,486 pieces. *Madras piece goods:* calicoes, 217,545; muslins, 2,690, prohibited goods, 46,160 pieces. *Bombay piece goods:* calicoes and muslins, 93,327 pieces. *Company's Drugs, &c.:* saltpetre, 131,400 cwt.; raw silk, 268,939; cotton, 17,167 bales; hemp, 166 ditto; pepper, 2,181 bags; cinnamon, 3,911 bales; sugar, 2,124 bags; cochineal, 9,400 lb; opium, 4000 ditto; barilla, 1,036 bags; Tinnevely spices, 59 packages; Keemoo shells, 48 packages; rope, 5 coils; carpets, 5 bales; Bamboo machinery, 1 box, hemp, (on account of government,) 10,917 bales. *Privilege Drugs, &c.:* indigo, 1,569 boxes and chests; cotton, 1,925 bales; raw silk, 103 ditto; shellac, 20 boxes; sticklac, 2 ditto; lac lake, 188 ditto; gum animi, 5 ditto; gum assefetida, 16 ditto; olibanum, 16 ditto; mastich, 4 ditto; camphor, 243 ditto; safflower, 147 ditto; lac bolor, 15 ditto; blue galls, 119 bags; gall-nuts, 60 ditto; munjeet, 41 bags; castor-oil and dry ginger, 170 boxes; star anniseed, 33 ditto; nutmegs and cloves, 5 ditto; books, 2 ditto; bandannoes, 5 chests; saffron, 3 ditto. Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars whereof are not yet known. From the advices brought home by the fleet we learn, that in consequence of the rains not having set in till August last, the crops of indigo throughout the district of Benares were very short, that there will not be one-third of last year's produce, and that the manufacture of the article will cost 60 per cent more. This is displeasing intelligence, for, as we observed in a former report, the East India indigo becomes daily more valuable. The statement of the cargoes has occupied so large a share of our limits, that we can only quote the prices of a few of the East India and Chinese goods. Bohea tea fetches from 1s 8d. to 2s. 1d.; congou, from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 8d.; and hyson, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb. Hemp, 50l. to 60l.

per ton.. Rice, 11. to 11. 6s. per cwt. Cotton, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. on the whole, East India goods have been rather lower since our last.

**WEST INDIES.**—Market rather dull, and prices of commodities either standing still or on the decline. Jamaica sugar, 31. 14s. to 41 5s.; that of Antigua, Barbadoes, Tobago, and St. Lucia, about the same prices; Montserrat and Dominica, from 31. 15s. to 41. 6s. per cwt. Jamaica rum, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. Ditto, Leeward Islands, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. per gal. Jamaica logwood, *chipt*, 351. to 371. per ton. Jamaica cotton wool, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. Tobago ditto, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. Barbadoes, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and St. Domingo, 1s. 2d. per lb. Coffee is looking down, and the holders seem unwilling to sell at the present reduced rates. The fine fetches from 41. 10s. to five guineas; the good, 41. to 41. 10s.; middling, 31. 10s. to 41. and the ordinary, 21. 15s. to 31. 10s. per cwt.

**NORTH AMERICA.**—The renewal of our commercial intercourse with this country has assumed that appearance of vigour which might naturally be looked for after the tedious interruption which it has experienced. The ports of London and Liverpool, of the latter especially, are thronged with American vessels; and of course, till some part of their cargoes is disposed of, the produce of the United States must be considered in the light of a drag. Ashes are a little enquired after; the prices of the day are for pot, 21. 7s. to 31. 6s.; for pearl, 21. 10s. to 31. 8s. per cwt. Tallow is going off at a considerable declension in price; we will not venture to fix any rate. Tar fetches, from 11. 5s. to 11. 10s. per barrel. Pitch, 13s. to 13s. 6d. Turpentine, 18s. to a guinea. Black rosin, 10s. to 12s.; and yellow, ditto, 13s. to 15s. per cwt. Georgia cotton-wool, 1s. 2d. to 2s.; and New Orleans, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Oak, 141. to 181. 10s.; ditto, plank, 111. 10s. to 151.; pine, 71. 10s. to 81. 12s.; and ditto, plank, 111. 10s. to 151. 10s. per last. Maryland tobacco, from 5d. to 16d. per lb.; Virginia, ditto, from 6d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Wax, 131. 10s. to 141. per cwt. Wheat, from 70s. to 110s. per quarter; and flour, from 60s. to 66s. and upwards, per 1961s.

**HOLLAND.**—All trade between Great Britain and this devoted country is completely put a stop to by the rigorous execution of the French emperor's anti-commercial decrees. It is even reported that the captains and part of the crews of two vessels were shot for violating the prohibition. The colonial produce under sequestration at Antwerp and the annexed provinces, as well as those of Holland that are in danger of being so, is placed at the disposal of the proprietors. It is allowed to be imported into France on paying an *ad valorem* duty of 50 per cent.!

**PRUSSIA.**—Money is so extremely scarce in the Prussian ports, that the merchants can with difficulty collect sufficient to defray the import duties, and interest is represented to be at the extravagant rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per month.

**SWEDEN.**—By the advices from Stralsund, it appears that the severities against commerce at that port, at the instigation of France, are to be carried to their utmost extent, and that American and British property is to be exposed to equal rigour.

**IRELAND.**—We lament to state that, instead of this feature of our report presenting any thing like melioration in the commercial affairs of the sister kingdom, it this month exhibits a series of mercantile mishaps unexampled in the annals of commerce. There is scarcely a trader of any description, whether merchant or manufacturer, who has not felt the sad effects of the failures on our side of the water. The provision trade is in the most deplorable state; and as to the woollen manufacturers of the Liberty of Dublin, they are actually in want of the common necessities of life: all this is attributed to the Union; and, we must own, with some semblance of justice. Ireland is drained of Lords and Commoners—of noblemen and gentlemen. To whom, then, are shopkeepers to look for support?—To whom are the sick and woollen manufacturers of the Liberty to apply for encouragement? The merchants and opulent residents of Dublin, and the other principal cities and towns of Ireland, are few, and the consumption of what are vulgarly denominated luxuries, is not by one-tenth as great as it was prior to the Union. Is country, for which Nature has done so much, doomed to be the everlasting plaything of prejudice—the butt of unceasing oppression?

Current Prices of Shares in Docks, Navigable Canals, Water Works, Fire and Life Insurance, &c. at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, 22d June, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  per share.—Leicester and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 1251. ditto.—Grand Union ditto. 61. per share, premium.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 571. per share.—Kennet and Avon, ditto. 441. ditto.—Croydon ditto. 151. ditto.—Grand Surry ditto, 781. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto. 401. ditto.—Rochdale ditto. 501. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 281. 10s. ditto.—Ellesmere ditto, 761. ditto.—Worcester and Birmingham, 71. to 81. per share premium.—London Dock Stock, 1301. per cent.—West India ditto, 1711. ditto.—East India ditto, 1351. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 921. per share premium.—Strand Bridge, 21. 10s. per share discount.—Vauxhall Bridge, 41. ditto.—Commercial Road, 1401. per share.—East India Branch of the Commercial ditto, 51. per share. premium.—Great Dover street ditto, 81. ditto.—East London water Works, 2331. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 1501. ditto.—South London (with the appropriation attached), 1381. ditto.—Kent ditto, 421. per share, premium.—Colchester ditto, 551. ditto.—Plymouth and Farington, ditto, 221 ditto.—London Institution, 801. per share.—Surry ditto, 101. per share, discount.—Russel ditto, par.—Globe Insurance Office, 1281. per share.—Imperial ditto, 801. ditto.—Albion ditto, 601. ditto.—Hope ditto, 5s. per share discount.—Eagle ditto, 12s. ditto.—Atlas ditto, par.—Rock ditto, 21s. per share premium.



## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JUNE.

Flowering Month.

High climbs the sun, and darts his powerful rays;  
Whitens the fresh-drawn mould, and pierces through  
The cumbrous clods that tumble round the plough.

THE wind was easterly on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 15th, 16th, 23d, 24th, 27th, and 29th; westerly on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 28th, and 30th; and on the other days variable, particularly the 4th, 8th, and 17th, when it passed entirely round the compass.

We had strong gales on the 5th and 21st; the former from east-north-east, and the latter from north-west.

The same dry weather which we experienced during the month of May, has continued through the greatest part of the present month. Nearly all the rain which has fallen, was on the 13th and 28th: The hottest days were the 22d and 24th.

June 1. The cuckoo-spit insect, or froth-worm, as it is called in some places, is now to be seen on the shrubs and grass. This is the larva or grub of the *cicada spumaria* of Linnæus. It is really surprising that so small an insect should be able to emit from the pores of its body so great a quantity of froth. In the midst of this it undergoes its changes until it issues forth in a winged state.

The following wild herbaceous plants are in flower:—Meadow pink (*lychnis flos cuculi*), fox-glove (*digitalis purpurea*), common broomrape (*orobanche major*), corn woundwort (*stachys arvensis*), long stalked crane's-bill (*geranium columbinum*), great daisy or ox-eye (*corysanthemum leucanthemum*), mouse-ear scorpion-grass (*myosotis arvensis*), and hound's tongue (*cynoglossum officinalis*).

The last-named plant I have lately seen recommended in some of the periodical publications as an efficacious means of driving away rats; this I am inclined to believe is more than doubtful. Its smell is very unpleasant, and much like that of a place which is frequented by mice.

June 2. The eggs of silk-worms begin to hatch.

June 5. A mole-cricket, which was brought to me some days ago, I have since kept in a box partly filled with earth. It lives upon caterpillars; and although it occasionally gnaws some of the roots which I put into the box, it does not appear to eat them.

June 8. The rose chafer (*scarabius auratus*), and the humming-bird hawk-moth (*spbinx stellatarum*), are now both seen in flower gardens.

June 12. In some of the seine nets were brought ashore this evening a considerable number of mackerel. On several following evenings the fishermen were still more successful; and on the 16th, a greater quantity was caught than has been known for many years past. It is said that one boat had as many as 120,000. The price on the spot to those persons who purchased them for sale, was half-a-guinea per thousand. The poor people were allowed to take away, without payment, almost as many as they wanted for their own consumption; and on the evening of the next day, some of the fish that were now caught were sold as low as a farthing per dozen. All the mackerel which are taken on this coast are small, and evidently young fish: I have seldom heard of any which contained spawn.

June 16. The caterpillars of the satin moth (*Bombyx salicinus* of Haworth), begin to spin their follicle. They continue in a chrysalid state about nineteen days.

There were twenty salmon caught on the first, and eighteen on the second, of this month. The white and yellow water lilies (*nymphaea alba* and *lutea*), are both in flower; as is likewise the flowering rush (*lutomus umbellatus*).

I was shewn, in one of the holes made for a scaffold-pole in a house which is building by a nobleman in this neighbourhood, the nest of a red-breast, which contained young ones nearly half grown. Respecting this nest it is a singular circumstance, that although the workmen were numerous, and, during the day time, of course constantly employed; and, although the birds had been compelled to leave a hole in the same building in which they had formed a preceding nest, yet they seemed determined not to be driven away by the presence of mankind. The female, during her incubation, was perfectly undisturbed by the bricklayers, who were frequently at work close to her, and by whom the nest was sometimes unintentionally splashed with the mortar. The workmen give the young birds as little disturbance as possible; and there can be no doubt but they will soon be able to escape the dangers of so exposed a situation.

June 25. The stag beetles (*lucanus cervus*) fly about in the evenings:

June 30. Very few mackerel have been caught since the 16th.

Hampshire.

## MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE have frequently had occasion to remark upon the difficulty which attends the making out what are real species, and what are mere varieties, in plants that have been long cultivated. This difficulty arises, not only from the changes which many plants undergo from a diversity of soil, but likewise from a real admixture of the species, the pistil of one being impregnated by the pollen of another, an admixture which frequently takes place altogether unintentionally on the part of the gardener, or principally by means of bees, and other insects, which, flying from one kind to another in search of honey, carry the pollen of one plant adhering to their hairy bodies, and wipe it off on the stigma of a different species. The seeds of the latter, after such an operation, instead of producing an offspring similar to the mother plant, produce a hybrid breed, compounded of the species from which the pollen brought by the bees originated, and of the mother plant. Thus the young plants will resemble in some points the one species, and in some points the other. Of late years too, the ingenuity and industry of man, in pursuit of gain, have prompted him purposely to occasion this admixture, in order to produce varieties, which may be striking from their beauty or novelty.

By this accidental, or intentional, breeding of mule-vegetables, added to the changes occasioned by varying the culture, and industriously supplying a soil, found by experience best fitted to produce the required changes, such a multitude of varieties have been produced, particularly in plants which, having been favourites among florists, have been longer and more carefully cultivated, that to determine the original stock from whence the vast host has originated, has, in some cases, become almost impossible.

Were these varieties, whether obtained by diversifying the culture, or by the intermixture of two species, equally permanent with the natural plants, there would be no possibility of unravelling these intricacies; but there is a constant tendency in the varieties from the first of these causes to degenerate, as it is called, that is, to return back to their original state, and in the mule breeds to perish, from being generally barren through some defect in the organs of fructification. At the same time we do not believe that the sterility of hybrids, neither in the animal nor vegetable kingdoms, is a constant law of nature, as some philosophers have supposed; on the contrary, we apprehend, that there are many exceptions to be found in both, and that it cannot be inferred because the offspring may occasionally prove prolific, that therefore the male and female parents must have been of the same species; a conclusion which the celebrated physiologist, Mr. John Hunter, adopted with regard to the wolf and the dog. It is enough for our purpose, that the law, though not universal, is very general, and sufficient to prove a tendency in nature to restore varieties, in the course of time, back to their original stock, or to occasion them to perish.

Linnaeus entertained an idea, which seems to be totally incompatible with the above observations. He believed that, at the creation, genera only were made, and that all the species have arisen since from the intermixture of one genus with another. That such an hypothesis however cannot be true, what we know of the very frequent barrenness of mixed species, and of the impossibility of impregnating the ovary of one genus with the pollen of another, unless so nearly allied as to make the generic distinction dubious, is amply sufficient to prove.

We are led to these reflections from the perusal of the last number of the Botanical Magazine, in which Mr. Gawler laudably continues his labours in unravelling the mysteries of the parterre, with respect to the favourite genus *Narcissus*, of which this Number contains accurate figures of five varieties. It appears, from an enumeration of the species known by Mr. Gawler, that nearly the whole has been figured in the Botanical Magazine, together with their principal varieties. And this excellent botanist has taken the opportunity afforded, of correcting some errors which he had before fallen into, with respect to referring some of the varieties to their proper species. Some of our readers will be surprised to find that the most common white *Narcissus*, *N. biflorus* of Curtis, No. 197, (erroneously quoted in one place No. 194, in two others No. 179,) is the *orientalis* of Linnaeus, but not of Hortus Kewensis.

The species enumerated by Mr. Gawler are, 1. *Pseudo-Narcissus*, English Botany, 17. 2. *Minor*, Botanical Magazine, No. 6; with a doubt whether these two species are really distinct. In confirmation of such doubt we can state, that we have seen an intermediate variety about as much larger than *Minor* as smaller than *Pseudo-Narcissus*. 3. *Major*, Botanical Magazine, No. 51, with two varieties, ib. No. 1301. 4. *Bicolor*, ib. No. 1187-5. 5. *Moscatus*, No. 924, and No. 1300. Of the last three, Mr. Gawler expresses some doubt if really distinct. 6. *Incomparabilis*, No. 121, (not 51) see also Addenda to No. 934, and what he formerly considered as a variety of *Orientalis*, No. 943, he now considers as a variety of this. 7. *Bulbocodium*, ib. No. 88. 8. *Triandrus*, ib. No. 43 and 1262. 9. *Calatrinus*, ib. No. 934, which Mr. Gawler has elsewhere remarked was latterly taken up by Linnaeus as his *odorus*, though the species he first described under that name was evidently the *incomparabilis* of the Magazine. Curtis's *Odorus*, No. 78, Mr. G. now makes a variety of *calatrinus*; so that the name of *odorus* is now sunk. 10. *Trilobus*, ib. 945. 11. *Bifrons*, ib. No. 1186, and No.

1299. 12. *Jungvillia*. Ib. No. 15. 13. *Serotinus*. Desf. Fl. atl. t. 182. 14. *Poeticus*, English Botany, t. 275; of which the *angustifolius* of Curtis, Botanical Magazine, No. 193, is considered as a variety. 15. *Tenuis*. Ib. No. 379, (not 373,) with a doubt of its being a genuine species. 16. *Biflorus*. Ib. No. 197, (not 179.) 17. *Trevianus*. Ib. No. 940, and in the *Emendenda* to No. 1298. In the latter place, Mr. Gawler considers this species, which he before thought was the original one of *orientalis*, to be distinct from that, and he now believes it to be the stock from which *biflorus*, No. 197, has degenerated, and he very much doubts the truth of its being indigenous to this country, as has been supposed. He remarks, that in all the specimens of *biflorus* which he has examined, the anthers were white and devoid of pollen; whence the plant (he says) never perfects its fruit. This circumstance, however, would lead us rather to suspect a hybrid, than a degenerated species. 18. *Orientalis*. Ib. No. 946, 1011, 1026, and 1299. 19. *Italicus*. Ib. 1188. 20. *Papyraceus*. Ib. No. 947, (not 949.) 21. *Dubius*. Willd. sp. pl. 240.

Besides the five varieties of *Narcissus*, above quoted, this Number contains also a drawing of *Peliosanthes teta*, the *Teta viridi flora* of Dr. Roxburgh's MSS., a new genus from Chittagong, on the coast of Bengal.

In Dr. Sims's department we find an excellent figure of the coffee tree, which is more than usually complete, containing both flowers and fruit, and the dissection of the latter. In the account of this celebrated vegetable, the author recommends coffee to be taken in the Turkish manner, without the admixture of sugar and cream.

*Fabricia levigata*, a New Holland shrub, which has not, as it is supposed, ever flowered in this garden. The drawing was taken from a living specimen sent by Dr. Walter Wade, from the botanic garden belonging to the Dublin society.

*Euphorbia mellifera*, a native of Madeira.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June 1810, to the 24th of July 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

#### Barometer.

Highest, 29.96. June 25. Wind E.  
Lowest, 29.10. July 4. — N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 4-tenths of an inch. { On the third inst. the mercury stood at 29.5, and on the next at the same hour it was 29.1.

#### Thermometer.

Highest, 80°. June 25. Wind E.  
Lowest, 50°. several mornings.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 20°. { The thermometer, which stood at 80° on the 25th of June, was not higher than 60° on the following day.

THE quantity of rain fallen since our last report of it, is equal to rather more than six inches in depth. We have at length had some most beneficial rains, and from the various reports which we have had from many of the counties of England, there is every prospect of more than average crops of corn. The dread, therefore, of a threatened scarcity is now happily removed, and we may hope for the blessings of Plenty. On fifteen days out of the thirty, there has been rain, and on some of them the storms have been violent, and the quantity of rain very considerable. In some parts the thunder and lightning have been productive of much mischief; on the 14th the thunder was louder at this place than was ever remembered to have been heard. On St. Swinith, we had rain in plenty, but the vulgar notion has not been realized, having had several brilliant days since, on which there has not been a single drop.

The hottest day, as is seen above, was on the 25th of June, the thermometer then stood at 80°; besides that day, the mercury has stood once at 78°, and three at 76°, or what is denominated summer heat. The average degree of heat for the whole month is 61°, or nearly the same as it was for the last month. The average height of the barometer is 29.572. The wind has been chiefly in the westerly points. For the last fortnight the mornings and evenings have been very cold.

Our friend at the Isle of Wight, has sent us his Observations for April, May, and June; these are as follows,

The average heat for April	48° . 93	} Taken at nine o'clock each morning.
..... May	53 . 40	
..... June	63 . 46	
The quantity of rain fallen in April	1½ inch.	
..... May	1¼	
..... June	1½	



**PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 25th of JUNE, to the 25th of JULY, both inclusive.**

	Bank.	3 per Cent. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Ann.	Imper. 5 per Cent.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnia.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets
1810.																		
June 25.	260	69 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{16}$					20 P.				2 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
26.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{16}$					19 P.				1 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
27.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{16}$					16 P.				Par.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
28.	259 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{16}$									1 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
29.			Holiday.															22 15
July																		
30.	258	69 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{16}$					18 P.				2 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
1.	258	69 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{16}$					19 P.				4 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
2.	259	70		85		18 $\frac{1}{16}$			96 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 P.				1 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
3.		70		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{16}$					17 P.				1 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
4.		70		85		18 $\frac{1}{16}$					23 P.				5 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
5.	260	70 $\frac{1}{2}$		85		18 $\frac{1}{16}$					24 P.				6 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
6.		70 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$				22 P.		70		6 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
7.		70 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$				18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 P.	74 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
8.		70 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$				18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 P.				6 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
9.		70 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$	68			18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 P.				9 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
10.	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$			18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 P.				7 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
11.		70 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$				18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 P.				7 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
12.	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 P.				7 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
13.	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$				18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 P.				6 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
14.		70		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$					18 P.				5 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
15.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$					14 P.				5 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
16.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$					15 P.				1 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
17.	259	69 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$			17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 P.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
18.		69		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$				14 P.				1 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
19.	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$					15 P.				2 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
20.	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$					20 P.				2 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
21.	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{16}$		6 $\frac{1}{2}$		18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 P.				7 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
22.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	18 $\frac{1}{16}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$			18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 P.				5 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
23.		68 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	18 $\frac{1}{16}$				18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 P.				6 P.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15
24.		69 $\frac{1}{2}$		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	18 $\frac{1}{16}$				18 $\frac{1}{2}$							69	22 15
25.			Holiday.															22 15

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.

W. M. TINGVARD, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 203.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1810. [2 of Vol. 30.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REMARKS upon the TOWNLEY STATUES, in the BRITISH MUSEUM. By the Rev. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S.

(Continued from page 525, vol. 29).

(Second Room).

No. 1. A COLOSSAL head of *Minerva Sospita*. It is restored below. The neck and face are very fine. *Juno Sospita* is usual, but *Minerva Sospita* does not occur, however obvious the allusion, in any great author of *Musea*, or lists of the appellations of *Minerva*, as this writer can find. Add too, that *Hygiea*, *Salus*, and *Minerva Medica*, are represented sometimes alike; witness the two candelabra of the Barberini palace, &c. *Minerva Medica*, *Salutifera*, *Hygiea*, is common in *Winkelmann*, &c. &c. &c. The term *Sospita* is limited to *Juno*, who, under the title, had a famous temple at *Danuvium*; and if the term *Minerva Sospita* is vindicated by any particular instance, (there are none upon the silver coins of *Geta*) it is so obscure and local, as not to exculpate the application to a general figure of *Minerva Salutaris*, &c.

No. 2. A funeral urn, ornamented with equestrian and pedestrian combatants. This custom of combats at funerals, was, as far as concerns gladiators at least, introduced to supersede the barbarous practice of sacrificing prisoners of war, at the pile of those who had died in battle. Our chief antiquaries note, that the laws of *Solon* only allowed such works to be bestowed upon sepulchral monuments as one man could do in three days; and therefore there is a striking inferiority in execution to the bas-reliefs on friezes and pediments, so far at least as relates to Greek works (*D'Hancarville*); tombs and urns being made by common sculptors. Governor *Pownall* (*Provincia Romana*, p. 69, 70) says, that sarcophagi, &c. were sold ready-made by statuaries; and the pattern fixed upon at option. But this was

certainly not a general rule; for of the bas-relief of the tomb of *Livilla Harmonia* in *Boissard*, whom the epitaph styles, *incomparabilis pudicitiae et modestiae singularis*, the subject is a rape. Besides, many figures are portraits of the deceased. This funeral urn evidently belonged to a person of rank or note.

No. 3. One of the feet, or supports, of an ancient Tripod table. The toes and nails are very fine. The learned will recollect the insane expense of the Romans in tables, (*Plin.* xiii. 15.) The term Tripod-table, is quite objectionable. It should be one of the feet of the stand of a *Monopodium*, or table of one prop, the three feet being conjunct. They were, as appears by *Horace*, *Martial*, *Juvenal*, *Pliny*, and *Seneca*, the most expensive tables, and used for meals. The monopodia were first introduced by *Cn. Manlius*, in his triumph on account of the conquest of *Asia*, (whence their origin). A. U. C. 567. *Plin.* 34, 3.

No. 4. A *Canephora*. This statue is universally admired, and it seems that the first sculptors worked upon *Canephora*, (*Plin.* xxxvi. 5. *Cic.* in *Verr.* iv.) viz. *Scopas* and *Polycletus*. This *canephora* was one of the *Caryatides* which supported a temple of *Bacchus*. *Montfaucon* (*i. p.* 2. *b.* 2. *c.* 10), confines the *Canephora* to the worship of *Ceres*, which is wrong; but as the union of worship in *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, especially in *Sicily*, is alluded to by *Virgil* and *Cicero*, and this was a column of a temple of *Bacchus*, it should rather be called a *Canephora* [of *Ceres*] one of the *Caryatides* which supported the portico of a small temple dedicated [to the united worship of *Ceres* and] *Bacchus*. The frequency of this united worship was quite common. See *Montfaucon*. The drapery of this *canephora* is quite different from those in the last author, *i. p.* *i.* *b.* 2, *c.* 10, and *ii. p.* *i.* *b.* 3. *c.* 13. The ancients were in the habits of plaiting their clothes, and then putting them in a press (*Winkelmann. Art.* iv. 5), and though strait folds are deemed a test of antiquity, I apprehend

that about the time of Hadrian, the Egyptian imitations introduced, form exceptions to this rule.

No. 5. *A Candelabrum.* It is not equal to the exquisite specimens in the Radcliffe library at Oxford.

No. 7. *The triangular base of a candelabrum, on the sides of which three Genii with wings, hold each a part of the armour of Mars, viz. his helmet, his shield, and his sword.* This is usual: in a gem of the Florentine Cabinet, (t. ii. pl. 77, n. 4), we have the Genius of Jupiter, with a long sceptre and an eagle, &c.

No. 7. *A vase, with Bacchanalian figures.* The famous vase of S. Dennis, with the Bacchanalian mysteries, will occur to mind.

No. 8. *A Venus, naked to the waist, and covered with drapery from thence downwards.* It should be styled, *Venus issuing from the Bath*, for so Lessing, who has especially studied the subject of Venuses from the *Giustiniani Gallery*, i. 44, 43, 40, and other sources, has determined these Venuses, half-draped, to be. Count Caylus, (*Rec.* iii. 328) thinks, a similar Venus at Versailles (*engr. Thomassin, Fig. Vers.* t. 3, and *Versailles immortalisée* i. p. 400), to be merely a pretty woman coming out of the bath. Another similar Venus, *but holding a child in her lap*, is given in the *Mus. Florent.* t. 32; but Lessing doubts its antiquity: if ancient, it is justly called a *Venus Genitrix*, either so represented in honour of *accouchemens* of the empresses, or in play with Love, or Cupid, as we inelegantly call him, with all its train of coarse associations and terminations, Cupido, Libido, &c. The waist of this Venus is too long; the outline, in parts, stiff. After all, there is still a doubt about the propriety of the appellation of these half-draped Venuses; *Sea-Venuses*, in *La Chausse* and *Maffei*, being half-draped.

No. 9. *A vase, with double handles, springing from swans.* The beauty of the handles of vases, is worth the notice of modern artists. They are often supremely beautiful, and the Hamilton Collection is composed of exquisite specimens. The necks of swans and geese were favourite subjects, as the *Cheniscus*\* shows; by the way, copied into Norman ships (*Bayeux Tapestry*). The finest handles of a vase known, are those

on a gem in Stosch. They are formed by two Ledas, embraced by two swans.

No. 10. *A fountain, &c.* These were very fine and artificial. See *Montfaucon, Caylus, &c.*

No. 11. *A colossal head of Hercules.* The prominent cheek-bone is conspicuous. The heads and necks of Hercules are fashioned to assimilate a bull, the strongest animal in Europe. The young Hercules is a very different portrait, (see *Pierr. grav. Pal. Roy.* i. pl. lxxx.) but in the same collection, (i. pl. 82), is another Hercules, which has so much of the bull's head, as to be quite a caricature, has a very high double forehead, and would pass for a Silenus, or a Pan. The young Hercules has not the ears flattened, as upon the most famous heads of Hercules, because he was then unacquainted with the combats of the Cestus. Hercules is one of what the French call *Têtes données*, that is, all the faces portraits, one after another, and therefore the ages should be distinguished; for there is no resemblance otherwise between them. Heads occur of all ages, but they are known by the thickness of the neck, and the curls over the forehead, like those between the horns of a bull. A juvenile Hercules occurs in the *Bronzi, Ércol. tav.* 49, 50, taken for a Marcellus, and a virile Hercules, taken for a Ptolemy Philadelphus, *Ibid. tav.* 661, 62. Hercules deified has no nerves nor muscles. The torso of the Belvidere Hercules, is the hero a God; the Parnesian statue, is Hercules Human.\*

No. 12. *Another colossal head of Hercules.* The thick bull's neck is here very conspicuous.

No. 13. *A fragment of a support of a Tripod bason, composed of the head and neck of a lion; on the forehead are the horns of a goat.* I do not know whether this is a Capricorn; but it is known, that the lions of the ancients have something ideal, which distinguishes them from real lions; and from a horoscope in Stosch, it is possible that this figure may refer to a constellation.

No. 14. *Capital of a votive Cippus,*

\* Representations of various figures of Hercules, occur upon the imperial coins. Those of Posthumus abound with them, and from Commodus to Galerius Maximian; they are more frequent than at other periods. It may be doubted, whether any thing complete has been published upon the various Herculeses.

\* The bird's neck at the sterns of ancient ships.



*Ac. No. 15. Support of a table, with a Victory hollowed out between the volutes.*

*No. 16. A colossal head of Minerva; a specimen of very early Greek work. This head is very fine. Artists should recollect, that Minerva's portrait is one of the Têtes données. The finest portrait, supposed to be a copy of the Pal- las of Phidias, is in the *Pierres de l'Empereur*, pl. xviii. As to statues of Pal- las, Mr. Dallaway (*Arts*, 246) notes, that she is distinguished by the straight plait of the inner vest in the centre.*

T. D. FOSBROOKE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**P**RESUMING that the publication of facts which evince the national growth of the United States, will be interesting to many of your readers, I in- close you the Report of Gideon Granger, post-master-general, which will display the increasing importance of the esta- blishment which he so ably conducts, and which is so intimately connected with the prosperity of a country, and the diffusion of information among its citizens.

R. DINMORE.

*Washington, June 1, 1810.*

*Report of G. GRANGER, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, 29th of April, 1810, exhibiting a view of the Post-Office Establishment from the commencement of the year 1789 to the 1st of October, 1809.*

Years.	No. of Post- Offices.	Amount of Postages Dollars. Cts.	Incidental Expenses. Dollars. Cts.	Extent in miles of Post-roads.
1789	75	37,934 92	1,861 19	—
1790	75	46,294 43	3,091 79	—
1791	89	67,443 86	5,281 48	—
1792	195	104,746 67	5,659 73	5,642
1793	209	128,947 19	9,812 48	11,984
1794	450	160,629 97	12,261 96	13,207
1795	453	195,066 88	14,353 21	13,207
1796	468	213,998 50	13,622 68	16,180
1797	554	232,977 45	16,035 00	16,180
1798	639	264,846 17	14,605 22	16,180
1799	677	280,804 31	16,106 76	20,817
1800	903	320,442 40	23,362 81	22,309
1801	1,025	327,044 58	21,657 78	25,315
1802	1,114	351,822 66	24,084 08	25,315
1803	1,258	389,449 64	24,231 29	29,556
1804	1,405	421,373 23	26,179 88	31,076
1805	1,558	446,105 79	23,416 11	33,431
1806	1,710	478,762 71	32,692 64	33,755
1807	1,848	460,564 18	28,676 18	34,035
1808	1,944	375,837 46	18,665 35	34,035
1809 } to Oct. 1 }	2,012	5,305,093 00	2,866,764, 97	

*Remarks.*—The blanks are, in consequence of the imperfect state of the books arising from the infancy of the establishment.

The nett revenue of the post-office establishment from its commencement, *D.8765,521 84cts.*

A reduction of revenue took place, in consequence of the depression and suspension of commerce, and the expenses of this office for the year 1808; and the three first quarters of 1809, exceeded the amount of postage due to the United States; the sum of *D.86,706 33cts.* which was defrayed out of the funds arising from previous years.

The increased expenditure beyond the mileage, has arisen from the increased number and speed of the mails.

More than 100 Postoffices have been established since October, 1809, and by a late law of congress, the extent of post roads is increased more than 4000 miles; I doubt not, but by the 1st of next January, the number of post-offices in the United States, will amount to near 2,500.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ON the APPLICATION of the PRINCIPLES of MUSICAL PROPORTION in the TREATMENT of IMPEDIMENTS of SPEECH.

**D**URING the ten years in which I have been professionally engaged in inculcating what appear to me to be the correct principles of English Elocution, and in exploding what I regard as the mischievous errors of established theories relative to that art, I have been so constantly solicitous for the diffusion of my science, and so little jealous of the advantages or reputation that other professors or other writers, might derive from my discoveries, that I have omitted no opportunities, which professional engagements would permit, of putting the public in possession of the results of my enquiries and experiments. Time, indeed, has not hitherto been found for any systematic or methodical work, even upon any single branch of this extensive subject; and, in my recent "Letter to Mr. Cline," circumstances have been explained, which throw additional obstructions in the way of such an undertaking: but my brief and occasional communications to your respectable miscellany, and some other periodical publications, have been, I trust, sufficiently explicit on some of the most difficult parts of my system, to shew that I was superior to the little selfishness of mysterious quackery; and when I propounded, as I did for several years successively, in my public lectures, (first in all the principal towns of the North, and afterwards, through two successive seasons, at my institution in London,) the whole scheme and theory of my system, not only to subscribers but to casual auditors, it was of course both in my calculation and in my wish, that my principles should be adopted, and acted upon by others.

When, therefore, in the year 1806, after the promulgation of my lectures in London, Mr. Odell published his "Essay on the Elements, Accents, and Prosody of the English Language," (although I could not but think that I discovered in that book, not only the acknowledged assistance derived from the invaluable work of Joshua Steele, but many traits of striking coincidence between the systems of the essayist and of the lecturer, which the mere perusal of that book could not account for,) I did not pertinaciously inquire, whether this coincidence were more likely to have arisen from accidental sympathy of judgment, or unacknowledged imitation; though I believe it will

be admitted that the hue and cry of plagiarism has frequently been raised upon much slighter grounds of suspicion or provocation. The work, upon the whole, (though I have controverted several passages in the margin of my copy) was ably executed; and I was not so pertinacious as to be angry that another had executed a useful task, which it was probable I should myself never have the opportunity of performing. I could not, indeed, but accuse the writer, in my heart, of some little want of ingenuous liberality when I read the following paragraph, with which he concludes his work:

"I may be permitted, in my turn, to express my surprise, that to this day," (and he adds in a note, '25th November, 1802,') "the true nature of accent, explained nearly thirty years ago by Mr. Steele, appears to have been misunderstood or overlooked by all our writers, Mr. Walker himself only excepted."

With respect to Mr. Walker, perhaps, the expression ought not to have been *only*, but *not excepted*: for surely in the full extent and precise limitation of signification, in which Mr. Odell as well as myself uses the term accent, Mr. Walker cannot be said accurately to have understood the true nature of that property of speech; on the contrary, he is perpetually using the term in that vague and inapplicable way, which has been the source of so large a portion of the confusion in the modern systems of elocution. That Mr. W. did not understand the system of Mr. Steele, he has himself acknowledged in the following note, p. 138, Key to the Clas. Pron. of Gr. and Lat. Prop. Names:

"The attempt of this gentleman is not so much to illustrate the accent and quantity of the Greek language, as to prove the possibility of forming a notation of speaking sounds for our own; and of reducing them to a musical scale, and accompanying them with instruments. The attempt is undoubtedly laudable; but no farther useful than to show the impossibility of it, by the very method he has taken to explain it. For it is wrapped up in such an impenetrable cloud of music, as to be unintelligible to any but musicians: and the distinctions of sound are so nice and numerous, as to discourage the most persevering student from labouring to understand him."

I should be sorry to be suspected of injustice to the memory of Mr. W. whose merits in certain departments of elocution, and whose diligence, general accuracy

curacy and nice precision, in all that relates to what, in the nomenclature of essential contra-distinctions, I should call *enunciation*, cannot be too highly applauded, and to whom I owe a personal obligation from his having, at the very outset of my institution, recommended pupils to me, who had applied to him for instruction. But, in justice to Mr. Steele, I must be permitted to say, that without being a musician, I found the "*Prosodia Rationalis*," (though requiring, indeed, reiterated reading and profound investigation) ultimately much more intelligible (because more correct in its principles, and more accurate in its discriminations) than the "*Elements of Elocution*."

But why did Mr. Odell, who published his "Essay" in 1806, after my lectures had acquired some notoriety even in London, introduce the saving clause of the "25th November, 1802," and nothing more? Would not that ingenuous liberality which should ever distinguish the man of science (and such Mr. O. most unquestionably is) from the designing empiric, have suggested the propriety of announcing, without reserve, the demonstrated existence of a parallel discovery, rather than have satisfied itself with the silent evasion of a charge of imitation or plagiarism?

But even for the latter purpose, if I had been disposed to captious controversy, the cautious date of 1802, could not have been sufficient; for my lectures began in the principal towns of Yorkshire, in November 1801, in which my theory of *accents* and *emphases*, and indeed the general outline of my whole system, were promulgated. In March 1802, my system was not suggested but confirmed, by my becoming acquainted with Mr. Steele's book; and ever since that time, I have been labouring incessantly to bring it into notice.

I should not, however, have troubled you, Sir, or the world, with these circumstances, if my attention had not been called to the subject by a more recent occurrence, in which the interests of science are more deeply concerned than my personal feelings or reputation: for the Essay of Mr. Odell being, upon the whole, a valuable and useful work, I rejoiced in its publication; and I am not at all apprehensive that it should not be ultimately known what share I have had in restoring the neglected science of Joshua Steele, the further development of the principles of English accent, rhyth-

mus, and prosody, and the super-addition of those physiological discoveries, by means of which, the admirable theory and practical illustrations of the "*Prosodia Rationalis*" may be rendered subservient to the great purposes of benevolence, in removing the most afflicting impediments of speech. If the author, or rather compiler, of "*A practical Grammar of English Pronunciation*," had executed his task with equal ability, it is more than probable that I should have suffered the flagrant and unacknowledged liberties he has taken with my discoveries, to pass by alike unnoticed. It is true that, after having read through many successive pages of the most barefaced plagiarism, from my scattered essays, sketches, and outlines, and from my public lectures, it could not have been possible that the following sentence should not have excited some emotions of contempt and pity, for the head and the heart of the writer. "It has been conceived," says Mr. Smart, "that a knowledge of these laws," (the metrical laws of *musical*, or, as Mr. S. calls them, of *measured* proportion in the delivery of speech), "an enforcing the necessity of an even and well ordered movement in discourse, might be attended with the best effects"—(in the treatment of impediments.) "This plan," proceeds this very ingenuous author, "having been found to answer, there will be given, in the chapter on quantity, some few instructions on this head, particularly directed to persons who labour under *the* impediment."

I shall not stoop at present to the critical enquiry, what specific impediment is to be considered as understood and referred to by the specific article *the*, in this instructive paragraph. But by whom does Mr. S. mean to insinuate, that the idea in question has been conceived and brought to the test of successful experiment? Was it by the compiler of the *Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation*? If not, why was not the author of the discovery fairly and candidly quoted? If Mr. S. can point out a single authority or suggestion on the subject, prior to the delivery of my lectures, and mention an individual who is known to have tried the experiment, prior to myself, he will confer an obligation upon me, which I shall thankfully acknowledge; because it will open to me fresh sources of information, upon a topic relative to which I find that there is yet much to learn. The only writers

I know



I know of, prior to the recent publication by Mr. Odell, that seem to have had any idea of the genuine principles of musical proportion, as applicable to the rhythmus of spoken language, are Mr. Steele in his *Prosodia*, and my enlightened friend and correspondent, Mr. Richard Roe in his *Elements of English Metre*: the latter of whom I hope will yet be prevailed upon to oblige the world with an improved and more ample development of his system. But neither of these, as far as I can remember, had any idea of applying their principles for the remedy of impediments of speech, and, indeed, as neither of them seem to have had any conception of the physiological facts and principles out of which the laws of musical proportion have, perhaps, arisen, (and with the necessities of which those laws must, in their application, so exactly coincide, if they are to produce any operation in cases of serious impediment,) if they had conceived any such idea, it must of necessity, have been exceedingly dim and imperfect. But I repeat it: whatever contempt I might have felt for the individual who could condescend to the disingenuousness of such a passage, as well as to the multiplied plagiaries with which the book abounds, if Mr. S. had really so illustrated what he has made free with that his publication had been likely to be assistant in the prevention or the removal of impediments, I should readily have pardoned the action, though I despised the actor; and have exulted in the prospect that my principles, however surreptitiously purloined, were in the way of obtaining a wider diffusion among mankind than I have leisure or opportunity to give them. So far, indeed, did the tendency to this sort of feeling operate upon me, that the report of the plagiarism was reiterated from several quarters, before I had even the curiosity to enquire into the extent to which it had been carried; nor did I, at last, give myself the trouble of perusing the work, till the intelligence that an erroneous and mischievous application was made of my stolen goods, roused me to a sense of the duty I owed to society, and called upon me to examine whether what began to be talked of as a transcript of my system, was, in reality, such as ought to be laid, by popular rumour, at my door. I have examined accordingly; and that I may keep myself as much aloof as possible from the uncandid meanness of Mr. S. I will do him the justice to admit, that there are parts in his compilation that

are well arranged, tolerably digested, and intelligibly explained. But to no part of this praise can I admit that his system of rhythmus and musical proportions, (if proportions they can be called), or his practical applications of what he has purloined to the treatment of impediments, are in any degree entitled. At least, I must be permitted to declare, that his mode of practical application is not my mode; and that if, by such an admeasurement of speech as he dictates, he can cure even the solitary disease of stammering (for this is the only species of impediment which he seems to regard as capable of any remedy) I give him joy of the discovery; for my own part, if I comprehend at all his system of admeasurement and notation, I should sooner have suspected it of having been invented for the purpose of teaching the fluent to stammer, than of enabling the stammerer to be fluent and emphatic. I say nothing at present of the gross, but popular error, of measuring the cadences from light to heavy,

Resound | ye woods | resound | mymourn | -  
ful lay |

instead of from heavy to light:

Re|sound ye | woods re-|sound my | mourn-  
ful | lay—

a principle, which, if admitted, would throw our rhythmus into all the confusion it has been taxed with; and justify the else most untenable hypothesis of our mere finger-counting critics, that there is no such thing as admeasurable quantity in the prosody of the English language. Neither shall I pause for any considerable time, at present, upon the strange assertion, that it is a mere matter of election, on the part of the *hearer*, whether the measure shall be considered as proceeding from light to *heavy* (or as Mr. S., by another misnomer, which betrays his imperfect acquaintance with the subject, denominates the metrometric qualities, *weak* and *strong*) or from heavy to light; only, I shall just observe, that this is so far from a mere fanciful election of the ear, that it is a matter of practical election on the part of the reader or reciter; that the superior effect produced by the latter mode of admeasurement, is one of the most positive discriminations of a good style of utterance; that as far as relates to the effect upon the hearer, it were better that the speaker had no idea of systematic admeasurement whatever, than that his imagination should be impressed with the opposite mode; and finally,

finally, that an acute and accurate comprehension of the practical difference of these two modes of admeasurement, is one of the most indispensable requisites in the treatment of every species of impediment, and in the attainment of the higher accomplishments of an harmonious elocution. But what shall we say to the "octasyllabic feet" of this profound prosodist?—and one of his octasyllabic feet (if my fingers can enable me to count so far) has actually nine syllables! See p. 360.

"In<sup>1</sup>timacy<sup>2</sup> with the su<sup>3</sup>perinten<sup>4</sup>dan<sup>5</sup>t.<sup>6</sup>"

What is the stammerer; what is any speaker, who has the superfluous ambition of being intelligible; what is the *time-beater* to do with such feet as these? How shall we measure, by what denominator shall we appreciate, the proportions of their integral parts? How shall we bring them into comparison; by what procrustean artifice, distort or contract them into equal quantity, (while toe or finger beats the time, according to the direction of Mr. S.) with his dissyllabic, and monosyllabic, feet? Let us, for the sake of illustration, bring two of Mr. S.'s own feet of these latter descriptions, into immediate association with this nine-syllabled octasyllabic. The *palé* [moon'] is in *in'* [timacy with the superintendant]. Perhaps I might have found a more proper person than the superintendant, to bring into such intimacy: but let us take it as it is. What shall be the denominator of the quantity of the syllable *moon*—minim, scinibreve, or breve? and what of the nine integers of its octasyllabic companion—crotchets, quavers, or semi quavers? or shall quaver, semiquaver, demi-semiquaver, and double-demi-semiquaver, be mingled together in decimal variety, to torture them into proportioned quantity?

The author, however, admits, that there may be "some readers," though of their presumption, it is evident, he cannot by any means approve, who "would probably" venture to divide some of his heptasyllabic and octasyllabic feet into two; as, for example, "opportu[nity of retaliation]," into "opportu[nity of retal[iation]," and the above beautiful nine-syllabled octasyllabic into "*in*'[timacy with the su<sup>3</sup>perinten<sup>4</sup>dant]."  
It must be confessed, that this would not be any very great improvement; at least in the former instance: and I cannot but

suspect that the two little syllables *i-a*, if thus divided, under the strict regulation of the time-beater, must be disposed to stare a little, at finding themselves thus miraculously extended to an equal dimension with their five heretofore not less athletic brethren.

My objections to several other parts of the prosodial scheme of Mr. S. are not a whit less serious; and to his notions concerning the blank verse of Milton, and his proposed method of reading the divine verses of that immortal author, in particular: backed though he is, to a certain degree, by the high authority of Mr. Walker.

In short, notwithstanding the reports that have gone abroad, and the claim I lay to the subject matter, and modes of reasoning and illustration in several of the earlier pages of his volume, I must entirely exonerate Mr. S. from any suspicion of having purloined from me any part of his concluding chapter, "*ON QUANTITY, OR PROSODIACAL ADMEASUREMENT*;" or of his "*Method of Curing Stammering*." His principles, in these respects, are not my principles; and either he, or I, know very little of the matter. Should he, at any time hereafter, make himself really acquainted, in all their comprehensive application, with those genuine principles of physiological and musical science, upon which the management of impediments depends, (and the means of information upon this subject, are now in part before the public:—I shall probably seize an early opportunity of submitting them more explicitly to the world): he will then know better than to publish to the world such discouraging nonsense as the following: that "If the tongue be materially disproportioned, if the palate have an aperture," &c. "instruction can then do little;" (p. 40). or that those cases of impediment are not likely to be cured, "where the spasmodic affection is very violent, and takes place in an equal degree, whether the person converses with friends or strangers; when he reads aloud to himself, as well as when he reads to others; when he is not influenced by eagerness or emotion, as well as when he is," (p. 241-2). I deny most positively, I am authorised by experience to deny, (wherever there is intellect, application, and perseverance) all distinction of curable and incurable cases. Different cases require undoubtedly different degrees of time and of exertion, different portions

portions of labour and of perseverance, both in the tutor and the pupil; but these preliminaries admitted, all impediments are curable. I have happily demonstrated, beyond my own most sanguine anticipations, that, by the diligent application of my principles, even those persons who have fissures and deficiencies of the palate, may nevertheless be taught to speak with a perfect enunciation, and an agreeable tone of voice, without the troublesome and dangerous application of artificial organs.

J. THELWALL.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM a freeman of the city of London, but through unavoidable misfortunes, have been compelled with my wife and family to seek refuge in St. Luke's Workhouse, where my wife lately lay-in. During that time, the parish-officers took away our only girl, little more than eleven years of age, and against our consent bound her apprentice to a cotton manufactory, upwards of two hundred miles from London. A respectable friend made application to the overseers, and offered to take her, but they would not let him have her, nor would they let me out of the gate from the time they took her out and bound her, till after she had been sent into the country. My wife, at the time, had not lain-in more than a week; and thus to lose her daughter, nearly deprived her of her reason.

I wish some of your correspondents, learned in the laws, would condescend to inform a poor man, whether it is legal for a child of her tender age, to be thus bound and sent away without the consent of her parents; if such binding can stand good; and if not, whether, and by what means, I can compel them, to return her to her distressed and unhappy parents.

July 20, 1810. J. W. GASCOIGNE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING read in your Monthly Magazine of June last, Number 199, a letter signed Verax, recommending the use of the plant *Stramonium* in cases of spasmodic asthma, and being myself occasionally much afflicted with that disorder, it would be of much benefit to me, amongst others of his fellow-sufferers, if Verax would inform us, through the medium of your publication, whether the

stem and root of the plant should be dried, or whether any preparation is necessary, before it is smoked.

Chester,

B. C.

July 30, 1810.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT appears to me that many writers make use of the particle *as* improperly, as in the following sentence: "A woman must know, that her person cannot be *as* pleasing to her husband as it was to her lover; and if she be offended with him for being a human creature, she may as well whine about the loss of his heart as about any other foolish thing." —M. Wollstonecroft. Every reader, I think, will say that *so* should take the place of *as*, before the word pleasing, in the quoted sentence. I remember no rule in any English grammar for this preference of *so* to *as*; but I think the following would be correct: *So*, should not be used within any comparatives, but the comparative of *inferiority*. Examples: That rule is not *so* good as this: this rule is *as* good as that: Comp. equality. It is thrice *as* far from London to C. as from C. to R., &c. Comp. superiority. M.

August, 1810.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I WISH to inquire of some of your philosophical readers, the authority for a mode of expression very frequently made use of by the writers in the Edinburgh Review, and by some other Scotch authors, which differs from the custom of English writers. I allude to the use of the word *that*, after a comparative adjective, in cases where, in this country, we usually employ *because*. Thus the writers above-mentioned would say—"This is the more extraordinary, *that*, &c.—We have dwelt the more on this point, *that*, &c." The same mode of expression is frequently used by professor D. Stewart, in his "Philosophy of the Human Mind." I have some faint recollection of having seen this expression enumerated in a list of Scotticisms; yet one would hardly think such a writer as professor Stewart, would be guilty of a Scotticism so obviously such, as to have been mentioned long ago, as one of the more glaring instances of impropriety in language.

H. Y. Z.

To



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**LTHOUGH it is difficult for us to view our own situation at a proper focal distance, yet it is too obvious that we are actually entangled at this time in the destructive vortex of an assignat system!

The recent failure of various London and country bankers, seems however to have opened the eyes of the nation, in regard to the delusive character of some of those factitious establishments; and for some years to come, it may be presumed, that most prudent men will be induced to become their own bankers.

The trade of speculative banking must, as to all creditable and profitable pursuit, be for awhile suspended; and this class of traders, many of whom have for years fattened on public credulity, and lorded it over honest and respectable industry, will probably for a time, at least, be added to the useful members of society, and be obliged, as working bees, rather than as drones, to raise their subsistence.

One might fill a volume of anecdotes, relative to the impertinencies and extravagancies of these dealers in paper. Industry has often been disconcerted by their combinations, in which proscription has been founded on a system of espionage, and secret lists of persons have been made out and circulated, whom some of the banking body, from wantonness or malice, have denounced! To quarrel with a banker—to contest a point with him—not to submit abjectly to his fiat—has often proved the ruin of an industrious and respectable trader. This is eminently the case in a provincial district; while in London such a victim finds himself on a sudden under the interdiction of a secret tribunal; among persons in credit he has, from some unknown cause, become excommunicated; his exertions prove vain; his struggles only make his destruction the more rapid; and a mandate of the free knights was not more terrible, than proves that of a central committee of bankers against an honest tradesman, who may have offended one of their body!

The commercial part of this nation, will learn with horror, that a self-elected secret committee, composed of certain London bankers, (some of them probably without any tangible property,) has presumed, for a considerable time past, to form lists of industrious merchants and tradesmen, whom on light and impertinent grounds, they have chosen to stigmatize, and to circulate the

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same among the initiated of their own body, under the title of "the New Directory!"

With regard to the *immaculate* practices of these *guardians* of credit, it is proper the country should know, that in some of the late failures of London bankers, it turned out, on looking into their affairs, that they had been employed by country correspondents to make investments in the funds, that they had affected to do this, and had actually paid periodical sums as proceeds of interest; whereas it appeared that the investments had never been made, and that the parties were defrauded of the principal; and many of them reduced from supposed affluence to beggary. And as a systematic money-raising practice, it seems that many London bankers are in the habit of paying a commission to country bankers to draw bills upon them for enormous amounts; that these bills are remitted by the country bankers, who drew them to the London banker, who having accepted them, gives them to a bill-broker, set up and supported by the same London banker, and it then becomes the daily business of such broker to convert such bills into Bank notes, for the use of his principal. Hence the enormous quantity of banker's paper, which is always in the money market, and which, among credulous capitalists, and even in the Bank of England, is preferred on the mere publicity of name, to the small, but *bonafide*, acceptance of the honest shopkeeper or trader, whose bill is nevertheless represented in his warehouse perhaps by a thousand times its value.

Were volumes to be written on these subjects, the result would simply be—that mischief and ruin must follow in every country any attempt to substitute an arbitrary paper currency for that of the precious metals. These latter are universal and natural mediums; they can be obtained only in limited quantities at great expence of labour; and they find their value in every transfer; whereas, a paper currency, created at will, by the fallible discretion of man, is circulated capriciously, and is generally to be obtained by favour, intrigue, or artifice. Speculation and monopoly are thus fostered, while modest industry is put out of countenance, and finds its exertions baffled and over-reached by impudence and cunning!

SUCH A STATE IS OBVIOUSLY PREGNANT WITH EVILS; IT IS ALTOGETHER UNNATURAL, AND IT CANNOT LAST!

One means, however, of alleviating its ultimate evils, will be to diminish a false confidence in artificial establishments, which cannot fail to become its first victims, and which, possessing no parliamentary security, must, in the possible event of their downfall, involve in their fate the greater part of the industrious population of the empire. The notes of the Bank of England possess at least the countenance, if not the pledge, (query?) of parliament; but the adventurers in many private banking-establishments, have often no claim to confidence beyond an imposing appearance, and the fears, hopes, and credulity, of those who deal with them.

In a former paper, I pointed out a palliative for the evils with which the banking and paper-money system threatens the nation. I proposed that the whole should be the object of legislative regulation, and that the bankers should be obliged to give security for average balances, and for their issues of notes and acceptances. Such a system would reinvigorate commercial credit, and place the banking trade on a respectable and solid foundation. It might mortify the arrogance of the self-constituted committee, or pique the pride of coxcombs in the banking trade, but it would check adventurers, and be hailed by respectable and truly wealthy bankers, as a salutary measure and an honourable distinction. Let London bankers give securities, at the time they take out their licences, for not less than 50,000*l.* and provincial bankers, who issue notes, for not less than 20,000*l.* and those who do not issue notes, for not less than 10,000*l.*

The confidence of the country, in these establishments, would then be restored and well-founded, and the paper system might perhaps go on some years longer, without producing general bankruptcy.

August 6, 1810. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE animadversions of "*Common Sense*," on the calamities of the commercial world, are too partial to escape reprehension; and their tendency too dangerous to be indulged with impunity. Universal condemnation of a whole body, for the crimes of individual members, will ever be repelled with indignation; and accusations of insolvency, directed against any respectable class of tradesmen, deserve the contempt of those they are intended to injure.

A large portion of your correspondent's

error has arisen from his ignorance of the banking business. It is not only "the professed object of a banker to become the depositary of other persons' spare cash," but also to lend money on bills of exchange, or on the credit of his customers; and if the latter become insolvent, or the former are not paid, he incurs bad debts, and suffers loss of property. This proposition is so plain, that it is wonderful "*Common Sense*" could not discern it. West-India merchants, for instance, obtain large advances from a banker, under the conviction of being enabled punctually to repay them: West-India produce however will not sell, foreign ports being shut against the English flag. The merchant declares his insolvency, the banker is ruined, and the evil spreads as widely as your correspondent describes. But on whom should the judgment fall? On the merchant who holds property which he cannot sell, or the banker whose confidence has caused his own downfall? Or rather should we not place it to the account of a war which is destroying the vitals of the country, and of a system of government which wastes and dissipates all that escapes the voraciousness of necessity.

I do not know what description of traders your correspondent has associated with. "Men who receive other peoples' money," but "who seldom or never lend money for any useful or benevolent purpose." Men who "do not live in the same relation to society as traders in merchandize." Men not "liable to bad debts," but whose occupation is in "tricks, manoeuvres, and illiberal practices!!"

Quis talia fando temperet lacrymis?

I have one other remark to notice: your correspondent seriously asks, If it is not to be feared that not one banker in ten would now prove solvent; that not one in four would pay ten shillings in the pound! Reader, there are seventy-nine London, and seven hundred and twenty-one country banks. Shall we conclude, because twelve banks stopt payment last month, that seven hundred and twenty of the remainder are liable to be gazetted?

The banking system has been too long under legislative, or in another word, ministerial regulation. It has been converted into a vast engine to stimulate, until it shall destroy the energies of the country. Under this regulation, gold has been wasted in foreign subsidies, the national debt has accumulated, exchange with foreign countries has become uni-

formly



formly against us, and the circulating medium debased, until it has fallen to an alarming discount. The true remedy would be to diminish the issue of Bank of England notes, and oblige the Bank gradually to resume payments in gold. But this ill accords with the necessity of the moment, and the evil is continually aggravated by fresh issues of paper. Were the Bank of England to withhold discounting, what would become of their dependents? If they continue to inundate the land with paper, what will become of the country!

The scarcity of silver coins for change is very great, both in town and country. Government are far from affording sufficient relief by a new coinage, and they hang those unfortunate wretches who attempt to supply the deficiency.

August 7, 1810. PLAIN DEALING.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER I.—*To a Friend.*

I AM seated to give you a brief account of Buxton, and its environs, where I passed a month, in a more pleasurable manner than many of the preceding ones, and found my health and spirits considerably benefited by the use of the waters, the change of air and scene, and a less frequent recurrence to circumstances, that yet too often, for my peace of mind, steal o'er my memory, and proclaim that "such things were, and were most dear;" while they confirm the feeling "of joys departed never to return—how painful the remembrance!" But "away with melancholy," and a subject I must not permit my pen to dwell upon, lest I should egotize too far, and in the recollection of my private sorrows, forget poor Buxton, the Peak, and all the celebrated wonders of Derbyshire.

To an admirer of mixed societies, such a place as Buxton cannot fail of being agreeable, and I own myself by no means an enemy to an occasional visit to places of a similar kind; though, in justice to that of which I am about to treat, it is one of the most agreeable of our watering-places (that is to say, to a person not desirous of figuring as a first-rate dasher in the circles of extravagance and frivolity), being much less expensive than others, having the advantage of a nearer vicinity to the capital, and possessing many more comforts and conveniences than a number of the fashionable bathing and marine resorts.

As there are several large hotels, with

other boarding and lodging-houses in the town; visitors of every class may be accommodated with good apartments, and plentifully served tables, according to their ranks and inclinations; in each of these hotels, or inns, a commodious room being appropriated for the general use of all who assemble at the public table, or who do not chuse to engage private lodgings, and have their victuals served in their own rooms. Many there are who even have a parlour, or sitting-room, who prefer joining the company at dinner and supper, where many agreeable acquaintances have been formed, and intimacies contracted, which have ultimately produced connections of the closest nature. At these tables the utmost decorum prevails. The viands are excellent and well-served; the charges fixed at a certain rate, and very moderate; and every person at liberty to chuse their own liquor, and make use of what quantity may be agreeable, without being subject to the insolence of waiters, or the remarks of any of the other guests.

As there is no common market at Buxton, families never carry an establishment of domestics beyond what are required for attendance on themselves, or horses. If they did, provisions could not be procured for them; every article of living being supplied to their particular customers by the different venders, and generally brought from a considerable distance, as the adjacent country affords little for the support of any animals, bipeds or quadrupeds. Fruit and vegetables are, however, to be had in abundance, and in general good of their kinds; though very high-priced.

The principal part of Buxton is situated near the warm springs in a valley encircled by high bleak hills, and is built of a beautiful stone resembling in colour that at Bath, receiving as good a polish, and being also of a soft nature, till exposed some time in the open air, is easily cut into any form for ornament or use. The Crescent is a noble edifice, but placed too low to be seen to good advantage. It was erected, as likewise the baths, the stables, and other buildings, by the proprietor of much of the surrounding country, the present duke of Devonshire, who is reported to have laid out upwards of an hundred and fifty thousand pounds in buildings and other improvements at Buxton, from which he draws but a very low interest for his money.

In the front of the Crescent, which is really a spacious and truly elegant piece of architecture, there is a free piazza that



that affords convenience during rainy weather or intense heat, the invalids being able to walk there, secure from wet or heat; while they reap the additional benefit of the well and baths, which are both adjoining to the Crescent, and the Old-hall, a large boarding-house, formerly the only one of repute at Buxton, but now not more frequented than many others in the Crescent, and its vicinity. The Royal Hotel forms one corner of the building, and contains, besides a number of good apartments, a spacious ball-room, fitted up and finished in a style of peculiar taste, neatness, and elegance, and universally admired by all who enter it, either for dancing, or during the performance of divine service, on Sunday mornings; the parish-church being small, and at too great a distance to be conveniently attended by the greatest number of the invalids. The other corner house is called the St. Ann's Hotel, from its proximity to the well, thus named in honour of its patron saint. It is also a commodious and spacious building, and usually resorted to by strangers of respectability and distinction. The intermediate houses are for lodgings and shops; a library, and news-room, to which both ladies and gentlemen subscribe, and where there is a plentiful supply of diurnal and provincial prints. The well, covered over by a neat stone edifice, is in front of the Crescent, and the water is served by several women appointed for that purpose, who are paid a trifle by those who drink at the fountain, previous to quitting Buxton.

The stables are built in the form of a circus, and are at a little distance from the Crescent, on the opposite bank of a small rivulet. They are likewise commodious and extensive; collonaded round the inside, for the convenience of the grooms in wet weather, and in the centre there is a spacious ride. The pillars which support these arches, are about ten feet in height, and formed each of one solid stone. The coach-houses are on an extensive scale, a little detached from the stables, and are said to contain about three-score carriages. The whole building indeed is admirably planned and executed, and the public are greatly indebted to the taste of the architect, as to the munificence of the noble proprietor. There are several good inns and lodging-houses in the upper part of the town, with a number of inferior boarding-houses, generally crowded with persons in the less elegant walks of life, who resort thither for amusement and health, from the different populous manufactur-

ing towns in Lancashire, and the west riding of the county of York. There are several shops in the place stocked with articles of dress of all descriptions. A small commodious theatre is usually well filled by a genteel audience, three evenings in every week during the season, and the performances are oftentimes by no means indifferently presented. Three evenings in the week there are also balls at the rooms, and in the mornings and afternoons the public walks and rides are thronged with carriages, persons on horse-back, and parties of gay pedestrians, whose appearance altogether must produce a striking effect upon a stranger, who, after travelling several hours, (as he must necessarily do, come which way he will) over moors and sterile heights, suddenly advances within view of this sequestered spot, rendered gay and lively in its appearance by its stately buildings, and its showy, dashing, temporary, inhabitants.

Buxton was famous for its baths, even in the time of the Romans; and it continues to be much frequented, on the score of both health and amusement. The water is sulphureous and saline, but extremely palatable; and if drank in moderation, is efficacious in bilious, gravelly, and gouty complaints; as the baths are likewise in cases of rheumatic, and paralytic affections. Of the Derbyshire wonders, as they are usually termed, you tell me in your last letter you have heard so much, that your curiosity is quite afloat to have my description of them. I fear, however, you will meet only disappointment, if you have raised your expectations of these wonders so very high, or have cherished the idea, that from me you will receive romantic flowery descriptions of places, such as were you afterwards to visit, you would find fall far short of what you had been led to imagine. The talent of embellishing does not fall to my share; nor should I conceive myself justified in sending you accounts of scenes and objects widely differing from the reality, in order to adorn my narrative by high-sounding expressions, or romantic images. A plain unvarnished detail of occurrences and of scenes, is all you must expect from me; and as I cannot give a surer proof of my intentions, than by sending you a short account of my visit to Poole's Hole, a celebrated cavern in the vicinity of Buxton, I will conclude my letter by the few words I have to say on that subject, and reserve for a future epistle my excursion to the Peak and other places in the neighbourhood.

Poole's Hole is a natural excavation underneath an hill, about half a mile from Buxton, into which the curious visitor is conducted by some hideous-looking old women, with farthing candles stuck betwixt their fingers, and when the pale lights gleam on their haggard countenances and tattered garments, they really appear most disgusting figures, "so withered and so wild," that even the witches of Macbeth might be accounted beautiful upon comparison. This dark and dismal cavern is reported to have been the abode or hiding-place of a noted robber, of the name of Poole, who must have lived many centuries ago, and whose rocky bed, parlour, and kitchen, widely differing from the luxuries and conveniences of modern times, are pointed out to observation; as likewise an huge column of rock, called the Queen of Scot's Pillar, in honour of that unfortunate princess, who visited this cavern on the way to her confinement at Chatsworth, a seat of the duke of Devonshire, and distant from Buxton about sixteen miles.

Though the entrance to Poole's Hole is low and inconvenient, it is yet visited by all the gay and fine-dressed folks who resort to its neighbouring baths; but I have rarely seen any person who appeared to be much gratified by a view of its dismal recesses, or thought themselves repaid for the trouble of exploring its damp unwholesome cavities, by any thing they saw in them. The various colours of the spar, or congealed waters, that hang on the roof and sides, are seen to great advantage from the exclusion of external light, and the uncertain blinking of the pitiful luminaries within. In admiring these, one may however pay dear for the gratification of his curiosity, as they may chance to have a tumble and a severe bruise in consequence, from the slipperiness of the rocks, which are constantly moist by the wet droppings from the roof; and it behoves the admirer therefore to take good heed to his ways, ere he ventures to look around upon the beauties of the place, if, in fact, he can discover any in this chilling region, where I was benumbed with cold and damp, and with pleasure hailed a return to the scorching rays of the sun, in one of the warmest days in June. This cave is said to be about half a mile in length; but I am of opinion it is not so much. It is also said that it communicates with other caves, at many miles distant, but this too I imagine is an exaggeration; for the guides took me, and the person who accompanied me, as far

as they appeared to deem it prudent to explore. Having now conducted you out of this dismal place, I shall for the present take my leave of you, and remain, my dear friend, your's, with esteem and regard,  
THE WANDERER.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS on the PRESENT STATE of the COTTON COLONIES.

(Concluded from p. 5, of our last.)

UPON an average of three years previous to 1808 (the two succeeding years being omitted on account of the American decrees and the unusual shortness of crops) the plantation expences or those incurred before shipment came to 7d. per lb. The mercantile charges, including the duties (or those between the shipment and the sale,) amounted to 7½d. per lb. So that the whole expence upon every pound of cotton, which must be deducted from the gross proceeds of the sale, is 1s. 2½d.

But during the same period the average sale price has never exceeded 1s. 11d. per lb., which leaves after all deductions, only 8½d. as the receipt of the proprietor.

Now it will readily be granted that, in speculations in which there is scarcely any risk, 10 per cent. upon the capital, after payment of all expences, is the reward expected, and usually received. Mercantile people know this too well to require conviction from argument. Whenever the hazard is increased, the premium to the advantages is proportionably augmented. Mr. Lowe, in his excellent pamphlet, has well insisted on the point. It will not be denied that speculations in transatlantic property, are precarious in an eminent degree. The uncertainty of crops, risk of health from climate, of property from the enemy, and various other causes, all render it so. Ten per cent. then, as the lowest reward of speculation, may be assumed as the minimum of return due to the cotton-planter. This will be more easily conceded, as it is the general admission that this is the proper percentage of the sugar-planter, and it is well known that sugar crops are much less affected by contingencies of weather, &c. &c. than those of cotton.

Assuming then ten per cent. as the reward of the planter, the value of each acre to be 140l. sterling, and the quantity of cotton produced, to be 200lbs., the net receipt of the planter on each pound of cotton wool should be 1s. 5d. but the actual sum he receives is 8½d. a certain loss to him of 8½d. ; for if it be  
once



once granted, as it undoubtedly must, that 10 per cent. is the fair premium, all below it may be considered as taken out of the funds of the proprietor.

Such is the state of the British cotton-planter. That of his North American rival is much superior. Situate in the midst of the necessaries of life, he depends on himself or his neighbours for support. He purchases land at a cheaper rate, and imported his negroes at an inferior expence. Every thing diminishes the intrinsic cost of cotton properties in the United States, and the regulations of Great Britain increase

the value of the produce. The limits of this essay do not permit further details; but should circumstances allow, they may perhaps be laid before the public. At present, it may suffice to state that if the North American planter nets 6d. per lb., he can afford to cultivate cotton. Now the expences of cultivation, of navigation, &c. are very trifling. Hence he can always undersell the British planter.

Similar local adventitious advantages operate in favour of the Brazil planter, and his receipts from the greater fineness of his produce, are still higher.

TABLE of the PRICES of the best COTTON WOOL, per lb. Those of inferior quality sell from 2d. to 3d. per lb. less. (A.)

PRICE.				PRICE.				PRICE.			
Year	Low.	High.	Aver.	Year	Low.	High.	Aver.	Year	Low.	High.	Aver.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1781	2 2	4 4	2 7½	1791	1 5	2 6	1 9¾	1801	2 4	2 9	2 7½
—2	2 3½	3 10	2 10½	—2	1 11	2 4	2 1	—2	1 9½	2 5	2 0
—3	1 7	2 4	1 11¼	—3	1 6	2 0	1 9	—3	1 10½	2 1	2 0½
—4	1 8	2 0	1 9¾	—4	1 6	1 7½	1 6½	—4	1 10	2 2½	1 11½
—5	1 10	2 3	2 0¼	—5	1 11	2 2	2 0¼	—5	1 11	2 7	2 2½
—6	1 11	2 10	2 2¾	—6	1 9½	2 1¾	1 11½	—6	1 10	2 2	1 11½
—7	1 11	2 8	2 4	—7	1 8½	2 6	2 1¾	—7	1 9½	1 11	1 10½
—8	1 7	2 4	1 11	—8	2 5	2 10½	2 7	—8	1 10	4 9	3 2
—9	1 4	1 7	1 5	—9	2 1	4 3	3 1	—9	1 8	3 2	2 1½
1790	1 3½	1 6½	1 5½	1800	2 4	3 1	2 8½	—10	1 5	2 1½	

TABLE of the several DUTIES on every 100lb. of COTTON WOOL, since they were first imposed. (B.)

Period.	British.	N.A.in N.A.B.	Foreign.	Brazil.	Brazil, in Brazil Ships.
July, 1799. Sept. 1801.	s. d. 8 9	s. d. 6 6*	s. d. 12 6	s. d.	s. d.
May, 1802. July, 1803.	10 6	7 10	15 0		
July, 1803. April, 1805.	16 8	17 8	25 0		
April, 1805. July, 1808.	16 10	17 10	33 10		
July, 1808. To the present Time	16 10	20 5† or 21 1½	33 10† or 25 3½	16 10§	25 2

\* In British ships it pays the same as British produce. † 11. 5s. when direct, 21l. 1½d. indirect.

‡ 11. 5s. 3½d. in British bottom. § Turkish cotton pays the same.

TABLE



TABLE of COTTON imported annually into GREAT BRITAIN, from 1797 to 1810.  
(C.)

Year	British.	North America.	Brazil.	Foreign, generally*
1797	6,918,153 lbs.			
—8	7,909,832			
—9	7,529,882			
1800	10,611,349			
—1	11,261,014			
—2	†8,799,891			
—3	5,660,615			
—4	20,529,878			
—5	21,146,870	34,798,120 lbs.	8,198,720 lbs.	865,100 lbs.
—6	19,383,580	34,745,760	7,648,320	2,918,136
—7	22,653,270	47,732,440	2,926,880	3,889,740
—8	18,163,270	10,433,600	7,622,720	4,843,080
—9	19,095,980	41,477,520	23,467,200	14,396,110
—10				

The condition to which the cotton-planter is reduced, as well as the nature of his claims, having been already stated, the next object of attention is his former situation, which is best learnt from the preceding tables. The most superficial observer must be struck with the first of these, containing the prices of cotton-wool from the year 1781 to 1809.

Although the annual average fluctuated very considerably from the commencement of that period to the year 1788, it never was less than 1s. 11d. per lb. white, on a majority of years, it exceeded 2s. making a total average of 2s. 2½d. per lb.

During the next eight years, (from 1788 to 1796) the political derangements of Europe produced severe consequences to the colonists. In 1789, cotton-wool fell to an average of 1s. 5d. In the subsequent years it rose as high as 2s.

but was very unsteady. The average of the whole term, was a fraction more than 1s. 6d. per lb.

The horizon of the planter seems to have been illumined for the next five years (until 1801); for the minimum of the annual average was, during that time, 2s. 7d. and the maximum 3s. 1d., and the total average 2s. 7½d.

In the year of peace it fell to the average of 2s. From that year to 1807, it fluctuated between 1s. 10½d. and 2s. 2½d., averaging, upon the whole, 2s. per lb.

The prices during 1808 and 1809 were better, but cannot be admitted into a general statement, as they originated in causes so novel and unnatural, that a recurrence of them cannot be expected during another century.

The average of the current year is below 1s. 10d. and will probably be

\* This head comprises East Indian cotton, of which considerable quantities have been imported likewise in the years preceding 1805, and in 1810, but we have not any documents at hand, shewing the quantity in each year.

† The extraordinary diminution of these two years, arose from the cession of the colonies of Demerary, Issequibo, Berbice, and Surinam, to Holland; and from the war, which confined the importation to our own produce. On the re-capture of the above-named colonies, the quantity immediately increased.

still less, as the quantity imported of foreign cotton is rapidly encreasing. The natural consequence of which, is a diminution of price.

During the first term marked out, (from 1781 to 1788, inclusive) cotton wool, as has been already remarked, sold on an average at 2s. 2½d. At that time, no duties were levied. Every article required by the colonies was much cheaper. Navigation charges were equally small; and the peace which then existed, favoured the manufactories at home, which benefited the planter.

The actual expenditure was, of course, much inferior to what it now is, while the price was higher.

It may be assumed, as a broad and incontrovertible fact, that the price of every article is double what it was in 1781. The plantation charges may therefore be stated at one-half of what they are according to a preceding statement, that is at 5½d. per lb. of cotton wool; and supposing the mercantile charges to have been the same as they now are, they, after deduction of 2d. for the duties, are 5½d. per lb. Thus, the gross charges upon every pound of cotton wool, would then have been 9d. which leaves 1s. 5½d. of actual receipt to the planter of that time.

Lest this mode of estimating be not admissible, let another be adopted, and the results will be found nearly the same. Among mercantile people, fourpence per lb. was generally supposed sufficient to cover all the difference between war and peace charges. This, it must be remarked, was previous to the present war, since which the duty has been nearly doubled on British cotton. About one-penny per lb. may therefore be added to the estimate of the merchants, which increases it to 5d. per lb. When this is deducted from 1s. 2½d. the present expences, 9½d. will remain as the real expence of the former period; and the additional half-penny may be considered equivalent to the enhanced price of every necessary for the estates, though it is in fact below it.

The cotton-planter of these eight years received 1s. 5½d. which, from the diminished value of money, was equal to at least one-half more than it now is.

The second period, though less favoured in point of actual receipt, was equally so by the inferiority of every description of

expence, and by the non-imposition of duties, as the gross proceeds of sale averaged a fraction more than 1s. 8d. per lb. The clear receipt was therefore about nine-pence. Had the planter not been favoured, as he fortunately was, the fate which now seems to impend over him, would have been then accomplished, and with less destructive effects to the state. It has been his lot to have his hopes raised to the highest pitch, and then, by a refinement in cruelty, to have them dashed away with the rudest violence.

The expences were somewhat encrease during the third series (from 1796 to 1802) about the middle of which (in 1799) a duty of 8s. 9d. per 100lbs. or of a fraction more than 1d. per lb. was imposed on British cotton wool; while, strange to tell, 6s. 6d. per 100lbs. or about ¾d. per lb. was laid on American produce in American bottoms. The average price was 2s. 7½d. If the whole expence amounted to 1s. 2d. which it certainly did not, the planter netted 1s. 5½d. which was quite equal to his wants or his wishes.

The diminution of charges during the short-lived peace of Amiens, remedied, to a certain extent, the smallness of the price, which was only 2s. per lb. They were about 10d. per lb. which left 1s. 2d. for the proprietor.

From the renewal of hostilities to 1808, while 2s. per lb. has been the average price of cotton wool, every thing has happened to diminish the planter's funds. For, immediately on the breaking out of the war, a duty of 10s. 6d. per 100lbs. or 1¼d. per lb. was laid on British, and 7s. 10d. per 100lbs. or ¾d. and a fraction, on American cotton in American bottoms.

In 1805, this highly improper distinction in favour of the latter ceased, and the duties were increased to 16s. 8d. per 100lbs. or 2d. and a fraction per lb. on British, and 17s. 8d. per 100lbs. or about 2½d. per lb. on American produce.

Both, however, are on equal terms when the latter is imported in British bottoms. The duty on British produce was in the following year raised to 16s. 10d. and has continued steadily the same; that an American cotton was first (in 1808) raised to 17s. 10d. per 100lbs. or 2¾d. per lb. and lately to 20s. 5d. per 100lbs. or about 2½d. per lb. when imported directly, and 21s. 1½d. per 100lbs. or a fraction more than 2½d. per lb. when indirectly. The former inequality,

inequality, when imported in British shipping, is still retained.

The Brazilian cotton growers enjoy similar privileges, when they employ British vessels; but pay 1l. 5s. 2d. per 100lbs. or 3d. per lb. in their own shipping.

The British cotton proprietors have therefore been receiving only 10d. per lb. during that period, which, however inadequate, is superior to his present receipt, and would not have been so high, had the average been made only for the three last years, excluding 1808 and 1809 for the reasons already assigned. It has been shewn, in a preceding page, to have been no more than 1s. 11d.

Before this part of the subject is closed, it may be worthy of attention to refer to the Table C. in which a statement is given of the quantities of cotton imported into this country. From 1804 to the present time, the British have steadily averaged about  $20\frac{1}{2}$  millions of pounds, while America vacillated from  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to  $47\frac{1}{2}$  millions, as caprice dictated. The increase is going on; and early in May, it was  $\frac{1}{5}$ th more than it had been last year.

The Brazil cotton has suddenly increased from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millions of pounds to about 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions.

That from India, &c. from about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions of pounds.

These facts need no comment; they speak for themselves on terms too unequivocal to be misunderstood.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE of CHELTENHAM, and its VICINITY.—No. V.

*Cheltenham, August 10, 1808.*

UNSATISFIED with the cursory view which we had already taken of Sudeley Castle, I eagerly hastened thither on the following morning to take a solitary survey of this beautiful pile. The dilapidated remains of that exquisite piece of Gothic architecture, once, alas! appropriated to sacred uses, soon rivetted my attention, and while I mused on the instability of all earthly things, I bestowed a tributary sigh upon the ashes of the illustrious dead, that even now repose within its shattered walls. I entered it with an indescribable feeling of reverence and of indignation; and as I lingered with pensive pleasure over the violated grave of the hapless Katherine, the melancholy aspect of the surrounding objects insensibly diffused over my mind its gloomy influence. On the right, the

dismantled niches that were once decorated with the sepulchral memorials of the noble family of Chandos, are still visible, in one of which, the mutilated trunk of a female figure yet remains. On the left, a large block of alabaster points out the probable situation of the monument of Katherine Parr.

The page of history presents few particulars respecting this exemplary woman. A dreadful detail of intrigues and factions, of rapine and slaughter, allows but small space for the delineation of characters that have added to the lustre of eminent stations—the practice of virtues that ought to have endeared their memories to the latest posterity. I shall therefore refer to my portfolio, and collect, for your perusal, such brief notices of her life, as my desultory reading may have casually furnished.

It is hardly necessary to premise, that Katherine was the eldest daughter of sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, in Westmoreland, who carefully heightened her personal attractions with the irresistible charm of a well-cultivated understanding. At this period, the learned languages were the only avenues to literary knowledge, and an intimate acquaintance with the writers of antiquity was the most fashionable female accomplishment. The fine talents of Katherine, thus happily improved, shone conspicuously forth at an early age, and she soon acquired considerable celebrity, both for the superiority of her sense, and the extent of her learning. Indeed, the sixteenth century produced more women eminent for erudition, than any subsequent period; and I most cordially agree with the elegant author of the Persian Letters, “that in a country where women are admitted to a familiar and constant share in every active scene of life, particular care should be taken with their education, to cultivate their reason, and form their hearts, that they may be equal to the part they have to act;” and I think it may fairly be questioned, whether the solid attainments of the old school are not better calculated to produce this desirable end, than all the superficial frippery of modern accomplishments.

Katherine is said to have been twice married before she was advanced to the throne. Her first husband was the son of Edward lord Borough, who died young, and of whom little is known. Her second was John lord Latimer, who had been previously married, and of whom I only know that he was se-



lected by the rebels in Ask's insurrection, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, to treat for them with the duke of Norfolk, and that he died in 1542, which was soon after his marriage. Katherine was always distinguished for piety, and embraced early the doctrines of the Reformation, which were then speedily gaining ground. I know not on what occasion she first attracted the notice of the king (Henry VIII.); but it appears that the infidelity of his late wife had determined him to select for his sixth, not only a woman of unblemished reputation, but one whose conduct had before given proof of the strictest conjugal integrity. Her union with Henry took place at Hampton-court, on the 12th of June, 1543, when she was probably in her 34th year. From this time she devoted herself with the most assiduous attention, to the anxious cares of the dangerous station on which she had entered. Her amiable manners and conciliating deportment secured the affection of her husband, while the charms of her conversation soothed his mind, and alleviated his sufferings. Her religious opinions however did not agree with his, and on those points he was, and would be, absolute. This, notwithstanding her cautious prudence, was observed with malicious satisfaction by many about the court; and the wily bishop of Winchester at length decided upon her destruction. She was therefore privately accused of holding unlawful tenets, and of reading heretical books. Some of her conversations with the king seemed to give colour to these accusations, and his indignation was immediately roused. A warrant was accordingly made out for her commitment to the Tower, and it was doubtless the intention of the bishop to have brought her ultimately to the stake. Accident, however, disclosed to her the impending danger, and indisposition was the consequence of this discovery. The king, as if retaining his former tenderness, not only made her a kind visit, but dispatched his own physician to attend her. By the advice of this worthy man, who was acquainted with the secret cause of her malady, she shortly after sought the presence of the king. A religious subject was soon introduced for discussion, and she then, with great address, so completely satisfied his scruples, that a hearty reconciliation took place between them, and she afterwards acquired such an ascendancy over him, that her enemies

thus baffled, never again attempted to lessen her in the king's estimation.

Her personal attendance on her husband during the short period that she was his nurse rather than his wife, must necessarily have been fatiguing, and the ceremonials connected with her elevated station, of course, occupied much of her time; yet Katherine found opportunities to pursue her favourite studies, and endeavoured to enlighten the dark hemisphere in which she was placed by the publication of several devotional productions, that do equal credit to her understanding and her piety. The attention which she paid to the best theological writers is evinced by her book of "Prayers and Meditations, collected out of Holy Works," which she published in 1545, and which also contains fifteen psalms composed in imitation of those of David, on particular subjects. This work was the same year translated by the princess, (afterwards queen) Elizabeth,\* into Latin, French, and Italian; and her manuscript, which is dedicated to her father, is still preserved. Katherine also translated and published "A godlie exposition of the fifty-first Psalm, which Hierom of Ferrary made at the latter end of his days," and to this she has annexed some smaller pieces of her own composition. A manuscript that was found among her papers after her decease, is also in print, entitled "Queen Katherine Parre's Lamentations of a Sinner, bewailing the Ignorance of her blind Life." This is a relic of great value, inasmuch as it relates principally to herself, and contains a genuine portrait of a comprehensive and reflecting mind, reviewing with regret its former wanderings amidst the dark mazes of superstition, and hailing with grateful joy its approach to light and truth.

So great was the queen's desire to promote a free examination of the Scriptures, as the best means of exposing those errors which ignorance had hitherto fostered, that she caused the paraphrase of Erasmus on the New Testament, to be translated into English at her own expense, and even engaged the princess Mary (afterwards queen) to undertake that part of it which related to the gospel of St. John. This task the princess is said to have performed most admirably, and indeed so much was a taste for letters then cultivated among women of

\* She was then only twelve years old.

distinction, that in a curious preface prefixed to this part of the work, and addressed to the queen, the writer observes, "that it is now a common thing to see young virgins so trained in the study of good letters, that they willingly set all other vain pastimes at nought, for learning's sake." An elegant Latin letter, written by the queen to the princess, on the subject of this translation, is yet extant, and proves by the kind and endearing terms in which it is couched, how much she endeavoured to conciliate her affection. The estimation in which she was held by the prince (afterwards Edward VI.) is also clearly indicated by the Latin letter written to her by this promising youth, in his ninth year, expressing his thanks for her kind present of the king's and her own picture as a new year's gift. The princess Elizabeth also proved her regard, by dedicating to her her first literary attempt, entitled "The Mirrour, or Glasse of the Synneful Soule," which she translated out of French verse, into English prose, when only in her eleventh year.\*

Such was the zeal of the queen for the improvement of literature, and the advancement of knowledge, that she constantly exerted the influence that she had acquired over her husband, for the wisest and most salutary purposes. The parliament having consigned all colleges, &c. to the king's disposal, the university of Cambridge, apprehensive of annihilation, addressed the queen to intercede in their behalf. Her exertions were successful, and she communicated the king's favour to them in a sensible and well-written letter, which is still on record. Her chaplains were selected with great care, and were men eminent for piety and learning. During Lent, her custom was to have a sermon preached every afternoon, in her chamber, which was then accessible to such of the ladies in waiting, as were disposed to attend.

The king, during his last expedition into France, left Katherine regent at home, and soon after his return, she was released by his death from the fatigue and uncertainty of her exalted situation.

\* A copy of this work, in small quarto, written by the princess, on vellum, and bound in blue and silver embroidery, is preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford. It is dedicated, "to our moste noble and vertuous queene Katerin, Elizabeth her humble daughter wisheth perpetual felicitie and everlasting joye."

She retained the king's affection, which had been before so capricious, to the last; and his will, which was dated only a month before his death, exhibits a flattering panegyric on her many excellent qualities. Eventful, however, as was the former part of the queen's life, the close of it was destined to be still more calamitous. Her unhappy union with lord Seymour, together with some account of her death and burial, will form the subject of my next letter.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXXI.

(Concluded from page 34.)

*Amatorum Poets.*—CATULLUS.

THE professed admirers of Catullus have endeavoured to acquit him of this charge; at least, of being intentionally guilty. It is admitted, that he was of a gay and amorous temper; but it is said that, to infer the character of the man from the looseness of his writings, is precisely what he has, as well as Ovid\* and Martial† cautioned his readers not to do, in one of his pieces addressed to Furius and Aurelius, who probably had rallied him upon the subject.‡ This piece has generally been adduced as an apology for some of the more indecent carmina, where the indecency lies more in the words than in the sense. Obscenity, among the ancients, in the lighter species of composition, was not only tolerated, but even required; and what Catullus has said in the carmen last alluded to, was probably the general opinion of his time:

Nam castum esse decet plium poetam  
Ipsum; versiculos nihil necesse est:  
Qui tum denique habent salem ac leporem  
Si sint molliculi & parum pudici.

And it appears to have been prevalent in the age of Pliny the Younger, who, sending some hendecasyllables to his friend Paternus, observes to him: *Ex quibus tamen si nonnulla tibi paulò petulantiora videbuntur, erit eruditionis tue cogitare, summos illos et gravissimos viros, qui talia scripserunt, non modo lascivia rerum, sed ne nudis quidem verbis abstinuisse: quæ nos refugimus, non quia sepe-*

\* Crede mihi, distant mores a carmine nostri:  
Vita verecunda est, Musa jocosa, mihi.

*Trist. 2.*

We have noticed this in our account of Ovid, in a former Number.

† Mart. Epig. 36, lib. 1.

‡ Catul. 16.

*riores, sed quia timidiore sumus. Scimus alioque hujus opusculi illam esse verissimam legem, quam Catullus expressit.\** Here we see even the grave sententious Pliny contenting himself with the omission of a practice which, however improper and unworthy of real genius, he does not presume to condemn. That it existed, these and many other authorities which might be adduced, sufficiently demonstrate. But it is equally true that Catullus has, more than any other cotemporary poet, indulged in this licentiousness of his age.

But proceed we now to consider the poet of Verona in his more serious compositions. Catullus is not always the gay and enamoured writer whom love inspires, or satire misleads. In some of his pieces he is tender and delicate. That on *Lesbia's Sparrow*† is remarkable for its wit and beauty. Some writers have affected to insinuate that the pleasantries it contains is tinged with that libidinous vein too prevalent in the writings of this author. But we confess that we can see no positive grounds for this assertion. As it is short, we insert it as a specimen of the better style of Catullus:

Passer delicæ meæ puellæ,  
Quicum ludere, quem in sinu tenere  
‡ Quoi primum digitum dare adpetenti  
Et acres solet incitare morsus;  
Quum desiderio meo nitenti  
Carum nescio quid lubet jocari,

Ut solatiolum sui doloris  
Credo, ut tum gravis acquiescat ardor;  
Tecum ludere, sicut ipsa, posse,  
Et tristes animi levare curas,  
Tam gratum est mihi, quam ferunt puellæ  
Pernici aureolum fuisse malum,  
Quod zonam soluit diu ligatam.

Where a composition, without any manifest injury to the text, will bear a good and commendable sense, it is surely the safest and most candid way to give it such interpretation. The fourth, *in praise of his Pinnace*, written on the vessel which conveyed him from Bithynia to Italy, has many passages of fine Grecian eloquence, which alone would entitle him to the appellation, of *Doctus*.|| The eighth§ is one of the most elegant and tender in the volume. We may also notice the *Carmen ad Dianam*,¶ which

Scaliger thinks was written on the same occasion with the famous *Carmen seculare* of Horace; but a little attention to chronology will evince the absurdity of this conjecture. It is more probable that this piece was never intended for a secular ode, but composed for some particular festival in honour of the goddess. The forty-second\* is perhaps one of the loveliest little poems that ever graced the Roman tongue. The *Julia et Manlii Epithalamium*,† one of the longest pieces in the volume, is unusually spirited, and is, perhaps, the best specimen we have of the ancient wedding-song. It is immediately followed by the *Carmen Nuptiale*, which is supposed to have been written upon the same occasion. Many editors, particularly among the French, make this piece the principal part of the epithalamium on Julia and Manlius, bringing in the preceding carmen by way of chorus. But this arrangement is not adopted by the German or English commentators. In this carmen is that beautiful comparison, which no reader of taste or feeling can read without emotion:

Ut flos in septis secretus nascitur hortis,  
Ignotus pecori, nullo contusus aratro,  
Quem mulcent auræ, firmat sol, educat imber,  
Multi illum pueri, multæ optavere puellæ:  
Idem cum tenui carptus desloruit ungui,  
Nulli illum pueri, nullæ optavere puellæ:  
Sic virgo dum intacta manet, tum cara suis, sed  
Cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,  
Nec pueris jucunda manet, nec cara puellis.

The 60th carmen *de Aty*, is a very singular composition in galliambics.‡ Catullus relates the history of the beautiful Aty differently from any other author.§ The diction is highly finished, and the complaints of Aty, however extraordinary may appear the misfortune of this fabulous personage, are tender and affecting. Gibbon the historian,

\* *De Acme et Septimio.*

† *Carm. 58.* The *epithalamium* was a poem sung by youths, or virgins, or both, when the bride was brought to the bridegroom, and placed in the *thalamus*. Apollo was said to have written the first among the Greeks, on the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. The most ancient in Latin that we know of, is this of Catullus.

‡ This metre usually consists of an anapest or spondee; then two iambics, with a long catalectic syllable; to which are again added an anapest and two iambics, as *Vice veris, et favoni glacies resolvitur*. Sometimes, that the verse may run more rapidly, a tribrachus is put in the last foot for an iambic, as *Super alta ructus Aty celeri rate maria*.

§ See Ovid. *Fast. 9 & Metam. 10.*

speaking

\* *Epist. 14. lib. 4.*

† *Carm. 2.*

‡ *Quoi for Cui.*

|| *Vulpus in loco.*

§ *Ad se ipsum.*

¶ *31.*



speaking of the allegorizing spirit of the later Platonists, who constantly involve philosophic fable with their polytheistical mythology, says, "But all the allegories which ever issued from the Platonic school, are not worth this short poem of Catullus. The transition of Atys, from the wildest enthusiasm to sober pathetic complaint for his irretrievable loss, must inspire a man with pity, and an eunuch with despair."\* The 61st carmen is a long poem in heroic verse, upon the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, and has therefore sometimes been erroneously termed an *epithalamium*; but it wants the chorus of virgins. The introduction of the famous story of the Argonauts, has induced many of the old editors to style it *argonautica*, after the manner of Orpheus. In describing the nuptial bed, Catullus takes occasion to recount the story of Theseus and Ariadne, in a beautiful though long episode, which embraces more than one half of the poem. If this be a fault, it is amply compensated by the admirable manner in which the story is told. At the conclusion, the poet brings in the Fates chaunting a kind of hymeneal congratulatory song; an imagery which has a striking and pleasing effect. It is with great appearance of reason conjectured by Vossius, that this piece, as well as the 59th carmen, was copied from the writings of Sappho, which are known to have formed the chief delight of Catullus.

In his epigrams he may be said to be more successful than Martial. This is a species of writing which admits of no gradations; to please, it must be excellent. It is generally founded upon some delicate turn, or lucky word. The Greeks appear to have had a different conception of the epigram from the Romans. The Greek epigram mostly turns upon some thought that is at once natural and subtle: the Latin, by a false taste that began to prevail in the decay of pure Latinity, endeavours to catch attention by some unexpected word which is called a *point*. Catullus copied the Greeks, who were a better model, and maintains something of nature and simplicity in every epigram, however keen or sarcastic; while in general the effect of Martial's epigrams, is merely to terminate an ordinary thought by some striking expression. He is, therefore, by good judges, infinitely less esteemed than Catullus.

This short review of the poems of Catullus may satisfy the reader, that though generally considered as a trifling writer of occasional odes, he has merit of a higher kind. Had he from inclination been less addicted to the excesses of his age, and applied his mind to serious studies, he might have ranked with the best poets of that splendid æra which was now rapidly approaching. In his better pieces, he has infinitely more vigour than Virgil; in others he is light and playful as Horace, warm and tender as Ovid, keen and sarcastic as Martial. In general, there is an easy appearance of style, which proves that he wrote without much labour or premeditation. He is sometimes harsh and unpolished; but it must be recollected, that poetry was then comparatively in its infancy among the Romans.

Catullus is generally printed with Tibullus and Propertius. The following are the editions which contain *his* works only.

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- Catullus, Fol. Parmæ, 1473. *Edit. Princeps.*  
 ———Fol. Venet. 1487, 1493, 1500.  
 ———ab Achille Statio 8vo. Venet. 1554.  
 1566.  
 ———Vossii. Lond. 1684, 4to.  
 ———Vulpii. edit. opt. 4to. Patavii, 1757.
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### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE often thought, that wholesale booksellers do not give their retail customers the same advantages as other retail trades enjoy, by supplying reading societies, and private individuals themselves, at wholesale prices. This greatly injures the retail bookseller, and does not benefit the wholesale houses. For, when reading societies, or private individuals, have an inclination for a book, or a quantity of books, they would purchase them of the local bookseller at the retail price, could they not procure them in London at a cheaper rate. Of course, the wholesale houses would not be injured by refusing books at the trade price except when they are to be again retailed, as those who want books would then regularly apply to the retail bookseller. Thus, all the books must be procured from the same source; and while the wholesale dealer's advantages are by no means diminished, those of the retailer are justly increased.

Liverpool,  
 Aug. 1, 1810.

BIBLIOPOLA.

For

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\* Rom. Emp. vol. ii. ch. 23. note 13.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON TWO MEANS proposed for BETTERING the CONDITION of the POOR, and at the same time promoting PUBLIC SECURITY, and the PRESERVATION of PROPERTY and LIFE.

I ALLUDE to two proposals in the Monthly Magazine for April, signed "Common Sense." Of the practicability of the first proposal of building inland cottages along the road, I own, I doubt. I think that it would carry the poor too far from any labour but that on the roads, in most instances, and too far from their neighbours; but that of marine cottages for maimed or decrepid seamen, or their families, seems to be almost wholly clear of difficulty or objection, and to present great and peculiar advantages of every kind. Add to it the plan of Lord Nelson, for a register of seamen, and an annual new-year's donation to each, after a certain number of years service, as recorded in his Life by Mr. M'Arthur: and I think all pretence would be done away, for the unconstitutional practice of impressing, and the comforts and increase of this so highly valuable class of society, together with the public benefit, happiness, and security, would be exceedingly promoted.

#### ON ROTATORY, as implying PROGRESSIVE MOTION.

SOME time (I believe two or three years back) I sent you a theorem, which I think was nearly thus: "Whether on revolving bodies, rotatory did not imply progressive motion;" of which the converse is, Whether progressive motion being ascertained, rotatory be not implied.

It seems this was not thought worthy of insertion; yet it is evidently of the most extensive application to primary and secondary planets, to comets, to the sun himself, and probably to all the fixed stars, since in many of these both the motions are ascertained: in others, if a principle can be deduced, *a priori*, from the laws of motion, one being found, the other will be inferred.

I did not then know that the great astronomer of France, lately deceased, Lalande, had, in terms, argued from this principle of the rotatory motion of the sun, as ascertained by his spots, to a progressive motion of that vast luminary. But having lately become possessed of several volumes of the Journal

Encyclopédique, through the attention of a friend, I have had the gratification of finding this idea confirmed from the history of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the year 1776, with Memoirs of Mathematics and Natural History, for the same year.

*Memoir on the Spots of the Sun, and his Rotation.* By M. DE LANDE.

I give his words.—"Le mouvement de rotation, considéré comme l'effet physique d'une cause quelconque, est, dit-il, produit par une impulsion communiquée hors du centre. Jean Bernouilli calcule pour chaque planète le point où cette force doit être appliquée à proportion de la vitesse de sa rotation: mais une force quelconque imprimée à un corps et capable à le faire tourner autour de son centre, ne peut manquer aussi de déplacer le centre: et l'on ne sauroit concevoir l'un sans l'autre. Il paroît donc très-vraisemblable que le soleil a un mouvement réel dans l'espace aussi."

"The motion in rotation, considered as a physical effect of any cause whatever, is produced by an impulse out of the centre. John Bernouilli has calculated for each planet the point of application of such impulse, in proportion to its rotatory velocity: but any force whatever, impressed on a body, and capable of causing it to turn on its centre, cannot fail at the same time to displace the centre, (that is, relatively to absolute space, or to give it a progressive motion.) It appears, therefore, highly probable, that the sun has a real motion in absolute space."

He then proceeds to shew, that as the sun would draw with it the planets and comets, we could not be sensible of this his progressive motion, otherwise than by approach or recess, with respect to any of the fixed stars. And from their astonishing distance, this must be very nearly invisible, unless on a great length of time.

Dr. Herschel has proved this investigation, and has greatly strengthened the proof by the evidence of accumulative observations and results, most carefully classed and compared.

La Lande, in the same memoir, notices that a progressive motion of Arcturus of only 4' 5" or 245" in a century, would give a real central motion of eighty millions of leagues in each year.

Being now on this subject, I would just mention, that with repeated trials, I have scarcely ever seen any spots on the sun, from October 1807, up to this time.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston-hall, July 23, 1810.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

VISIT of an ANTIQUARY to LONDON.

IT is an eccentric commencement of a letter to quote two passages in an abrupt form: one is from Voltaire, "I speak what I think, and care very little whether others think as I do;" and the other, "That there is no disputation in matters of taste."

From business and pleasure united, I have just made an excursion to the metropolis. Whatever pleasure pastoral poets may derive from beholding lazy Tityrus piping under a tree, I confess that I had full as much inclination to hear the music of Bow bells, and behold the beauties of Kensington-garden girls, who luckily did not live in the time of a calumniating poet, who, without heed of slander, would probably have styled them, as he did romping Galatea, *lascivæ puellæ*. And this, though they are only harmless

"White-rob'd misses, ambling two and two,  
Nodding to booted beaux, How do, how do?"

I had scarcely been in London an hour, before I was urged with, "You will go and see the Duke of Bedford's statue; the New Theatre, the Townley Collection; and the Four-in-hand Club: the present lions of London." The last of these visits I declined for the following reason, very sensibly given by a stage-coachman. "Gentlemen (he said) often mount our box with an inclination to become adepts in driving curricles, phaetons, &c. but they are quite mistaken. Stage-coaches are heavy burdens, and our task is to make every horse do his duty: but the light open carriages of gentlemen, are little more than wheelbarrows at the heels of horses, and driving these, is chiefly to restrain the horses from mischief." Donkies, as is well known, are very prone to *gib*; and however amusing may be the pranks which they play in their sulky moments, I am inclined to think that the Eton boy, who lately dashed among them with his team of donkies, is not to be considered with a faun smile in the spirit of Fun, but as presenting a good example for the modern Jehus, by finding them plenty of

useful occupation—that of curing the restiveness of asses. This is no trifling consideration, when it is known that a donkey has lately been sold for the enormous sum of fifteen guineas. Forsaking then, any idea of entertainment from merely seeing carriages and four driven by gentlemen, I repaired to the spot where stands the sad memorial of the noble patron of the useful arts—the English Triptolemus, who in the days of mythology, (from the policy of sound patriotism,) would have been honoured with a temple. I confess, that I could not advance to the spot without the most melancholy sensations. I recollected the untimely fate, the short-lived bloom, of this bright flower of family, opulence, and merit. The execution of the statue appeared to me to confer honour upon the artist, and the ornaments to be perfectly coincident. Some powerful reasons may, however, conduce to prevent the possibility of sound criticism. First, the statue is of bronze, which was not the general custom of the ancients; and, by no means, shows execution like marble. It sinks through darkness all the small parts, and is certainly not the best form. Nobody would desire the Venus, Apollo, Meleager, &c. to be changed in materials: though it perhaps would be eligible in a Hercules, or figures which exhibit much muscle. Secondly, this statue stands so high, that the view teazes the spectator with the bare outline of a human figure. In modern statuary, there is often no attitude, no character, no allusion to any thing from position. Either they sit and look as tamely as if they were at dinner, or they extend one arm, and only want a fishing-rod, to have the graceful attitude of anglers. This taste was no doubt derived from days when those white or gilt sticks, called truncheons, were in vogue. I am aware, that although Hope gazes upon a rose-bud, and the Philosopher declines the head, such characteristic representations are mostly limited to deified and allegorical figures; yet the plough upon which the statue rests the hand, might cause it to pass for a Cincinnatus, were it excavated in Italy. The statue looks straight forward, like Charles I. at Charing Cross, and many others, in unmeaning vacancy. I do not say that a Bakewell ram would well suit the genius of sculpture, and that the duke's eye could be directed to it; but, in my opinion, some character should have been given to the statue. I am not

speaking



speaking of the execution, and therefore do not question the genius of the artist; but tame attitude does not lie within the perfections of the art. The inscription too, does not please me. It it said, that the noted Sarah duchess of Marlborough, offered five hundred pounds in vain, for an adequate eulogy of the British prototype of Buonaparte. It appears to me, that the simple words of common life, "the great duke of Marlborough," "the great duke of Bedford," without addition, imply more than volumes of elaborate panegyric.

From thence I proceeded to the New Theatre. It is singular, that in London architecture appears to have made such little progress. Sir Christopher Wren has been extolled, as having attained the acme of the science. Whoever has seen Stuart's Athens will not believe it; at least if he judges by effect. The numerous spires with which he has loaded the town, are a barbarous mixture of two incongruous orders, the Grecian and Gothic, in a most capricious and fantastic taste. The beauty of the spire is its graceful proportion; and when rising above the trees of a village, or seen at a distance in a city, it brings the view to an apex, and is exceedingly pleasing. Its form, however, does not admit of variation, nor even of ornament, sufficiently large to break the fine conical outline. Who would think of elevating obelisks upon straddling stools, as consistent with good taste. St. Paul's itself has nothing to recommend it but the dome and colonnade, to which some persons add the pepper-boxes of the west front. Setting aside the dome, all the other parts of St. Paul's are frittered away by sub-divisions. To break it into two stories, was an unpardonable fault. The chief majesty of ancient temples, consists in the colonnade rising from the base to the cornice, in one uniform design—one grand and consistent whole. St. Paul's is ruined by wanting this grand encircling colonnade, which relieves the dead weight of wall, and brings the whole into one sublime yet simple character. I am one of those who do not like the triple stories of the colosseum and amphitheatres. A simple single colonnade, with an attic, at most, appears to me of far greater effect: I do not mean thus to applaud those scarcely perceptible pilasters which jut out of modern walls, but a grand and bold series of fine three-quarter columns. I mean not to depreciate the talents of Sir Christopher

Wren, but his taste. I have gazed with rapture upon the precious relics of ancient Athens; but I can look without emotion upon the churches of London. Much however is to be allowed to the sad necessity (though the necessity only of bad custom) of adapting Grecian buildings to the Gothic fashions of crosses and spires. There is no treat then in the churches of London. In other buildings, there are no less difficulties arising from the windows. In ancient fabrics, they form no necessary point of consideration. They scarcely appear, and often form no part of the plan of the work. If windows have architraves, they are almost infallibly heavy; and if they have not, they do not harmonize with the other parts. If they are either too large, or too small, they equally offend; and great delicacy is requisite in making the size of them, in order to avoid too large a mass of naked wall. The best view in which they appear is, perhaps, that of descending to a *fascia* round the building, at the bottom of them; and being surmounted at some distance from the top, by another cornice of the building, as in some modern Piccadilly houses. Upon the whole, modern house architecture is often tolerably light and elegant, and of very fair design. An evident alteration of taste has, however, recently ensued. Somerset-place, a building of considerable dimension, is too light in style, too profuse in ornament: while the New Theatre is exactly the converse. Of late, there have been numerous visits to Magna Grecia, and they have produced splendid publications. The Doric is the most common order found in the remains of antiquity; and the channelled Pæstian column, has at length appeared in London, and with it introduced a taste for the heavy. It is not remembered, that this heaviness is often avoided in the antique by the structures being mostly hypæthral, that is, without a roof. In the ancient architecture, there appears to have been but three simple causes of effect consulted in the plan; first, the colonnade, and then the frieze and cornice. Upon these, for exterior effect, those great masters seem to have mostly relied. The plan of the moderns has never been equally simplified, and therefore failed of adequate effect. It is not usual among the ancients to see an oblong square barn-formed building, with a portico in the centre of the longest side. In England this is perpetual, and seems

to be the only external ornament deemed necessary. This the Mansion-house, Carleton-house, India-house, and New Theatre, attest. Insert but a portico, with columns and pediments, and the other parts are passed off, at option, with a mere house-plan, of common taste and decoration. The Pæstian column appears accordingly in the front of the New Theatre, to which there is nothing coincident in any other part of the façade. The front, it is well known, consists of this Pæstian portico, between two long plain sides of wall, broken by a few windows, a bas-relief inserted in the wall, and two statues, one at each end. It is evident, that to harmonize with the portico, in the classical style, there should have been a cornice, frieze, &c. &c. as usual in the plans. Perhaps the statues should have been colossal. Assuredly, the portico is too small, and the face of the building too low. The Doric of Jove requires adequate grandeur. At all events, the plan of this façade is arbitrary and capricious. The introduction of the bas-reliefs is undoubtedly elegant, but of a light effect and character, directly opposite to the heavy style of the Doric portico. Pass we to the inside of the house, there are immense lobbies, and paltry stair cases—stair-cases not superior to common houses, even in materials. The audience part of the house is, as usual, light; but why vary the running pattern upon every tier of boxes? The effect would have been improved if they had been uniform. To connect these light and airy gaieties with the scene part, is the latter made unaccountably heavy: and thus is the coiffure of a young girl placed upon the head of a judge or a bishop. Just beyond the orchestra are two huge porphyry pilasters, with pretty modern doors at the side, and a heavy roof in compartments. The drop-scene too, though evidently intended to continue the plan, has other inharmonious breaches of that plan. It seems not to have occurred to the architects of theatres, that a continuation and unity of plan should go round the whole house, with which the drop-scene should harmonize, and by an attention also to colouring, design, and moulding, upon a plan as uniform as circumstances would admit, might be produced a fine perspective whole. There are, however, considerable difficulties in this idea; but would not the drop-scene be well superseded by two side-sliding scenes, of compartments of looking-glass, which would

reverberate an elegant representation of the audience? &c. I protest against any illiberal meaning: but architecture has hitherto been brought to no standard in England: the people approve of nothing which has yet appeared. Wyatt has been most successful; but there appears wanting a style which leaves less liberty to the caprice of the architect—a style drawn from the simplicity of the ancients.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ON CUTTING DOWN decaying TIMBER-TREES: with POLITICO-ECONOMICAL REFLECTIONS.

WITH regard to the disadvantages, in both a public and private view, of suffering timber-trees to remain upon the land when obviously past their prime, and annually verging to decay, I entirely agree with your respectable and well-intentioned correspondent Mr. Hall. Indeed, the subject so fully impressed my mind some years since, whilst looking over the finely-timbered estate of a noble lord, that I soon afterwards laid my sentiments before the public. I have not the passage before me at this instant, but so far as I recollect, in addition to the argument of profit, I urged, that a sufficiency of full-sized yet improving trees existed, and might be perpetually retained, for every purpose of rural grandeur and magnificent view, without so general an accompaniment of those in a state of decay; a few of which only need be retained when of a singular form, or peculiarly venerable appearance. I endeavoured also forcibly to inculcate the patriotic and profitable practice of planting in early life, wishing it to be received as a universal maxim, by all our land proprietors great and small. It appeared to me to be sufficiently disadvantageous and ill-judged, even in the view of taste, to encumber ornamented grounds with rotten timber; but that this is a trifle compared with the indolent absurdity of suffering such to be scattered over farms totally out of view of the park or mansion-house, and where there can be no plea of ornament. I however, did not think myself authorized by reason, or right, or policy, to proceed even the breadth of a hair beyond advice and recommendation; fully convinced that it was an affair quite without the bounds and province of legal compulsion; that it approached too near, if it were not actually an integral part, of that fundamental right, which ought



never to be permanently surrendered by the constituents of a commonwealth, and with which no just and wise government will ever lightly or customarily interfere: and in this last sense I am induced by strong conviction to disagree with Mr. Hall. As to the nature and extent of the grievance, we fully concur; on the remedy he proposes, we are wide apart: it would, in my opinion, draw with it consequences far worse than the disease. This gentleman proposes a law to compel a proprietor to cut down his own unproductive timber, and to plant two for every tree which shall be felled; and this, apparently, on the judgment of a public officer appointed in each county for such service.

Such advice leads to a most important question of general policy, on which, in my apprehension, a majority of those patriots, whether of France or Britain, making the highest pretensions to liberty, have, and do still, entertain very erroneous ideas. Here, even the far-famed Thomas Paine stumbled, adopting the genuine principles of his antagonists. Far be it from me to institute any improper enquiry into the principles or opinions of Mr. Hall, or to class him with any political party, but every writer must necessarily be answerable for the doctrines he promulgates, to the extent of their fair and obvious construction; and no real lover of truth will be offended at the investigation, or even contravention, of his positions, since such is the only mode in which truth itself can be elicited and preserved.

Mr. Hall observes (No. 199, p. 410) "in every civilized country it is the business both of church and state, to prevent, by every means in their power, the great body of the people from indulging their propensities beyond what is proper." In the next page he holds, that because government has the power of imposing taxes, such may be imposed with the view of moral restraint. He farther assumes, that "it is a maxim in laws as well as in religion and common sense, that a man is only the steward of the good things he possesses; and that if he raises more corn, cattle, or stock of any kind, on his estate, than serves for his own and family's support, though he has a right to sell, he has no right wantonly to destroy it. The same holds with regard to the trees on his estate."

First: with respect to 'the business of church and state to use their power in controuling the propensities of the peo-

ple,' I believe such control to be an error of the greatest magnitude in theory, and that it has been attended with the most tremendous consequences in practice, from the earliest records of history, and that the superior felicity of modern times has resulted materially from the energies of the gradually increasing free-will of the people, and decreasing despotism of the civil government. The chief business of the government of a country, naturally a delegation of the people, is, or rather ought to be, to repress and punish aggression, more especially of the rich upon the poor; to administer justice; to impose and levy taxes; in fine, to do any act for the general benefit, which can safely be delegated without material infringement of individual liberty. All beyond this is tyranny; in an equal degree inimical to justice and good morals as to freedom of action, which is essential to both. A government indeed may effect much by example and instruction; but moral restraint ought to be totally beyond its province, were it only because all governments must inevitably consist of men endowed with the common passions, and liable to the common infirmities, of the bulk of mankind. The free-agency alone of man must create and unfold his virtues—government can only punish his aggressions and crimes.

Mr. Hall says very truly, that the Church has ever prevented the people from indulging their propensities beyond what is proper. Indeed, superstition in all countries has ever, on penalty of life, limb, and liberty, most fatally stifled that natural desire of free enquiry in the human mind, which, left to its own spontaneous action, would soon have developed and risen above those gross and barbarous frauds, by which the majority of mankind, in every age, has been duped and enslaved. We owe to the blood-guilty craft of religious superstition, far more than to all other causes of human weakness and vice added together, that man has thought it an indispensable duty to hate his fellow, and to heap upon him all sorts of inflictions, even to tortures and death—that one nation has thought it meritorious to carry fire and sword and devastation into another, and even to extirpate its inhabitants from the face of the earth! and for what? because this individual, or this nation, does not *believe* as we do—Justice and mercy! *believe* as we do! as if belief, independent of conviction, were in a man's



man's power. As if belief, simply considered, were not the most indifferent and insignificant of all possible things—as if truth and justice were not all in all. There is no power in nature, excepting that of religious superstition, adequate to the incitement of those enormous deeds of blood and cruelty, and devastation, under which the earth has groaned; and not to the abuse, as it is hypocritically pleaded, but to the mere use and adoption of that system, is the dread misfortune of the human race to be justly attributed. Superstition pleads her miracles, and with much truth. It can surely be nothing short of miraculous, that in all times hitherto have been found, men of the brightest intellect and largest share of general learning, ready to defend the greatest frauds and most palpable falsehoods—liberal men beside, who, referring you to the insipid and useless legends of purblind antiquity, will caution you with much gravity to reject one piece of distraction, and at the next step enjoin you to the adoption of another. The aid of superstition, as its very name implies, has ever been totally superfluous and needless in the world; its customary place alone in the moral code, has assigned to it an importance, to which it never possessed the smallest real claim.

A very considerable portion, perhaps even a majority, of the most cultivated part of mankind, suppose that the people can really have no rights but such as are conferred upon, and conceded to them, by the government, of whatever form, under which their lot has fallen. Of this opinion, professedly, was the late so highly celebrated Mr. Windham, if we may rely upon the authenticity of his speeches. It would be ridiculous to meet a sophistry so obvious and so vain, with laboured arguments. It is quite enough to reflect for a moment on the state in which mankind are left by such a position; nor can any theorem be more certain, than that if mankind do not possess natural rights, they can possess no rights at all. There is another party at which I glanced in the beginning, which, with the words *liberty* and *right* everlastingly in their mouths, yet never scruple to make use of the legal or despotic arm, in favour of their particular views. The defect arises from confused and unsettled ideas of the nature of *right*.

The constituent body cannot safely part with even a shadow of power, be-

yond that which is necessary for conducting the machine of government, and should be especially cautious on the danger of certain analogies. Because the civil government is supposed to possess the right of imposing taxes, it seems to be thence concluded, that it must necessarily also have a right to regulate and controul the whole property of the people: in such case, as under the Turkish government, the people can possess nothing independent of the state. This may at first sight appear overstrained, when applied to other states; but will be seen in a different light, when it is considered how great a part of the public property may be ingulphed by ingenious systems of multiplied taxation, by monopolies, and by other well-known modes, in which a great number of the people may be actually deprived of their all.

Indeed, it would be altogether incredible, considering its total incompatibility with liberty, and the discouragements and bars it opposes to general improvement, that any enlightened people should intrust their government with the powers of indirect or multiplied taxation, but that mankind have in this case been duped by the same species of arguments which have been used in proof of the necessity and benefit of religious superstition.

In forming a general judgment of this subject, namely the rights of the people, and the duties of government, for governments can possess no rights but merely those of delegation, several important points claim a primary attention. In the first place, extreme cases must be noted only in the light of exceptions. No one would dispute the authority of the magistrate in destroying a house to prevent the spreading of fire, yet no general inference of authority can be drawn from such a case. Authority by inference or precedent, is a most perilous thing, and that of which every community ought to be most jealous. Power has the natural faculty of self-propagation and increase; and the compromise or surrender of one right, is but entering upon a bargain for the loss of all. Did it at all consist with human freedom, from the complexity of the general affairs of mankind, their conduct could never be regulated by the civil government, nor the moral duties so enforced. This argument however was misplaced by Mr. Windham, in the debate on lord Erskine's bill for the legal protection of beasts, the unjust and cruel treatment

of which, is a positive act of aggression; for wherever feeling exists, be it in the freeman, the slave, or the brute beast, there will also be found a co-existent right to legal protection. Lastly, the immediate good, real or imaginary, of a breach of right, may, or rather must be, followed by a train of evils, and the officious intermeddling of the law has ever had the most unfortunate effect upon human affairs.

To apply these principles practically to Mr. Hall's plan of investing Parliament with the power of compelling a man to cut down his own trees, an expedient which might indeed be attended with some benefit were not its cost too great, let us proceed to the natural sequel, taking for examples, those demands which have been actually made, and that even by those who suppose themselves the advocates of liberty:—a compulsory division of farms, that no man shall have the power to let or hold beyond a certain number of acres;—regulation of the sale of all necessities of life, so that one man shall not forestall, or take the advantage of another;—a fixed or maximum price;—legal limitation of the wages of labour, and of the property of the rich, restricting income to a certain amount: the favourite plan of Paine, and of many of his disciples;—legal restraints on thinking and believing!

A considerable portion of these natural illegalities has already appeared in the shape of laws, however absurd and inefficient; the remainder is enthusiastically and periodically called for by well-meaning individuals, whose attachment to the end, blinds them to the irregularity and fatal consequence of the means, and equally to the most glaring proofs of past experience. Amongst these advocates of liberty, there is not at this moment a more favourite dogma than that the farmer, the butcher, and the baker, not to forget the publican, and the exhibitor of public spectacles, ought, in all well-regulated society, to be restrained by peculiar laws, which it is not necessary to extend to other occupations. And why?—Because the former of these grow or deal in the necessities of life, between which and all other commodities there is supposed to subsist a difference, absolutely requiring a different species of legislation; which is precisely to generalize upon the extreme case: it is to authorize the magistrate to pull a man's house down providently, and before the fire has really happened: In the cases

of fire, famine, and invasion, no doubt expedience is right; but whilst corn can be purchased with money, there exists no essential difference between corn and other commodities, nor the smallest necessity for any difference in respect of legal restraint: nor ought a man to be blamed for hoarding corn, but in common with him who hoards money. The farmer has the same right to extend his concerns, his influence, and, in all probability, power of effectually serving his country, as the man of any other occupation; and granting he enhance price with one hand, he reduces it with the other, by the superior produce which results from great means and superior skill. Nor have the following two things ever been proved—First, that fundamental right ever ought to be invaded, but *flagrante necessitate*; secondly, that legal regulation and restraint, in defiance of right, have been generally successful. The truth is, price will ever be ultimately regulated by actual plenty or scarcity, and not by laws, however numerous; and in the ordinary course of affairs, we are bound by the obligations of justice and right, to await the natural result.

The law of the *maximum* was experimented upon by the *antimonopolists*, *antiforestallers*, and *antiregraters*, of revolutionary France: with what success need not be repeated. The experiment has since been revived in New South Wales, with the success of nearly breaking all the farmers, and starving the colony. The legislator however, or rather executor of the law, was very properly, and it may be hoped timeously, stopped in his career of regulation. We now and then punish a forestaller here, *in terrorem*: the term, I presume, implies an early man. Would it not be an improvement upon the act against such, to tack a ryder to it, ordaining, that no man of that class should leave his bed on a market morning before a certain hour. As to legal restraints on thinking and believing, we are compelled to believe, by act of parliament; and forbidden, on pain of death, to deal with the devil; besides, I believe, being subject to the penalty of twenty pounds for every time we omit going to church on the sabbath day. Why, what are our informers about, to neglect a proffered fortune of easier attainment than even by the lottery? In regard to belief indeed, we have one set of men in our times, who are the loudest against compulsive creeds, with surely the least reason on their side;

for

for although they are determined not to believe the by them presumed extravagant things, so strictly enjoined, they are equally determined to believe others to the full as extravagant. But, say they, do not we go to the fountain-head; and, is not ours the true interpretation?—Unanswerable logic.

To narrow these questions to the utmost, expedience will generally be found in the end, to reside with liberty and right. Mr. Hall, on reflection, will, no doubt, be convinced, that if the interest of proprietors will not induce them to cut down their own trees, the nation is bound to sustain whatever may be the consequent loss, it being no more within the province of law, to forbid their hoarding or wasting of timber, than their hoarding or wasting of money. There is an especial reason too, why no restraints on property should be demanded, since such ever have the effect of arousing the jealousy of the rich, and disinclining them to just and necessary reform, however certain cries may have been indulged as a stalking horse. The *agrarian* principles of many reformers, have given but too much colour to the stupid and erroneous notion, that *equality* in the vocabulary of liberty, implied an equalization of property, instead of an *equality of respective rights*.

#### POLITICO-ECONOMICUS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING observed some remarks on asthma in a late number of your excellent Magazine, I beg to inform the author that he has the thanks of a fellow sufferer for his communication; it is impossible for an asthmatic to forget his sufferings, however fortunate he may have been in obtaining a cure. It appears that the stramonium offers the usual mitigation of an opiate, or narcotic, in the convulsive state of the disorder. Your correspondent informs us, in general terms, that he has not felt the horrors of the attack for many months. His history shows that he has been the victim of vexation of mind as well as of body, and I am led to conjecture, that he is contented with the abatement of his distress, and the soothing of the acute feelings of the complaint. Many asthmatics find the same effect from smoking tobacco. I have had recommended to me the smoking of hops. The humulus of hop is known to possess a soporific quality; and the gentleman who strongly advised

me to use it, had experienced an antispasmodic or anodyne property, both during the fit and under the nervous depression which he had been accustomed to feel in the intervals. I did not adopt his advice, because I observed that my friend had an indolent habit, and resigned himself to the practice of smoking this plant and tobacco, to the neglect of active pursuits; and that if pain was absent from its influence, apathy and general weakness were too predominant to excite my emulation in the use of his remedies. The relief from smoking these substances may be derived from the carbonated vapour, in some instances, where the lungs may be excited too much by a purer air. In other cases, the narcotic impregnation may be useful in subduing the acute sensibility of the nerves of the lungs, while some asthmatics may have present relief from these courses separate or combined, there are others who have had no benefit whatever; and as I am informed, have grown worse under the use of smoking narcotic herbs. Persons who have long suffered a disorder, hear much of the complaint, and receive much popular advice—this had been my case for fifteen years. In this period, I consulted more than twice the number of medical men than are enumerated by your correspondent Verax. I have consumed as much gum ammoniac, asafoetida, æther, and opium, &c. &c. as would have set up an apothecary of great practice: my complaint came in winter and spring with great force, and I was visited by it at other seasons, from changes of weather, fatigue, or imprudence in eating or drinking. I have no right to complain that my medical friends followed the same track, for I presume they had no other path to pursue, in attempting the relief which they sincerely desired to afford.

But I wanted more than the removal of symptoms, and I expected in vain some directions upon principle, that might serve to protect me against returns, and to alter the frame so far, that it might become less susceptible of the various causes of asthma. In the year 1803, I perused an “Inquiry into disordered Respiration and Asthma,” by Dr. Robert Bree. Your correspondent Verax gives a tribute to the attention and manners of this physician, which in the absence of all personal acquaintance with him, I am not able to confirm, but I gratefully acknowledge the information I have derived from his treatise on asthma. His reasoning



reasoning first opened my views on the many influences that occasion the disease; and by considering his remarks on the third species of asthma, I observed a wide field for noxious causes, producing convulsive affections, and amongst these asthma.

I soon found that a confirmed sympathy prevailed between the stomach and lungs, and I experienced that a vigilant attention to diet was answered by a proportionate advantage to my health. It was known that indigestion attended fits of asthma, but I now learnt to my conviction, that all irritations of the digestive organs may occasion attacks of asthma. My medical friend in the country became, about this period, assiduous in applying the principles of this book, and satisfied me more and more, that to mitigate convulsive asthma is not to cure it, and that the means of relief to one patient cannot be certainly reckoned upon as means of comfort to another; and this uncertainty resulted from the nature of the complaint, as it was caused by different states in various habits of body. My case has afforded an example of this fact, for I do not recollect that I had gained longer absences of the disorder from any thing I had used during fifteen years, and though I had frequently relief in the fit, a future attack was not treated with success by the same means as gave this relief. When I began to turn the habit of my body by diet, medicine, and modes of life, I first perceived amendment. This advantage was made use of in pursuing additional and more effectual means to secure it. It was thus that I gradually experienced a renovation of the power of the stomach, and of my lungs, and became capable of all active exertions that my duties in life required. I cannot believe, Mr. Editor, that I should have arrived at this benefit if I had contented myself with relieving the suffering of my nervous and miserable state of body, and with this conclusion on the use of narcotics in asthma, I am, &c.

AGRICOLA.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

ON PROCRASTINATION; its DEFINITION and CAUSE—its CONSEQUENCES and REMEDY. *Extracted from the JOURNAL of a REFLECTOR.*

“Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep;  
And the idle soul shall suffer hunger.”

*Proverbs, xix. 15.*

THE abstract signification of procrastination, contains only the idea

of deferring, putting off from time to time. In its more extended meaning, it involves the criminality of delaying the performance of an incumbent duty, or an indispensable obligation, until it is either too late to do it properly, or too late to perform it at all; therefore, procrastination is conversant about the active duties incident to a state of society.

The best method of explaining any particular vice, is by contrasting it with its opposite virtue. Promptness is the excellent virtue, directly opposed to the disgraceful vice of procrastination. Promptness consists in the immediate discharge of any duty or obligation.

The cause of procrastination is comprised in these terms—the love of present ease, which is opposed to exertion or employment. When the exercise of mind or body, or of both, is obligatory, mankind, with but few exceptions, prefer a state of rest to that of activity; hence the common phrase, “I would do it if I were not obliged, but I hate compulsion.” This is absurd; for one of the principal reasons why we should perform our duties is, because they are compulsory. All the business of life is carried on by multiplied exertions; which, in most cases, being difficult or offensive, delay first, then neglect, and lastly, failure result.

Habit, forgetfulness, immoral principles, and false estimation of time, are the constituents which form the love of present ease.

It is to be remarked that those persons who indulge themselves, by delaying to perform their duties; for instance, those who habituate themselves not to rise from their beds till an hour after the appointed time for rising, or who neglect answering their correspondents till within a few minutes of the closing of the mail, by gradual habit lay the foundation for delaying the performance of the most important duties of life.

There are many, who are not only willing, but desirous, to perform all the obligations properly required of them, whose memories are so weak, that while they are discharging one duty, they forget those which are to follow. These are the most excusable kind of procrastinators; but they are not altogether pardonable, as there exists a remedy, which if used with perseverance, will effect a cure.

Even the vicious and abandoned, have duties to perform, which recur at stated intervals; but having immoral principles, they say, “Who cares?” “Who fears?”

“Never

"Never mind;" "I care not." Such procrastinators are perhaps incorrigible, and must be given over to their voluntary malady.

The sanguine and the listless, make a false estimation of time. They are not absolutely averse to discharge their duties, but, they defer them from minutes to hours, from hours to days, from days to weeks, from weeks to months, from months to seasons, and from seasons to years, consoling themselves by repeating, "'Tis time enough yet:" till all their allotted portion of time has expired, and left their duties, not only unfinished, but unattempted.

"'Tis time enough yet," is a sluggard's motto, not less absurd than untrue. Considering wisely, there was never yet time enough for any thing. Time, the greatest gift of Heaven and nature, is held by a tenure so precarious and evanescent, that no one knows how large or small his share is decreed to be. He is therefore a spendthrift, who but wastes a moment.

A man who possessed only an uncertain and decreasing income, is deemed a madman if he squander it away on toys and unsubstantial trifles, instead of turning it to interest and accumulation.

The consequences of procrastination, embrace all the intermediate stages of human ill, included between slight inconvenience, and total destruction. Through it, children have been chastised, and people of all ages have incurred losses and privations. By procrastination, merchants have lost bargains; mechanics have lost employment; and the laborer has lost subsistence. By it statesmen have lost places; competitors have lost rewards; fathers have lost sons; and mothers have ruined daughters. Procrastination has lost the lover his mistress, and has involved thousands in the disgrace of violated promises and broken vows. In short, by procrastination, generals have failed of victory; and kings have lost thrones!

Finally, the remedy is to be declared. Let the person who is addicted to this shameful propensity, solemnly resolve, at all times to perform his duties before he gratifies his love of present ease; and let him not only resolve, but act, by discharging instantly what he may have to do.

Effectual aid for the eradication of this defect of character, will be obtained from reflecting on the uncertain duration of human existence; and by well weigh-

ing the infallible consequences of procrastination. Let us all revolve in our minds, the desire we feel that others should perform their duties to us, from which we will learn how essential the prompt discharge of ours is to them. By acting on these principles, the wise and virtuous will be saved from the dangers and dishonour of a vicious procrastination.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS and SPECULATIONS, by a FRENCHMAN, on the ADVANTAGEOUS SITUATION of EGYPT, as a STAPLE OF CENTRE for the TRADE of all NATIONS; with a BRIEF ENUMERATION of the PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES that pass through EGYPT on their Way to EUROPE.

(Concluded from vol. 29, p. 549.)

**SENNA.** The leaves procured from a tree of the genus of cassia (*cassia lanceolata*), growing in the neighbouring countries of Upper Egypt, Senna, and Nubia, on uncultivated and dry hills, or ground into which the water of the Nile does not penetrate. There are two species of this tree, one with sharp pointed leaves, and another with leaves more rounded and shaped at the top somewhat like a lancet; in other respects they are much the same, and their purgative powers seem to be nearly equal. The shells, supposed to be as efficacious as the leaves, and by some even preferred on account of their greater mildness, are the hulls or capsules of the seeds of both sorts of senna; they generally contain grains of this seed, though commonly such as have not attained to full maturity. We are informed by Mr. Delile of an aprignum, indigenous in the same places as the senna, with the leaves of which it is very frequently mixed; luckily however that substitution is immaterial, as the leaves of the aprignum are likewise of a laxative nature. The quantity of senna carried from Upper Egypt to Bulac and Cairo, and from thence exported to every part of Europe, is immense; while Persia, and the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman empire, have likewise a share. The yearly exportation to Europe is valued at 30,000*l.* and on the whole, this article constitutes a very profitable branch of Egyptian trade.

**Tamarinds.** The caravans from Nubia carry the fruit of the tamarind trees in round cakes: this tree, the flowers of which resemble those others bearing pods, grows spontaneously without requiring any

any cultivation, to a great height in all the fertile and watered countries of Nubia and Abyssinia; and in the gardens of Cairo and Rosetta, it may be seen in the most beautiful perfection. Europe receives almost as large a quantity of tamarinds as of senna. The druggists of Marseilles have a particular method of preparing them, by which their purgative power is increased, and themselves rendered less harsh and grating to the taste, than in the unprepared state. A considerable portion of them is consumed in Egypt, where the inhabitants frequently use them as a cooling medicine in fevers, and similar diseases, mixed with common sugar or syrup, to sweeten them.

*Gum Arabic* is the concrete juice distilling from a species of mimosa, growing in Upper Egypt, and the interior countries of Africa. Some trees of this species grow near Cairo, and the caravans bring considerable quantities of this drug to that place: Marseilles alone used formerly to receive from Alexandria as much of this gum as was valued at 15,000*l.* every year.

*Gum Gedda* differs but little from that just described, and is the similar produce of a tree of the same kind: it is brought from Nubia by the caravans, and also from Arabia by the way of Suez. The quantity annually carried to Marseilles used to be worth 20,000*l.*

*Turkish Gum*, is, like the above-mentioned, a native of the nether parts of Africa, and is supposed to be produced by the very same tree that furnishes the common gum Arabic, from which it little differs, except in size and transparency.

*Capul Gum*, is exactly the same substance as that called in the Levant trade Sandarach. This resin, generally used in Persia as wax, is obtained from a kind of thya, (named thya aphilla by Mr. Desfont, in his *Flora Atlantica*), growing in Arabia and the south of Persia. The European merchants buy large quantities of it at the markets of Cairo. I am in possession of several pieces, each not less than two inches in bulk, in some of which insects are enclosed, and among others a fretting worm.

*Ammoniac*, or *Gum Amoniac*, a resinous gum, is procured by cutting a certain species of ferula growing spontaneously in the deserts of Libya, in Arabia, and in the eastern and southern parts of Persia. It is brought partly by land to Cairo, and partly by sea to Suez.

*Galbanum*, a resinous gum, extracted from a plant of galbanum called the bubon, which bears its fruit in clusters, and grows without any cultivation in the southern parts of Egypt, as also in Arabia and Persia. It is brought to Cairo by the Red Sea. European dealers used formerly to receive great quantities of this drug at Marseilles, and some of the harbours of Italy.

*Bdellium*, a resinous gum of a reddish brown colour, comes from the southern parts of Persia, and from India, and may be had in abundance at Bagdad and Cairo.

*Asafœdita*, the concrete sap of the root of a plant of the genus ferula, growing in Persia, Candahar, and the northern parts of Indostan; it is carried but in small quantities to Cairo, passing through Mascate, Mecca, and Suez. The yearly importation at Marseilles, by the way of Alexandria, used to be worth 200*l.*

*Gum Sagapenum*. This gum, of a resinous substance, very much resembles asafœdita, and is also the sap of a plant of the genus ferula, growing in Arabia and in the southern and eastern parts of Persia: the sagapenum is more frequently found at Bagdad than Cairo, and comes to us by the way of Alexandria. The merchants of that place send small quantities of it to Marseilles, and some of the Italian sea-ports.

*Sarcocof*, or *Flesh Gum*, is said to be produced by a plant, or rather a shrub growing in the southern parts of Persia, and in Ethiopia and Arabia. Greater quantities of it are to be procured at Bagdad than at Cairo.

*Incense*, *frankincense*. This perfume, used in religious ceremonies both by the moderns and the ancients, constitutes now, as in former times, a very prominent article of the trade of Egypt. It is carried from Arabia and the eastern coast of Africa to Suez, and from thence to Cairo, from which city it is dispersed through all the provinces of the Ottoman empire, and every part of Europe. Livorno, Trieste, and Venice, used to import considerable quantities, and the portion received at Marseilles, partly in the shape of concrete drops, and partly in powder, amounted every year to about 10,000*l.*

*Myrrh*. This resinous aromatic substance comes with the caravans that arrive at Cairo from the interior parts of Africa: a great deal is consumed in Turkey,



Turkey, and much likewise is sent to Livorno, Trieste, Venice, and Marseilles: the last-mentioned place had for its share formerly to the value of from 150 to 200*l*.

*Balsam of Mecca.* Many of the pilgrims returning from Mecca, bring small quantities of this balsam with them, and value it at a high price. That it was sold by the ancients for its weight in gold, is, however, well known: though very little is brought into Europe, it may easily be procured at Cairo. The American balsam is justly preferred, as being less expensive, but not less efficacious.

*Aloes.* There are different kinds of aloes; some are brought to Suez by sea, and others are carried to Cairo in caravans from the interior parts of Africa; much of it is sent to the ports of Turkey and Italy. The quantity formerly received at Marseilles may be valued at from 150 to 200*l*. every year.

*Turmeric* is the root of a plant growing in the East Indies, particularly in the island of Ceylon, and the coast of Malabar; from thence it is carried to Mecca, and afterwards to Suez. It is in great repute in India, as well for its medicinal virtues, as the means of heightening the colour of cochineal. Very little of it comes to Marseilles, or the Italian ports.

*Poison-Nuts* (*strychnus nux vomica*), the fruit of a tree growing in Ceylon and the coast of Malabar, and transported by water to Egypt: used to be purchased at Marseilles to the yearly amount of from 100 to 150*l*.

*Ebony Berries* (*cocculi indicii*), the small fruit of a plant (*monospermum coccalus*) growing in the East Indies, and carried by sea to Egypt, were annually exported from that country to Marseilles, in quantities equal to the value of 1000*l*.

*Ebony* is not at present brought into Egypt by the caravans from the inner parts of Africa in the same quantity as formerly, which may either be the consequence of the decrease of its consumption, since hard and flame-coloured woods from America are in equal estimation, or of the scarcity of the trees which produce it in these countries.

*Ivory.* The teeth of the elephant are brought of different sizes into Egypt by the caravans from the inner parts of Africa; some of these teeth weigh more than a hundred pounds. Great numbers were sent to the Italian ports; and the

annual importation at Marseilles was estimated at 5 or 6,000*l*.

*Gold Dust.* The same caravans carry that valuable dust as it is gathered on the borders of the rivers in the inner parts of Africa, to Egypt, in very considerable quantities; and it is therefore supposed that this metallic substance is as plentiful in the inner parts of Africa as in America.

*Ostrich Feathers.* Besides the large quantities of ostrich feathers which are received at Marseilles from Tripoli and Tunis, Alexandria also supplies the same place every year to the value of from 2000 to 2,200*l*.

*Myrobolans*, the fruit of a tree growing in Indostan, and much used for physic in Europe, comes in much greater quantities round the Cape, than by the Red Sea. The merchants established at Cairo were in the habit of sometimes buying and transporting them to Marseilles, Leghorn, Trieste, and Venice, at very low prices.

*Pelletory*, the root of a plant called *anthemis pyretum*, growing in Arabia, is received in very trifling quantities in Marseilles from Egypt.

*Worm Seed* (*artemisia judaica*), the seed of wormwood growing in Arabia, is also conveyed to Marseilles by the way of Egypt in small quantities: some call it *semen contra* or *santonicum*.

*Hermadactyls*, the roots or bulbs of a species of *iris tuberosa*, growing in Arabia, passing through Egypt, comes in small quantities to Marseilles.

*Ginger* (*zedoary* or *selual*). These roots, which have hitherto come to us directly from India, may also be procured at Cairo, where they are indeed often bought by European merchants; and this is the case with almost all the productions of Indostan, which are generally to be found in Egypt.

*Slaves.* It is not here necessary to mention the negro slaves carried every year by the merchants of Barbary and Nubia Sina to Cairo, and hence spread over every quarter of the Ottoman dominions; their value being much inferior to those purchased by Europeans on the west coast of Africa, for the use of the West India settlements. The number of black slaves seen at the markets of Cairo is very trifling; for the Turks prefer white slaves in every respect, and Europeans are quite excluded from that detestable trade.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LATE REV.

JOSEPH BARNES,

By the REV. JOSEPH BEALEY.

THE late Rev. Dr. Barnes was born at Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, on what was then called the first, but now the thirteenth, day of February, in the year 1747. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. Thomas Blinston, an eminently pious and useful minister of the gospel among the Non-conformists, for whom the Protestant dissenters' present place of worship at Park Lane, near Wigan, was originally built. His father, Mr. William Barnes, died when he was young; not more than three years old. His mother, however, Elizabeth Barnes, daughter of the above-mentioned worthy divine, was a very pious and excellent woman; and, under her tender care and good instruction, he was, in his early youth, brought under very serious impressions of religion. In consequence of the views and feelings which were thus excited in his mind, he soon discovered a strong inclination to the sacred office of the Christian ministry. He was accordingly educated with a view to this employment, first at the grammar-school in his native town, under the tuition of the late Rev. Mr. Owen, who is well known to have been an excellent classical scholar; then, under the care of the Rev. Philip Holland, who kept a very respectable boarding-school at Bolton, to which place he went in the year 1761; and hence he removed, in the summer of 1764, to the academy at Warrington, of which the Rev. Dr. Aikin was, at that time, principal tutor, a gentleman equally distinguished by his learning and piety, and for whose memory his pupil, the subject of this memoir, always expressed the highest veneration. He was also upon terms of very considerable intimacy, during his academical course of studies, and particularly in the latter part of it, with the late Dr. Priestley, who was then a tutor in the department of the languages and belles-lettres, in the Warrington Academy, and assisted him materially in some parts of the Rudiments of English Grammar, which the doctor published about this period, particularly in collecting the exam-

ples of false grammatical construction which are given in it from Hume, and other authors of established celebrity. In the summer of 1768, the Rev. Thomas Barnes, for so he was now become, left the academy; having gone through his course of studies there with great honour to himself, and given full satisfaction to his tutors, both by his general behaviour, and by his proficiency in all those branches of learning to which his attention had been directed, and which are usually studied by candidates for the ministry among the Protestant dissenters of this kingdom, in their most respectable seminaries of education. His first settlement in the ministry, which took place immediately upon his leaving the academy, was at Cockey Moor, near Bolton, in his native county; and in the following year, he was there regularly set apart to the sacred office, by ordination, for which service he continued, through life, a strenuous advocate. From his first entrance upon the work of the Christian ministry, he applied to the discharge of its important duties with uncommon zeal and diligence, and his labours were crowned with correspondent success. During his continuance at Cockey Moor, which was nearly twelve years, the congregation was much more than doubled, probably more than trebled in number of its members, under his pastoral care; and he was an eminently useful labourer in the vineyard of his master, though in a plain country situation. In May, 1780, he removed to Manchester, and became connected there, in the pastoral relation, with one of the largest, most wealthy, and respectable congregations among the Protestant dissenters, of what is called the Presbyterian denomination in this kingdom; and in this connexion he continued during a period of upwards of thirty years, to the time of his death. Here also he approved himself a faithful, zealous, and affectionate pastor, and was held in very high estimation, not only by the people of his immediate charge, but also by the inhabitants of the town in general. His regular duty only called him to perform one public service on the sabbath; but, not long after his settlement in Manchester, in the winter of

1732, he voluntarily undertook an evening service or lecture, which soon began to be very numerously attended, and which he regularly continued every sabbath evening in the winter season, till the declining state of his health, in conjunction with the circumstance of his having the whole regular duty of the congregation devolved upon him, through the indisposition of his colleague, induced his friends, about the middle of last winter, to insist upon his either declining the lecture, or having assistance procured for him in the other parts of the duty, in which circumstances he chose the former alternative, thinking it the more expedient measure, upon the whole, though the evening lecture was his favourite service, and that which he thought more useful than any other which he performed. It has, for several years past, been attended by an audience amounting to upwards of 2000 in number, consisting chiefly of respectable, serious, and attentive hearers, of different denominations of religious professors. In the beginning of the year 1784, the subject of this memoir had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, upon the voluntary, and, on his part, unsought recommendation of friends, who were well able to appreciate his literary attainments, and whose testimonial to them consequently reflected upon him great honour. Of this measure the late Dr. Percival was the principal promoter. Not long after this, the Rev. Dr. Barnes was induced, by the solicitations of his friends, to undertake, in conjunction with his colleague in the pastoral office, the Rev. Ralph Harrison, the important charge of an academical institution in Manchester, upon which he entered in the summer of the year 1786, and over which he presided, as principal, with great credit to himself and utility to the public, till the year 1798, when he determined to resign it, in consequence of the difficulty which he had for some time experienced in maintaining in so large a town as Manchester, where there are so many temptations to dissipation, that regular and strict discipline which he wished to support. His active mind, however, was always ready to embrace every opportunity of usefulness; and after his retirement from the academy, he began to take a lively interest in the concerns of the Manchester Infirmary, which continued to be a very favourite

object of his attention to the time of his death, and in the conduct of which his assistance has been generally considered and acknowledged to be of great use. The Rev. Dr. Barnes undoubtedly possessed both natural abilities and acquired attainments, which qualified him to have distinguished himself in the literary world, and he had a considerable taste for those studies and pursuits which might have led to this result; in proof of which it may be mentioned that he was one of the first promoters of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society; and that for several years, he took an active part in its proceedings, and wrote several papers, which were published in the early volumes of its memoirs, which his friend, Dr. Percival, who was certainly a competent judge of their merit, considered to be so far creditable to his literary reputation, that he repeatedly urged him to revise and enlarge them, and to publish them in a separate volume; but with this recommendation, though it came from so respectable a quarter, he never complied. Some circumstances afterwards arose, which, together with the multiplicity of his other engagements, induced him to discontinue his attendance of the meetings of the society just mentioned, and since that time he has not taken any further part in its proceedings. He was a good classical scholar, read and studied the New Testament in particular, in the original Greek, with great care and minute critical attention; was able to read the Hebrew Scriptures of the Old Testament with considerable ease, and had a very general knowledge of what is called polite literature; but he did not devote much attention, at least in the latter part of his life, to philosophical subjects; as it was a matter of principle with him to make all his studies subservient to the great object of ministerial usefulness; and amidst all his other engagements and avocations, he always discharged the duties of his sacred office with uncommon zeal, fidelity, and diligence. He was very remarkable for the regular distribution of his time, for the strict application of it to the several duties and engagements to which it was allotted, for punctuality in the observance of all his appointments, and for neglecting no single person or object to which his attention was due. He had an uncommonly fertile mind, great quickness of conception as well as readiness of expression,



and composed with wonderful facility, so that writing was rather a pleasure than a work of labour to him; and he has actually written many hundreds of sermons which he never preached, and other serious compositions which have lain dormant in his study. Beside the pieces above-mentioned, which were inserted in the *Memoirs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society*, he never published any thing but a Discourse upon the commencement of the academy which he undertook to conduct, a Funeral Sermon upon the death of his friend the Rev. Thomas Threlkeld, of Rochdale, with some Account of his Life, and particularly of his extraordinary memory, annexed to it, and some smaller Pieces which have been given to the public without his name, chiefly in different periodical works; but though Dr. Barnes has published so little, he has written more than most men; probably the truth would not be exceeded by saying as much as Richard Baxter himself wrote, in the course of his uncommonly active and laborious life. Considered as a preacher, he possessed great excellencies. He had a strong and sonorous voice, his sermons were serious and striking, and he delivered them with uncommon animation, and in a very impressive manner. He usually wrote them at full length, but in the delivery of them he seldom confined himself strictly to his notes; and at his lectures, which were perhaps his most popular addresses, he always spoke extempore. One of the last objects of a public nature which engaged his attention was a Bible Society, which has lately been established in Manchester, auxiliary to the grand association of this kind in London. In the promotion and formation of this noble institution he felt a warm interest; and one of the last times that he ever spoke in public was at a meeting of its friends and promoters, upon which occasion, though his impaired strength did not permit him to say much, he delivered his sentiments with peculiar animation and feeling in favour of its important design; and this honourable effort of his zeal in the cause of God and religion, may be justly said to have contributed to gild the horizon of his setting sun, which, in various respects, went down amidst an effulgence of glory, to rise again in unclouded and everlasting splendour. In his private character the Rev. Dr. Barnes was truly amiable and

exemplary. The most distinguishing feature of it was his fervent piety, and to this were added the strictest integrity and uprightness, both of mind and conduct; great disinterestedness; and an ardent active benevolence, which made him always ready to every service by which he could either benefit or oblige others. He was particularly liberal in the relief of the poor, with whose necessities he was acquainted. In his general disposition, he had great natural vivacity, as well as an habitual cheerfulness founded upon religious principles and hopes constantly influencing his mind; and his manners were remarkably conciliating, such as actually engaged the esteem and affection of all who had the happiness of knowing him. His conversation was peculiarly interesting and entertaining, yet always of a perfectly innocent, and generally of a profitable, nature and tendency. He exceedingly disapproved of all ludicrous allusions to the holy Scriptures, in particular, and of a light way of speaking of sacred things in general; and he was himself scrupulously careful never to open his lips upon any serious subject, and, especially, never to mention the name of God, without a becoming seriousness and reverence. In his habits of life, he was very abstemious, eating only plain food with great moderation, and never tasting any spirituous or fermented liquors; but he enjoyed, in general, a sound state of health, and an equal flow of spirits, such as few have the happiness to experience. His constitution was naturally strong and good, though he had from his birth an enlarged arm, which might appear to a stranger to indicate some original malady or unhealthy tendency of his bodily frame. His natural vigour, however, began visibly to decline, at least a year before his death, though he continued to perform his usual labours, and went through them with apparent ease to himself till within a few of the last months. An asthmatical affection, which had manifested itself for some time, and been gradually increasing, then began to assume a very serious and alarming appearance, attended at the same time, with some paralytic symptoms, in consequence of which it became necessary for him to desist from all public duty. Upon this he retired to his country-house at Ferney-side, near Bolton, where he was regularly visited by his medical friends and former pupils at the academy, Dr. Holme  
and

and Dr. Henry, as well as by his old and much-esteemed friend Mr. Henry, the father of the latter gentleman, and every assistance was afforded him which medical skill and the kind attention of his friends could yield; notwithstanding which he rapidly sank under his disorder, till it terminated fatally about midnight, between the 27th and 28th of June last. In the near view of death, the feelings of the late Rev. Dr. Barnes were not merely those of serenity and peace, but of joy and exultation, grounded upon the animating hope and assurance of a blessed immortality which awaited him. He uniformly discovered the most perfect patience and submission to the will of God, under the distressing sufferings which he experienced, particularly from the difficulty of respiration; was often repeating passages of Scripture expressive of this temper, as well as of his firm hope and confidence in God; and giving, in the most tender and affectionate manner, pious and good advice to his friends around him, particularly recommending to them a serious attention to religion, as the most important of all concerns. At times his mind was almost overpowered by the feelings of rapturous delight which he experienced in the prospect of his approaching removal to a better world, and particularly in that of a speedy union with all the pious and the good of every former age, as well as with those that were gone before him, whose friendship he had cultivated and enjoyed upon earth. During a few of the last

days of his life, his understanding became less clear and collected, through increasing weakness; but, at the same time, his friends had the satisfaction of observing that his bodily sufferings greatly abated; and, at last, he expired in the most easy manner, without a struggle or a groan, in the 64th year of his age, and the 42d of his stated Christian ministry. His remains were interred at Manchester, on the Monday morning following, which was the 2d of July, and were met upon the road by sixty-four gentlemen, chiefly members of his congregation, who walked before the corpse, with hat-bands and mourning provided at their own expence, and by twenty-five carriages, beside those which had before formed the procession, occupied by friends who wished to shew their regard for the deceased, by attending his last obsequies; and thus he was conducted to the house appointed for all living, with a degree of honour and respect which has not probably been paid to any one in Manchester before, within the memory of the oldest person living there. He has left a widow to whom he was united early in life, in the year 1770, with whom he has uniformly lived upon terms of the most perfect harmony and mutual affection; and who, amidst the grief which she feels for the unspeakable loss she has sustained, may justly be consoled by the thought of her having been so long the object of the tenderest regard of a man of such distinguished excellence and worth.

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## SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

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*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.*

*“An Account of King Charles II. d's escape from the Battle of Worcester, till his landing in France, dictated to Samuel Pepys, esq. (Secretary of the Admiralty,) by the King himself; at the request of the Duke of York, taken down in short Hand by Mr. Pepys, on Sunday, October 3d, and Tuesday, October 5th, 1680, and afterwards transcribed by him at length.”*

[The following Narrative is copied from one taken from the original manuscript, in Mr. Pepy's library, given to Magdalen College, in Cambridge.]

AFTER that the battle was so absolutely lost as to be beyond hope of recovery, I began to think of the best way of saving myself; and the first thought that came into my head, was, that

that if I possibly could, I would get to London as soon, if not sooner, than the news of our defeat could get there: and it being near dark, I talked with some, especially with my lord Rochester, (then Wilmot,) about their opinions, which would be the best way for me to escape, it being impossible, as I thought, to get back into Scotland. I found them mightily distracted, and their opinions different very much of the possibility of getting to Scotland, but not one agreeing with mine for going to London, saying my lord Wilmot; and the truth is, I did not impart my design of going to London to any but my lord Wilmot. But we had such a number of beaten men with us (of the horse) that I strove, as soon as ever it was dark, to get from them; and though I could not get them to stand by me against the enemy, I could not get rid of them, now I had a mind to it.

So we (that is my 1<sup>st</sup> duke of Buck<sup>m</sup>, Luderdale, Derby, Wilmot, Tom Blake, duke Darcy, and several others of my servants) went along northward towards Scotland; and at last we got about sixty that were gentlemen and officers, and slipt away out of the high-road that goes to Lancashire, and kept on to the right hand, letting all the beaten men go along the great road. And ourselves not knowing very well which way to go, for it was then too late for us to get to London on horseback, riding then directly for it, nor could we do it, because there was yet many people of quality with us that I could not get rid of. So we rode through a town short of Woolverhampton, between that and Worcester, and went through. There being a troop of the enemy's there that night, we rode very quietly through the town, they having nobody to watch, nor they suspecting us no more than we did them, which I learnt afterwards from a country fellow. We went that night about twenty-five miles, to a place called White Lady, hard by Tong Castle, by the advice of Mr. Gifford, where we stopt and got some little refreshment of bread and cheese, such as we could get, it being just beginning to be day. This White Lady's was a private house that Mr. Gifford, who was a Shropshire man, had told me belonged to honest people that lived thereabouts; and just as we came thither, there came in a country fellow that told us there was 3,000 of our horse hard by Tong Castle, upon the heath, all in disorder, under

David Lesely; and some other of the general officers; upon which, some of the people of quality that were with me, were very anxious that I should go to him, and endeavour to get into Scotland, which I thought was absolutely impossible, knowing very well that the country would all rise upon us, and that the men who had deserted me, when they were in good order, w<sup>d</sup> not stand to me when they had been beaten. This made me take the resolution of putting myself into disguise, and endeavouring to get on foot to London in a country fellow's habit, with a pair of ordinary grey cloth breeches, and lethern doublet, and a green jerkin, which I took in the house of White Ladies. I also cut my hair very short, and flung my cloths into a privy house, that nobody might see that any body had been striping themselves. I acquainted none with my resolution of going to London but my 1<sup>st</sup> Wilmot, they all desiring me not to acquaint them what I intended to do, because they knew not what they might be forced to confess; on which consideration, they all with one voice beg<sup>d</sup> me not to tell them what I intended to do; (so all the persons of quality, and officers, who were with me, except my 1<sup>st</sup> Wilmot, with whom a place was agreed upon for meeting at London, if we escap'd, and who endeavoured to go on horseback, in regard, as I think, of his being too big to go on foot) were resolved to go and join the 3000 horse, thinking to get away with them to Scotland. But as I did before believe, they were not marched more than six, after they got to them, but they were routed by a single troop of horse, which shews my opinion was not wrong in not sticking to men who had run away. As soon as I was disguised, I took with me a country fellow, whose name was Rich<sup>d</sup> Penderell, whom Mr. Gifford had undertaken to answer for to be an honest man; he was a Roman Catholic, and I chose to trust them, because I knew they had hiding holes for priests, that I thought I might make use of in case of need. I was no sooner gone (but the next morning after the battle, and broad day), out of y<sup>e</sup> house with this country fellow, but being in a great wood, I set myself at the edge of the wood, near the highway, that was there the better to see who came after us, and wether they made any search after the runaways; I immediately saw a troop of horse coming by, which I conceived to be the same troop that broak



our 3000 horse. But it did not look like a troop of the army's but of the militia, for the fellow before it did not look at all like a soldier. In the wood I stayed all day, without meat or drink, and by great good fortune it rained all the time, which hindered them, as I believe, from coming into the wood to search for men that might be fled thither; and one thing is remarkable enough, that those with whom I have since spoke of them that joined with the horse upon the heath, did say, that it rained little or nothing with them all the day, but only in the wood where I was, this contributing to my safety. As I was in the wood, I talked with the fellow about going to London, and asking him many questions about what gentlemen he knew, I did not find that he knew any one of quality in the way towards London; and y<sup>e</sup> truth is, my mind changed as I lay in the wood, as I resolv'd to think of another way of making my escape, which was to get over the Severn, into Wales, and get either to Swansea, or some other of the sea-port towns, that I knew had commerce with France, to the end that I might get over that way, as being a way that I thought none would suspect my taking; besides that, I remember several honest gentlemen that were of my acquaintance in Wales. So that night, as soon as it was dark, Rich<sup>d</sup> Penderell and I took our journey on foot towards the Severn, intending to pass over at a ferry half way between Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth; but as we were going in the night, we came by a mill, where I heard some people talking (mem<sup>d</sup> that I had got some bread and cheese the night before at one of the Penderell's houses, I not going in) and as we conceived it was about twelve or one o'clock at night, and the country fellow desired me not to answer if any body should ask me any questions, because I had not got the accent of the country, but as we came to the mill, we c<sup>d</sup> see the miller, as I believe, sitting at the mill-door, he being in white cloths; it being a very dark night, he call'd out, Who goes there, upon which R<sup>d</sup> Penderell answered, Neighbours going home, or some such like words; whereupon the miller cried out, If you be neighbours stand, or else I'll nock you down; upon which, we believing there was company in the house, y<sup>e</sup> fellow bid me follow him close, and he run to a gate that went up a dirty lane, up a hill, and opening the gate, the miller cried out,

Rogues, rogues, and thereupon some men came out of the mill after us, who I believe were soldiers. So we fell a running, both of us up the lane, as long as we c<sup>d</sup> run, it being very deep and very dirty, till at last I bid him leap over a hedge and lye still, to hear if any body followed us, which we did, and continued lying down upon the ground about half an hour, when hearing nobody come, we continued our way over to the village upon the Severn, where the fellow told me there was an honest gentleman, one Mr. Woolf lived in that town, where I might be in great safety, for that he had hiding holes for priests. But I c<sup>d</sup> not go on till I knew a little of his mind, wether he w<sup>d</sup> receive so dangerous a guest as me, and therefore stayed in a field under a hedge, by a great tree, commanding him not to say it was I, but only to ask Mr. Woolf wether he w<sup>d</sup> receive an English gentleman, a person of quality, to hide him all the next day, till we c<sup>d</sup> travel again by night, for I durst not go but by night, Mr. Woolf, when the country fellow had told him that it was one that had escaped from the battle of Worcester, said, that for his part it was so dangerous a thing to harbour any body that was known, that he w<sup>d</sup> not venture his neck for any man, unless it was for the king himself; upon which R<sup>d</sup> Penderell very indiscreetly, and without my leave, told him it was I, upon which Mr. Woolf reply'd, he sh<sup>d</sup> be very glad to venture all he had in the world to secure me. Upon which R<sup>d</sup> Penderell came and told me what he had done, at which I was a little troubled; but then there was no remedy, the day being just coming on, and I must either venture that, or run some greater danger. So I came into the house a back way, where I found Mr. Woolf, an old gentleman, who told me he was very sorry to see me there, because there was two company's of the militia foot at that time in arms in the town, and kept a guard at the ferry, to examine every body that came that way, in expectation of catching some that might be making their escape that way, and that he durst not put me into any of the hiding holes of his house, because they had been discovered, and consequently, if any search sh<sup>d</sup> be made, they w<sup>d</sup> certainly repair to those holes; and that therefore, I had no other way of security, but to go into his barn, and there lye behind his corn and hay. So after he had given us some cold meat, that was ready, we, without making any bustle in the house,

went and lay in the barn all the next day; when, towards evening, his son, who had been a prisoner at Shrewsbury, an honest man, who had been released and came home to his father's house, and as soon as ever it began to be a little darkish, Mr. Woolf and his son brought us some meat into the barn, and there we discoursed with them wether we might safely get over the Severn into Wales, which they advised me by no means to adventure upon, because of the strict guards that were kept all along the Severn, where any passage c<sup>d</sup> be found, for preventing any body's escaping that way into Wales. Upon which, I took a resolution of going that night the same way back again to Penderell's house, where I knew I sh<sup>d</sup> hear some news what was become of my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot, and resolved again upon going to London. So we set out as soon as it was dark, but as we came by the mill again, we had no mind to be questioned a second time there, and therefore asking R<sup>d</sup> Penderell if he c<sup>d</sup> swim or no, and how deep the river was, he told me it was a scurvy river, not easy to be passed in all places, and that he co<sup>d</sup> not swim. So I told him that y<sup>e</sup> river, being but a little one, I w<sup>d</sup> undertake to help him over, upon which we went over some closes to the river side, and entering the river first to see wether I myself c<sup>d</sup> go over, who knew how to swim, found it was but a little above my middle, and thereupon taking Rich<sup>d</sup> Penderell by the hand, I helped him over. Which being done, we went on our way to one of the Penderells brother's, (his house being not far from White Ladies) who had been guide to my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot, and we beleived by that time might be come back again. For my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot intended to go to London upon his own horse. When I came to this house, I enquired where my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot was, it being now towards morning, and having traveled these two nights on foot. Penderell's brother told me, he had conducted him to a very honest gentleman's house, one Mr. Whitgrave's, not far from Woolverhampton, a Roman Catholic; I asked him what news, he told me there was one major Charles in the house, who was that country man, whom I knowing, he having been a major in our army, and having made his escape thither, a Roman Catholic also, I sent for him into the room where I was, and consulting him what we sh<sup>d</sup> do the next day, he told me, that it w<sup>d</sup> be dangerous for me either to stay in that

house, or to go into the wood, (there being a great wood hard by Boscobell,) that he knew but one way how to pass the next day, and that was, to get up into a great oak in a pretty plain place, where we might see round about us, for the enemy w<sup>d</sup> certainly search all the wood for people that had made their escape. Which proposition of his, I approving, we (that is to say Charles and I went and carried up some victuals, for the whole day, viz. some bread, cheese, and small beer, and nothing else, and got up into a great oak that had been lopt some three or four years ago, and being grown out again very bushy and thick, co<sup>d</sup> not be seen thro', and here we stay'd all the day; and I having in the mean time sent Penderell's brother to Mr. Whitgrave's, to know wether my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot was there or no, and had word bro't me that night that my l<sup>d</sup> was there; that there was a very secure hiding hole in Mr. Whitgrave's house, and that he desired me to come thither to him. (Memorandum) that whilst we were in the tree we saw soldiers going up and down in the thickest of the wood, searching for persons that had escaped, we seeing them now and then peep out of the wood. That night, Rich<sup>d</sup> Penderell and I went to Mr. Whitgrave's, about seven miles off, where I found the gentleman of the house and an old grandmother of his, and father Hudleston, who had then the care of bringing up two young gentlemen, who I think were sir John Preston and his brother, they being boys. Here I spoke with my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot, and sent him away to Col. Lanes, about five or six miles off, to see what means c<sup>d</sup> be found for my escaping towards London; who told my l<sup>d</sup>, after some consultation thereon, that he had a sister that had a very fair pretence for going hard by Bristol to a cousin of her's, that was married to one Mr. Norton, who lived two or three miles beyond Bristol, on the Somersetshire side, and she might carry me there as her man, and from Bristol I might find shipping to get out of England. So the next night I went away to Col. Lanes, where I changed my cloths into a little better habbit, like a serving man, being a kind of grey cloth suit, and the next day Mrs. Lane and I took our journey towards Bristol, resolving to lye at a place called Long Marston, in the vale of Evesham. But we had not gone two hours on our way, but y<sup>e</sup> mare I rode on cast a shoe, so we were forced to ride to get another shoe at a scattering village whose name begins

begins with something like Long——, and as I was holding my horses foot, I asked y<sup>e</sup> smith What news? he told me there was no news since that good news (that he knew of) of y<sup>e</sup> beating those rogues the Scotts. I ask'd him Were there none of the English taken that joined with y<sup>e</sup> Scotts? he answered, That he did not hear that that rogue Charles Stuart was taken, but some of the others were taken, but not Charles Stuart. I told him that if that rogue was taken, he deserved to be hanged more than all the rest, for bringing in the Scotts. Upon which he said, I spoke like an honest man; and so we parted. Here it is to be noticed, that we had in company with us Mrs. Lane's sister, who was married to one Mr. ——, she being then going to my 1<sup>d</sup> Pagett's, hard by Windsor, so we were to part, as accordingly we did, at Stratford upon Avon.

But a mile before we came there, we espied upon y<sup>e</sup> way a troop of horse, whose riders were alighted, and their horses eating some grass by the way-side, staying there, as I thought, while their muster-master was providing their quarters. Mrs. Lane's sister's husband, who went along with us as far as Stratford, seeing this troop of horse just in our way, said, that for his part he would not go by them, for he had been once or twice beaten by some of the parlim<sup>t</sup> soldiers, and he w<sup>d</sup> not run the venture again; I hearing him say so, beg'd Mrs. Lane, softly in her ear, that we might not turn back but go on, for that the enemy w<sup>d</sup> certainly send after us to enquire who we were, if they sh<sup>d</sup> see us return. But all she c<sup>d</sup> say in the world w<sup>d</sup> not do, but her brother-in-law turn'd quite round, and went into Stratford another way, the troop of horse being just then getting on horseback, about twice twelve score off; and as I told her, we did meet y<sup>e</sup> troop, just but in the town of Stratford. But then her brother and we parted, he going his way, and we our's towards Long Marston, where we lay at a kinsman's, I think, of Mrs. Lanes; neither the said kinsman, nor her brother-in-law, knowing who I was. The next night we lay at Cirencester, and so from thence to Mr. Norton's house, beyond Bristol, where, as soon as ever I came, Mrs. Lane call'd the buttl<sup>r</sup> of the house (a very honest fellow, whose name was Pope, and serv'd Tom Germaine, a groom of my bed-chamber, when I was a boy at Richmond) and bad him take care of W<sup>m</sup> Jackson, (for that was my

name) as having been lately sick of an ague, whereof she said, I was still weak and not quite recovered; and the truth was, my late fatigues and want of meat had indeed made me look a little pale. Besides this, Pope had been a trooper in the king my father's army, but I was not to be known in y<sup>e</sup> house for any thing but Mrs. Lanes serv<sup>t</sup>. Mem<sup>d</sup> that one Mr. Lassels, a cousin of Mr. Lane's, went all the way with us to Col. Lane's on horseback, single, I riding before Mrs. Lane. Pope the buttl<sup>r</sup> took great care of me that night, (I not eating with the servants as I otherwise sh<sup>d</sup> have done upon account of my not being well.) The next morning as we arose pretty early, having a pretty good stomach, and went to the buttery hatch to get my breakfast, where I found Pope and two or three other men in the room, and we all fell too eating bread and butter, to which he gave us very good ale and sack, and as I was setting there, there was one that look'd like a country fellow, sat just by me, who talking, gave so particular an acc<sup>t</sup> of the battle of Worcester to the rest of the company, that I concluded he must be one of Cromwell's soldiers; I asked him, How he came to give so good an acc<sup>t</sup> of that battle; he told me he was in y<sup>e</sup> king's regiment, by which I tho't he meant one Col. King's reg<sup>t</sup>; but questioning him further, I perceiv'd that he had been in my reg<sup>t</sup> of guards, in major Broughton's company, that was my major in the battle. I asked him what kind of a man I was, to which he answered, by describing exactly both my cloths and my horse; and looking upon me, he told me that the king was at least three fingers taller than I, upon which I made what haste I c<sup>d</sup> out of the buttery, for fear he sh<sup>d</sup> indeed know me, as being more afraid when I knew he was one of our own soldier's, than when I took him for one of the enemy's. So Pope and I went into the hall, and just as we came into it, Mrs. Norton was coming by thro' it. Upon which I, plucking of my hat, and standing with it in my hand as she passed by, I observ'd, just as I was putting it off, that Pope look'd very earnestly in my face. But I took no notice of it, but put on my hat again and went away, walking out of the house into the fields. I had not been out half an hour, but coming back I went up into the chamber where I lay, and just as I came thither, Mr. Lassels came to me, and in a little trouble said, What shall we do, I am afraid Pope knows you, for he says very



positively to me, that it is you; but I have denied it. Upon which I presently without more ado, asked him whether he was an honest man or not, when he answered me, that he knew him to be so honest a fellow that he durst trust him with his life, as having been always on our side; I thought it better to trust him than go away leaving that suspicion upon him, and thereupon I sent for Pope, and told him that I was glad to meet him there, and would trust him with my life as an old acquaintance; upon which, being a discreet fellow, he asked what I intended do, for, (says he) I am extremely happy I know you, otherwise you might run great danger in this house; for tho' my master and mistress are good people, yet there are at this time one or two in it that are very great rogues, and I think I can be usefull to you in any thing you will command me; upon which I told him my design of getting a ship (if possible) at Bristol, and to that end bade him go that very day immediately to Bristol, to see if there was any ships going either to Spain or France, that I might get a passage away in. I also told him that my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot was coming to meet me here, for he and I had agreed at Col. Lane's, and were to meet this very day at Norton's; upon which Pope told me, that it was most fortunate that he knew me, and had heard this from me, for if my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot sh<sup>d</sup> have come thither, he would have been most certainly known to several people in the house, and therefore he w<sup>d</sup> go, and accordingly went out to meet my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot, a mile or two from the house, carrying him to an ale-house not far off, where he lodged him till it was dark, and then brought him hither by a back-door into my chamber, I still passing for a serving man; and Lasell's and I lay in one chamber, he knowing all the way who I was; so after Pope had been at Bristol to enquire for a ship, but could hear of none ready to depart beyond sea sooner than above a month, which was too long for me to stay thereabouts, I betook myself to the advising afresh with my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot and Pope, what was to be done, and the latter telling me that there lived somewhere in that country upon the edge of Somersetshire, at Trent, within two miles of Sherbourne, Frank Windham, y<sup>e</sup> knight marshall's brother, who being my old acquaintance and a very honest man, I resolved to get to his house; but the night before we were to go away, we had a misfortune that might have done us some prejudice;

for Mrs. Norton, who was big with child, fell into labour and miscarried of a dead child, and was very ill, so that we could not tell how in the world to find an excuse for Mrs. Lane to leave her cousin in that condition; and indeed it was not safe to stay any longer there, where there was so great a resort of disaffected and idle people. At length consulting with Mr. Lasell's, I thought the best way would be to counterfeit a letter from her father's house, old Mr. Lane's, to tell her that her father was extremely ill, and commanded her to come away immediately, for fear she sh<sup>d</sup> not find him alive, which letter Pope delivered so well while they were all at supper, and Mrs. Lane playing her part so dexterously, that all believed old Mr. Lane to be in great danger, and gave his daughter the excuse to go away with me the next morning early; accordingly the next morning we went directly to Trent, to Frank Windham's house, and lay that night at Castle Casey, and the next night came to Trent, where I had appointed my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot to meet me, whom I still took care not to keep with me, but sent him a little before, or left him to come after me. When we came to Trent, my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot advised with Frank Windham, whether he had any acquaintance at any sea-port town upon the coast of Dorset, or Devonshire, who told me he was very well acquainted with Giles Strangways, and that he would go directly to him, to inform himself whether he might not have some acquaintance at Weymouth, or Lyme, or some of those ports. But Giles Strangways proved not to have any, as having been long absent from all those parts, as not daring to stir abroad, being always faithfull to the king, but he desired Frank Windham what he could do therein himself, it being unsafe for him to be found busy upon the sea-coast. But withall, he sent me 300 broad pieces, which he knew were necessary for me in the condition I was now in, for I durst not carry any money about me in those mean cloths, and my hair cut short, (but about 10 or 12 shillings in silver.) Frank Windham, upon this, went himself to Lyme, and spoke with a merchant there, to hire a ship for my transportation, being forced to acquaint him that it was I that was to be carried out. The merchant undertook it (his name being ———) and according hired a vessel for France, appointing a day for my coming to Lyme to embark; and accordingly we set out from

from Frank Windham's, and to cover the matter the better, I rode before a cousin of Frank Windham's, a Mrs. Judith Connesby, I still going by the name of W<sup>m</sup>. Jackson: memb<sup>d</sup> that one day during my stay at Trent, I hearing y<sup>e</sup> bells ring, (y<sup>e</sup> church being close by Frank Windham's) and seeing a company got together in the church-yard, I sent down the maid of the house, who knew me, to enquire what was the matter; who, returning, told me, that there was a rogue, a trooper, come out of Cromwell's army, that was telling the people that he had killed me, and that that was my buff coat which he had then on. Upon which, most of the village being fanatics, they were ringing the bells and making a bon-fire for joy of it. This merchant having appointed us to come to Lyme, we, viz. myself, l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot, Frank Windham, Mrs. Connesby, and a servant of Frank Windham's, whose name was Peter, were directed from him to a little village hard by Lyme, the vessel being to come out of the cobb at Lyme, and come to a little creek that was just by this village, wether we went, and to send their boat on shore to take us in at the said creek, and carry us over to France; the wind being then very good at north. So we sat up that night, expecting the ship to come out, but she failed us, upon which I sent Frank Windham's man, Peter, and my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot, to Lyme, the next morning, to know the reason of it. But we were much troubled to know how to pass away our time the next day, till we c<sup>d</sup> have an answer. At last we resolved to go to a place on the road to London called Bridport, about four miles from Lyme, and here stay till my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot sh<sup>d</sup> bring us news wether y<sup>e</sup> vessel could be had the next night or not, and the reason of last night's failure. So Frank Windham, Mrs. Connesby, and I, went in the morning on horseback away to Bridport, and just as we came into the town, I could see the streets full of red coats (Cromwell's soldiers), being a reg<sup>t</sup> of Col. Haynes's, 1500 men, going to embark to take Jersey. At which F<sup>k</sup> Windham was very much troubled, and asked me what I w<sup>d</sup> do; I told him, we must go impudently into the best inn in the town, and take a chamber there, as the only thing to be done, because we sh<sup>d</sup> otherwise miss my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot, in case we went away any where else, and that w<sup>d</sup> be very inconvenient both to him and me. So we rode directly into

the best inn of the place, and found the yard full of soldiers. I alighted, and taking the horse, thought it the best way to go blundering in amongst them, and lead them through the middle of the soldiers into the stable, which I did, and they were very angry with me for my rudness. As soon as I came into the stable, I took the bridles off the horses, and called the hostler to me to help me feed the horses. Sure, Sir, I know your face!—which was no very pleasant question, but I thought the best way was to ask him where he had lived, wether he had always lived there or no; he told me he was newly come thither, that he was born in Exeter, and had been hostler in an inn there hard by one Mr. Potter's, a merchant there, in whose house I had lay'd in the time of the war. So I thought it best to give the fellow no further occasion of thinking where he had seen me, for fear he should guess right at last; therefore I told him, friend, Certainly you have seen me at Mr. Potter's, for I served him a good while above a year: O! says he then, I remember you a boy there, and with that was put off from asking any more about it; but desired we might drink a pot of beer together, which I excused by saying, that I must go wait upon my master, and get his dinner ready for him, but told him my master was going to London, and w<sup>d</sup> return about three weeks hence, when he would lay there, and I would not fail to drink a pot with him. As soon as we had dined, my lord Wilmot came into the town from Lyme, but went to another inn. Upon which we rode out of the town, as if we had gone upon the road for London, and when we had got two miles off, my lord Wilmot overtook us, he having observed, while in town, where we were, and told us he believed the ship might be ready next night, but that there had been some mistake betwixt him and the master of the ship. Upon which, I thinking it not fitt to go back again to the same place where we had sat up the night before, we went to a village called ———, about four miles in the country, above Lyme, and sent Peter to know of the merchant wether the ship would be ready; but the master of the ship doubting that it was some dangerous employment he was hired upon, absolutely refused the merchant, and would not undertake to carry us over; whereupon we were forced to go back again to Frank Windham's, at Trent, where we might be in some safety till we had

had hired another vessel or ship; as soon as we came to F<sup>k</sup> W<sup>s</sup>. I sent away presently to Col. Rob<sup>t</sup> Phillips's, who then lived at Salisbury, to see what he c<sup>d</sup> do for the getting me a ship, which he undertook very willingly, and had got one at Southampton, but by misfortune she was amongst others prest to transport their soldiers to Jersey, by which she failed us also; upon this I sent further into Sussex, where Robin Phillips knew one Col. Gunter, to see wether he could hire a ship any where upon that coast, and not thinking it convenient for me to stay any longer at F<sup>k</sup> W<sup>s</sup>, wher I had been in or about a fortnight, and was become known to very many. I went away to a widow gentlewoman's house, one Mrs. Hyde, some four or five miles from Salisbury, wher I came into the house just as it was almost dark, with Robin Phillips only, not intending at first to make myself known. But just as I alighted at the door, Mrs. Hyde knew me, though she never had seen me but once in her life before, and that was with the king, my father, in the army, when we marched by Salisbury some years before in the time of the war; but she being a discreet woman, took no notice at that time of me; I passing only for a friend of Robin Phillips's, by whose advice I went thither. At supper there were with us, Frederick Hyde, (since a judge) and his sister-in-law, a widow; Robin Phillips, myself, and doct<sup>r</sup> Henshaw, since bishop of London, whom I had appointed to meet me there. While we were at supper, I observed Mrs. Hyde and her brother Frederick, to look a little earnestly at me, which led me to believe they might know me. But I was not at all startled at it, it having been my purpose to let her know who I was; and accordingly immediately after supper, Mrs. Hyde came to me, and I discovered myself to her, who told me she had a very safe place to hide me in, till we knew wether our ship was ready or not, but she said, it was not safe to trust any body but herself and sister, and therefore advised me to take my horse the next morning, and make as if I quitted the house, and return again about night, for she would order it so that all her servants, and every body should be out of the house but herself and sister, whose name I remember not. So Robin Phillips and I took our horses, and went as far as Stonehenge, and there we stay'd looking upon the stones some time, and returned back again to Heale, the place

where Mrs. Hyde lived, about the time appointed, wher I went up into the hiding-hole, that was very convenient and safe, and stayed there all alone; Robin Phillips then going to Salisbury, some four or five days, sometimes Mrs. Hyde, and sometimes her sister, bringing me meat. After four or five days stay, Robin Phillips came to the house, and acquainted me that a ship was ready provided for me at Shoreham, by Col<sup>n</sup> Gunter, upon which, at two o'clock in the morning, I went out of the house by a back way, and with Robin Phillips met Col. Gunter and my<sup>l</sup>d Wilmot together, some fourteen or fifteen miles off, on our way towards Shoreham, and were to lodge that night at a place called Hambleton, seven miles from Portsmouth, because it was too long a journey to go in one day to Shoreham; and here we lay at a house of a brother-in-laws of Col<sup>n</sup> Gunter, one Mr. Symonds, where I was not to be known, I being still in the same grey cloth suit as a serving man, tho' the master of the house was a very honest poor man, who, while we were at supper came, (he having been all the day playing the good-fellow at an ale-house in the town), and taking a stool, sat down with us, where his brother-in-law, Col<sup>n</sup> Gunter, talking very fullingly concerning Cromwell and all his party, he went and wispered his brother-in-law in the ear, and asked wether I was not some round-headed rogue's son, for I looked very suspiciously. Upon which Col<sup>n</sup> Gunter answering for me, that he might trust his life in my hands, he came and took me by the hand, and drinking a good glass of beer to me, called me brother round-head. About that time, my<sup>l</sup>d Southampton, that was then at Titchfield, suspecting (for what reason I do not know) that it was possible I might be in the country, sent either to Robin Phillips, or Doct. Henshaw, to offer his services, if he c<sup>d</sup> assist me in my escape, but being then provided with a ship: I w<sup>d</sup> not put him to the danger of having any thing to do with it. The next day we went to a place called Brighton or Brighthelmstone, where we were to meet the master of the ship, as thinking it more convenient to meet there than just at Shoreham, where the ship was; so when we came to the inn at Brighthelmstone, we met with one Mr. ———, the merchant; who had hired the vessel, in company with her master, the merchant only knowing me, having hired her only to carry over a person of quality



that was escaped from the battle of Worcester, without naming any body, and as we were all together, viz. Robin Phillips, my<sup>l</sup>d Wilmot, the merchant, and the master of the vessel, and I; I observed that the master of the vessel looked very hard on me, and as soon as we had supped, called the merchant aside, and the master told him that he had not dealt fair with him, for tho' he had given him a very good price for the carrying over that gentleman, yet he had not been clear with him; for (says he), he is the king, as I very well know him to be so; upon which the merchant denying it, saying, that he was mistaken, the master answered, I know him very well, for he took my ship, together with other fishing vessels at Brighthelmstone, in the year 1648; which was when I commanded the king, my father's fleet, and I very kindly let them go again: but (says he) be not troubled at it, for I think I do God and my country good service in preserving the king, and by the grace of God I will venture my life and all for him, and set him safe on shore if I can in France. Upon which y<sup>e</sup> merchant came and told me what had passed between them, and therefore found myself under the necessity of trusting him, but I took no kind of notice of it presently to him, but thinking it convenient not to let him go home lest he should be asking advice of his wife, or any one else, we kept him in the inn, and sat up all night drinking beer, and taking tobacco with him: and here I run another very great danger, as being confident I was known by the master of the inn. For as I was standing after supper by the fire-side, leaning my hand upon a chair, and all the rest of the family being gone into another room, the master of the house came in and fell a talking with me, and just as he was looking about, and saw there was nobody in the room, he upon a sudden kissed my hand that was upon the back of the chair, and said to me, God bless you, wheresoever you go, I doubt not before I die but to be a lord, and my wife a lady; so I laughed and went away into the next room, not desiring then any further discourse with him, there being no remedy against my being known by him, and more discourse might have raised suspicion, on which consideration I thought it best to trust him in that matter, and he proved honest. About four o'clock in the morning, myself and the company before named, went towards Shoreham, taking the mas-

ter of the ship with us on horseback, behind one of our company, and came to the vessel side, which was not above sixty tons; but it being low water, and the vessel lying dry, I and my lord Wilmot got up a ladder into her, and went and lay down in the little cabin till the tide came to fetch us off; but I was no sooner got into the ship and lay down upon the bed, but the master came into me, fell down upon his knees and kissed my hand, telling me, that he knew me very well, and that he would venture life and all that he had in the world, to set me safe down safe in France. So about seven o'clock in the morning, it being high water, we went out of the port, but y<sup>e</sup> master being bound for Pool, laden with sea-coal, because he w<sup>d</sup> not have it seen from Shoreham that he did not go his intended voyage, but stood all the day with a very easy sail towards the Isle of Wight, only my lord Wilmot and myself of my company on board, and as we were sailing, the master came to me, and desired me to persuade his men to use their endeavour (with me) to get him to set us on shore in France, the better to cover him from any suspicion thereof, upon which I sent to the men, (which were four and a boy, and told them truly that we were two merchants that had had some misfortunes, and were a little in debt; that we had some money owing us at Rouen, in France, and were afraid of being arrested in England; that if they would perswade the master (the wind being very fair) to give us a trip over to Dieppe, or one of the ports near Rouean, they would oblige us very much; and with that I gave e'm twenty shillings to drink, upon which they undertook to second me if I would propose it to their master. So I went to the master and told him our condition; and that if he would give us a trip over to France, we would give him a consideration for it; upon which he counterfeited a difficulty, saying, it w<sup>d</sup> hinder his voyage, but his men, as they had promised, joined their perswaitions to our's, and at last he yielded to set us over. So about five o'clock in the afternoon as we were in sight of the Isle of Wight, we stood directly for the coast of France, the wind being then full north, and the next morning a little before day we saw the coast; but the tide failing us, and the wind coming about to the south-west, we were forced to come to an anchor within two miles of the shore, till the tide of flood was done: we found ourselves

ourselves just before an harbour in France called Feckham, and just as the tide of ebb was made, espied a ship to leeward of us, which by her nimble working, I suspected to be an Ostend privateer, upon which I went to my lord Wilmot, and telling him my opinion of that ship, proposed to him our going on shore in the little cock-boat, for fear they sh<sup>d</sup> prove so, as not knowing, but finding us going into a port of France, there being then a war between France and Spain, they might plunder us, and might possibly carry us away, and set us ashore in England; the master also himself had the same opinion of her being an Ostender, and came to me to tell me so. Which tho' I made it my business to dissuade him from, for fear it sh<sup>d</sup> tempt him to set sail back again with us for the coast of England, yet so sensible was I of it, that I and my l<sup>d</sup> Wilmot went both on shore in the cock-boat, and going up into the town of Feckham, stayed there all day to provide horses for Rouen; the vessel which so affrighted us proved only a French sloop. The next day we got to Rouen, to an inn, one of the best in the town, in the fish-markett, where they made a difficulty to receive us, taking us by our cloths to be some thieves, or persons that had been doing some very ill thing, untill Mr. Sanbourne, a merchant for whom I sent, came and answered for us. One particular more there is observable in relation to this our passage into France, that the vessel that brought us over had no sooner landed me, and I had given them a pass for fear of meeting with any of our Jersey frigates, that the wind turned so happily for her, as to carry her directly over to Pool, without it being known that she had ever been upon the coast of France. We stayed at Rouen one day, to provide ourselves better cloths, and give notice to the queen, my mother, who was then at Paris, of my being safely landed; after which, setting out in a hired coach, I

was met by my mother with coaches, short of Paris, and by her conducted thither, where I safely arrived.

*A few short Notes of the King's, relating to the foregoing Narrative.*

There were six brothers of the Penderell's, who all of them knew the secret, and as I have since learnt from one of them, the man in whose house I changed my cloths, came to one of them about two days after, and asking where I was, told him he might get a 1000 pounds if they w<sup>d</sup> tell, because there was that sum laid upon my head; but this Penderell was so honest, altho' he knew at that time where I was, he bid him have a care what he did, for that I being got out of all reach, if they sh<sup>d</sup> now discover I had ever been there, they w<sup>d</sup> get nothing but hanging for their pains.

It was Mr. Giffard that brought me acquainted with the White Ladies.

I would not change my cloths at any of the Penderell's houses, because I meant to make farther use of them, and they might be suspected, but rather chose to do it in a house where they were not papists, I neither knowing then, nor to this day, what the man's name was at whose house I did it. The Penderells have since endeavoured to mitigate the business of their being tempted by their neighbours to discover me. But one of them did certainly declare it to me at that time.

I did not depend upon meeting my lord Wilmot, but sent only to know what was become of him; for he and I had agreed to meet at London, at the Three Cranes, in the Vintry, and to enquire for Will Ashburnham.

When I got to Trent, Mrs. Lane and Mr. Lassels went home.

I could never get my lord Wilmot to put on any disguise, he saying, that he sh<sup>d</sup> look frightfully in it, and therefore did not put on any.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### ON LEAVING E——Y.

FAREWELL, peaceful village, with sighs  
of sad anguish,  
I mourn o'er thy charms, o'er thy comforts I  
grieve;  
Dear place of my childhood! how oft shall I  
languish,  
To gaze on those scenes I am destined to  
leave.

I've rang'd o'er thy hills at the dawn of the  
morning,  
I've view'd with mild rapture thy prospects  
so gay;  
I've mark'd the wild flowrets thy vallies  
adorning,  
And have hail'd the bright beams of the mo-  
narch of day.

Thy

Thy fresh blooming roses which Zephyr ca-  
resses,  
Thy streamlets so lucid which murmur  
along;

Thy poplars tall waving, thy shady recesses,  
How oft have I lingered their beauties  
among.

Yes, oft have I linger'd with mingled emo-  
tion,

At morning's bright hour, and in twilight's  
soft gloom,

There have breath'd forth the praises of fer-  
vent devotion,

Learn'd from lips of a father, now cold in the  
tomb.

Ah, revered and beloved with the fondest af-  
fection,

How dear his remembrance to this throbbing  
breast;

How bless'd were those days when I shared  
his protection,

When his sympathy lull'd my sad sorrows to  
rest.

How kind and endearing each gentle expres-  
sion,

When fear wrung my bosom with torturing  
smart;

For a captive far distant, detained by oppres-  
sion,

From his country, his home, and the friend of  
his heart.

But chang'd is the scene, and now silent I  
languish,

For cold is the parent whose loss I deplore;  
And the voice that so oft has spoke peace to  
my anguish,

Will breathe the soft accents of comfort no  
more.

Ah, dearest of fathers! thy memory I'll trea-  
sure,

Long as life shall inhabit this bosom of woe;  
Thy virtues to follow my heart's highest  
pleasure,

Whilst I hope to rejoin thee in regions of  
joy.

In regions, where pain and distress never  
enter,

Where the sighings of sorrow for ever shall  
cease,

Where the bright rays of rapture and happi-  
ness centre,

In the smiles of a Saviour, the fountain of  
peace.

This thought shall enliven and comfort my  
bosom,

As I wander forlorn through this valley of  
care;

Sweet Hope to my view will unfold each fair  
blossom,

And Patience, soft-smiling, will banish despair.  
Then adieu, peaceful village! though destin'd  
to leave thee,

Though doom'd to forsake the sweet scenes  
of my youth,

Yet the hand of Omnipotence still shall up-  
hold me,

And lead me in paths of religion and truth.

ANN.

#### ON PRESENTING A YOUNG LADY WITH A ROSE.

ACCEPT, fair maid, this fragrant flower,  
Sweet emblem of frail beauty's power;  
Behold, what symmetry of form,  
What varied tints its foliage worm;  
But ah! how soon its charms decay,  
E'en whilst I sing, they fade away!  
Not so those charms which thee adorn,  
More blooming than the infant Morn;  
When modest worth, and sense combin'd,  
Give their bright polish to the mind.  
Teach thy young heart simplicity  
And sweeter sensibility:  
'Tis these which feed that lambent fire,  
Which warms the soul with soft desire;  
Tis these, when every love and grace,  
No more shall deck thy matchless face;  
Must still their magic power impart,  
And captivate the willing heart.

D.

#### TO FLORELLA.

Occasioned by her bidding the Author leave her.  
By JOHN ROCHE, Esq.

HOW could you, on that luckless day,  
How could you, cruel! bear to chide me?  
Or did you, when you said "Away!"  
Intend to mock or to deride me.

What have I done; lov'd thee too much?  
If that's a crime, I'm proud to own it;  
But to forget thee, or aught such,  
My heart, I vow, has never known it.

Then do not, do not, vainly strive,  
(Although these frownings can't but fret me,)  
Nor think that thou can'st e'er contrive,  
To make me hate thee or forget thee.  
I love thee still: perhaps, indeed,  
Love thee too much; and O, believe me,  
I never will'd a word or deed  
To hurt thy peace, or to deceive thee!

Perhaps you thought me insincere;  
Perhaps you thought me fond of roving,  
Or thought I lov'd some dearer fair;  
My crime to'rds you was too much loving!  
Then do not say, again, "Away!"  
Nor tear Hope's raptures from my bosom,  
Now of my peace the only stay;  
And I must perish, if I lose them!

Remember, oh! when first I sigh'd,  
How much my passion did endear me:  
Then, then, indeed, you'd never chide;  
All, all, was done to please and cheer me.  
Remember too, for you must know,  
That, on the day when last we parted,  
I left you when you bid me go;  
But oh! I went off broken hearted!

ON



## ON A LADY'S BIRTH-DAY.

BY C. REDDING,

*Author of "Retirement," &c. just published.*

HASTE! all ye sylphs that, light as air,  
 Hover around your chosen fair,  
 Or 'mid her tresses play;  
 Prepare your sweets, your music bring,  
 With all the roseate stores which Spring  
 Has given to bless the day.

Dive to the ocean's depths profound,  
 Compass the massy globe around,  
 From earth, and sea, and sky;  
 Pour out the year's collected store,  
 Each bounteous planet too explore,  
 And lay the treasures by.

Then of ambrosial dews and showers,  
 Of amaranth's unfading flowers,  
 Of nectar from on high;  
 Love's best delicious draught prepare,  
 (Of love unmix'd with pain or care,)  
 And equal shares supply.

Then make the feast, and at the treat  
 Bid Mirth and Pleasure take a seat,  
 And laughing Joy preside;  
 Enclose the fair with magic art,  
 Bind in his easy chains her heart,  
 And dark-brow'd Care deride.

Now bid the dance, and gaily sing,  
 And on each light and airy wing,  
 Tune sweet the sprightly lay;

Raise high the strain, and give command  
 To all your happy joyous band;  
 Proclaim it to the day:

"We that wanton in the air,  
 Guardians of our favourite fair,  
 Sometimes visiting the fountains  
 Where we sip the glassy stream;  
 Sometimes floating o'er the mountains  
 Riding on the moon's pale beam;  
 Ever there our vigils keeping  
 O'er the chosen head we guard,  
 Hovering o'er our charge when sleep-  
 ing,  
 Watchfulness our best reward:  
*Chorus.*—Let us celebrate the day.  
 Dance and sing and sport away.

"Light as gossamer we move,  
 Every step attun'd to love,  
 Every mortal eye unseeing,  
 While our revels we enjoy;  
 Every evil distant fleeing  
 That could dare our peace annoy;  
 Thus we welcome in the morning,  
 Joyous moments of delight;  
 Grief and care, and envy scorning,  
 Thus we'll welcome in the night.  
*Chorus.*—Let us celebrate the day,  
 Dance and sing and sport away."

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## Royal ACADEMY of COPENHAGEN.

THIS Academy has proposed the following prize questions for 1810:—*In Mathematics.* A body which has the form and figure of a cylinder, such as Congreve's rockets, is projected at a certain elevation or angle with the horizon, and is continually impelled by the flames which issue from it. The substance which feeds the fire is gradually consumed, and the weight of the body diminished. This being the case, 1. What is the curve described by that body? 2. If the inflammable matter contained by the cylinder burns in such a manner that the inflamed strata are neither parallel to each other nor perpendicular to the axis, to what perturbations will the rocket be subject: how are they to be prevented or corrected? 3. As it is necessary that the cylinder be perforated and hollowed so as to afford the flame a greater surface and to increase the force of the flame that issues from it, it is required to know what form or figure is most advantageous for the excavation? The society wishes that attention be paid, if possible, to the resistance and pressure of the air; but yet the prize will be

adjudged to the best answer to the above three questions. *In Natural Philosophy.* Philosophers have long bestowed great pains on seeking to discover the connection that subsists between electricity and magnetism, which exhibit phenomena so similar and so different. Modern observations and discoveries have furnished new means of prosecuting these researches. The older philosophers have left us numerous experiments on this subject, which do not exactly correspond with the principles of the experimental philosophy of the present day. Some philosophers have made new and important experiments which have not been sufficiently examined or repeated. The Royal Society thinking that this part of experimental philosophy may be considerably improved, offers a prize to the writer, who, taking experience for his guide and support, shall give the best exposition of the mutual connection between electricity and magnetism. *In Philosophy.* 1. There are persons who still deny the utility of physical doctrines and experiments in explaining the phenomena of the mind and soul: others, on the contrary, contemptuously reject psychological

cal observations and reasons, in researches which relate to the body, or restrict the application of them to certain diseases: It would be useful to discuss these two opinions, to shew and establish more clearly how far psychology and natural philosophy may be combined, and to demonstrate, by historical evidence, what each of these sciences has hitherto contributed to the advancement of the other. 2. The idea of an universal and characteristic language proposed by Leibnitz, having never been sufficiently explained by himself, and appearing to have not been understood by any person, the question is, to give an accurate and luminous designation of that language, to point out the way that is capable of leading to this desirable object, and at the same time to examine how far the methods hitherto tried in certain sciences, for instance, in mathematics and chemistry, might be correctly applied to philosophy and the other branches of human knowledge. For the best answer to each of these questions, the academy offers a gold medal of the value of fifty Danish ducats. Answers to all, except the last, the term of which is extended to 1811, must be sent before the conclusion of 1810, either in Latin, French, English, German, Swedish, or Danish, to M. BUYGE, professor of astronomy at Copenhagen.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. WOLLASTON has lately given an account and description of a reflective Goniometer, to be applied to the measuring of angles of crystals. By this instrument, in most cases, the inclination of surfaces may be measured as exactly as is wanted for common purposes, and when the surfaces are sufficiently smooth to reflect a distinct image of distant objects, the position of faces only  $\frac{1}{32}$ th of an inch in breadth may be determined with as much precision as those of any larger crystals. For this purpose, the ray of light reflected from the surface is employed as a radius, instead of the surface itself; and for a radius of  $\frac{1}{32}$ th of an inch, we may substitute either the distance of the eye from the crystal, which would naturally be about twelve or fifteen inches; or by a second mode, substitute the distance of objects seen at a hundred or more yards from us. The instrument consists of a circle graduated on its edge, and mounted on a horizontal axle, supported by an upright pillar. This axle being perforated, admits the

passage of a smaller axle through it, to which any crystal of moderate size may be attached by a piece of wax, with its edge, or intersection of the surfaces, horizontal and parallel to the axis of motion. The position of the crystal is first adjusted, so that by turning the smaller axle, each of the two surfaces, whose inclination is to be measured, will reflect the same light to the eye. The circle is then set to zero or  $180^\circ$ , by an index attached to the pillar that supports it. The small axle is then turned, till the farther surface reflects the light of a candle, &c. to the eye; and lastly, the circle is turned by its larger axle, till the second surface reflects the same light. This second surface is thus ascertained to be in the same position as the former surface had been. The angle through which the circle has moved, is the supplement to the inclination of the surfaces; but as the graduations on its margin are numbered accordingly in an inverted order, the angle is correctly shewn by the index without computation. By this instrument a perfectly clean and uniform fracture is not necessary, for since all those small portions of a shattered surface, that are parallel to one another, glisten at once with the same light, the angle of an irregular fracture may be determined nearly as well, as when the reflecting fragments are actually in the same plane. The inventor of this goniometer thinks the accuracy of it to be such, that a circle of moderate dimensions, with a vernier adapted to it, will probably afford corrections to many former observations. He adds, that he has already remarked one instance of a mistake that prevails respecting the common carbonate of lime, which he particularly mentions, because this substance is very likely to be employed as a test of the correctness of such a goniometer, by any one who is not convinced of its accuracy from a distinct conception of the principles of its construction. The inclination of the surfaces of a primitive crystal of carbonate of lime, is stated to be  $104^\circ 28' 40''$ , a result deduced from the supposed position of its axis, at an angle of  $45^\circ$  with each of its surfaces. Dr. Wollaston contends, that the angle is not  $45^\circ$  exactly, but  $45^\circ 20'$ , for he finds the inclination of the surfaces to each other is nearly, if not accurately,  $105^\circ$ , as it was formerly determined to be by Huygens; and since the measure of the superficial angle, given by sir Isaac Newton, corresponds with this determination of Huy-



gens, his evidence may be considered as a confirmation of the same result.

Sir JAMES EARLE laid before the society an interesting, but truly distressing, account of a calculus, taken after death, from the bladder of sir Walter Ogilvie, bart. This gentleman, an officer in the army, at the age of twenty-three, received a blow on his back, from the boom of a vessel, which paralyzed the pelvis and lower extremities. During the first two months, after the accident, he was obliged to have his water drawn off, and for fourteen months he remained in an horizontal posture, and though he then had recovered the use of the bladder and of his limbs, sufficiently to walk across the room by the help of crutches, and also to ride, when placed on an easy low horse, his health continued many years in a weak and precarious state, while the limbs acquired but little additional strength. About twenty years after the accident, symptoms were perceived of a stone in the bladder, and it was recommended to him to submit to an operation; but from circumstances it was postponed for eight years, though his health declined, and the irritation and pains in the bladder greatly increased; he now became unable to evacuate his water in an erect position, and the inconvenience increased so much, that at last he could discharge none without standing almost on his head, so as to cause the upper part of the bladder to become lower, and this he was obliged to do frequently, sometimes every ten minutes. At length he came by water to London, and determined to submit to the operation: his sufferings were immense, but the attempt did not succeed: the main body of the calculus was too hard to be broken in pieces, and too large to be brought away, unless by an operation above the os pubis, which was considered as too uncertain and dangerous to hazard even the attempt. In ten days after the operation, he resigned a most singularly miserable existence. On examination after death, the form of the stone appeared to have been moulded by the bladder; the lower part having been confined by the bony pelvis, took the impression of that cavity, and was smaller than the upper part, which having been unrestricted in its growth, except by the soft parts, was larger, and projected so as to lie on the os pubis. The stone weighed forty-four ounces, the form was elliptical, the periphery on the longer axis

was sixteen inches, on the shorter fourteen. The ureters were much increased in their dimensions and thickness, and were capable of containing a considerable quantity of fluid; they had, in fact, become supplemental bladders, the real bladder being at last nothing more than a painful and difficult conductor of urine, which trickled down in furrows formed by it on the superior surface of the stone. This explained the cause which obliged the patient, when compelled to evacuate urine, to put himself in that posture which made the upper part of the bladder become the lower; by this means a relaxation, or separation, was allowed to take place between the bladder and the stone, so that the ureters had an opportunity of discharging their contents; when the body was erect, their mouths, or valvular openings, must have been closed by the pressure of the abdominal viscera on the bladder, against the stone. "The disease," says sir James Earle, "probably originated when the patient was obliged to continue such a length of time on his back, in which position the surface of the water only may be supposed to have been, as it were, decanted, and the bladder seldom, if ever, completely emptied: thus, in a constitution perhaps naturally inclined to form concretions, the earthy particles subsided, and by attraction soon began to lay the rudiments of a stone, which was not felt above the brim of the pelvis, till many years after." The texture of the stone, upon examination, appeared different from the generality of calculi, to contain more animal matter. Dr. Powell examined its composition, by chemical analysis, and found it to consist of the triple phosphate of ammonia and magnesia, with phosphate of lime, mixed with a certain portion of animal matter, which was separated and floated under a membrane-like form, on the solution of the salts in diluted acids. The calculus agrees with the description given by Fourcroy, and confirms his observations on this species: "Ce sont aussi les concretions urinaires les plus volumineuses de toutes; elles ont depuis le grosseur d'un oeuf jusqu'à une volume qui occupe toute la vessie, en la distendant même considérablement:" hence it should seem, that similar instances have occurred to this able chemist; "but," says sir J. Earle, "from my own observation, and from all the information that I have been able to collect, no calculus

from



from the human bladder, of such magnitude, has been hitherto exhibited or described in this country.

Mr. HOME has communicated to the Royal Society, some hints on the subject of animal secretions, with a view of throwing new lights on animal chemistry. The discoveries of Mr. Davy suggested to Mr. Home the idea, that the animal secretions may be produced by chemical changes effected by the power of electricity. The voltaic battery, he observes, is met with in the torpedo and electrical eel, a circumstance that furnishes two important facts; one, that a voltaic battery can be formed in a living animal; the other, that nerves are essentially necessary for its management; for in these fish, the nerves connected with the electrical organs, exceed those that go to all the other parts of the fish, in the proportion of twenty to one. The nerves are made up of an infinite number of small fibres, a structure so different from that of the electric organ, that they are evidently not fitted to form a voltaic battery of high power: but their structure appears to adapt them to receive, and preserve a small electrical power. That the nerves arranged with muscles, so as to form a voltaic battery, have a power of accumulating and communicating electricity, is proved by the well-known experiments of the frog. There are several circumstances in the structure of the nerves, and their arrangements in animal bodies, which do not appear at all applicable to the purposes of common sensation, and whose uses have not even been devised. The organs of secretion are principally made up of arteries and veins; but there is nothing in the different modes in which these vessels ramify, that can in any way account for the changes in the blood, out of which the secretions arise. These organs are also abundantly supplied with nerves. With a view to determine how far any changes could be produced in the blood by electricity, at all similar to secretion, Mr. Brande, at the suggestion of Mr. Davy, made some experiments, first upon blood recently drawn from the arm, and then upon a deer, in order to obtain the blood in a perfectly fluid state. Finding, however, the coagulation of the blood an insurmountable obstacle to the long continued electrical action, the serum only was employed. In one experiment, coagulated albumen was rapidly separated at the negative pole, and alkaline matter evolved: at the positive pole, a small

quantity of albumen was gradually deposited, and litmus paper indicated the presence of acid. These effects were produced by a high electrical power upon serum. With a lower power there was no appearance of coagulation at either pole; in five minutes the positive wire became covered with a film of albumen, and in fifteen minutes a filament of about a quarter of an inch in length, was seen floating in the fluid, and adhering to the same wire. By these, and other experiments, it was ascertained, that a low negative power of electricity separates from the serum of the blood an alkaline solution of albumen; that a low positive power separates albumen with acid, and the salts of the blood. That with one degree of power, albumen is separated in a solid form, with a less degree it is separated in a fluid form. From these facts the following queries are proposed: (1). That such a decomposition of the blood, by electricity, may be as near an approach to secretion as could be expected to be produced by artificial means, at present in our power. (2). That a weaker power of electricity than any that can be kept up by art, may be capable of separating from the blood the different parts of which it is composed, and forming new combinations of the parts so separated. (3). That the structure of the nerves may fit them to have a low electrical power; and as low powers are not influenced by imperfect conductors, as animal fluids, the nerves will not be robbed of their electricity by the surrounding parts. (4). That the discovery of an electrical power which can separate albumen from the blood in a fluid state, and another that separates it in a solid state, may explain the mode in which different animal solids and fluids may be produced, since albumen is the principal material of which animal bodies are composed. (5). That the nerves of the torpedo may not only keep the electric organ under the command of the will, but charge the battery, by secreting the fluid between the plates, that is necessary for its activity. (6). As albumen becomes coagulated by the effect of a power too low to affect the most delicate electrometer, may it not occasionally be employed as a chemical test of electricity, while the production of acid and alkali, affected by still inferior degrees of electricity to those required for the coagulation of albumen, may likewise be regarded as auxiliary tests on such occasions.

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

*\*\* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

LITERATURE languishes in common with the manufacturer's credit and external commerce of the country. There never were so few works in the press, and printers for a long time have not complained so much of want of employment. Still, owing to the increased number of readers, and the eagerness in the mass of the people for information on all subjects, the trade in useful books was never more steady than at this time, and large editions are demanded of all improved books on education. The extravagant price of paper, owing to monopolies of rags, together with the respect paid to the impertinencies of anonymous criticism, are fatal to the interests of elegant literature in England, and must render all extensive or bold book-making speculations ultimately ruinous to those who engage in them. Hence it is that the English publisher is obliged to succumb before the magnificence of the French press, which every month successfully produces, works, that in England would be destroyed by the pestilential breath of hired anonymous critics. In France too there is a spirit of patronage among the great, and at the head of every subscription list stands "*Napoleon le Grand*," followed by those of the tributary kings, and newly-created princes and dukes; while, on the other hand in England, it must be confessed, that the late Marquis of Lansdown was the last of our noble patrons of letters, and that since the Earl of Bute, we have not had a minister, who, as a minister, has not been studious to express his utter disregard of science and literature.

Mr. RUDING's great work on the Coinage of the Kingdom and of its Dependencies, is in considerable forwardness, and may be expected to appear in the next year.

A new edition is in preparation of DUGDALE's Warwickshire, with the additions by Dr. Thomas, and a variety of new matter.

Mr. A. CHALMERS, F.S.A. (late of Aberdeen), is preparing a History of the Public Buildings of Oxford.

New editions are in forwardness of ENDERBIE's Cambria Triumphans; and of LLOYD's History of Cambria.

The fourth and last volume of STEWART's Athens, will be published in the ensuing winter.

An edition is nearly completed of the

works of PORTEUS, late Bishop of London, in six volumes, octavo.

Mr. COXE is engaged on a History of the Life and Age of Stillingfleet.

Mr. BELOE has in the press, a fifth volume of his interesting Anecdotes of Literature.

A work on the Law of Vendor and Purchaser of Personal Property, considered with a view to mercantile transactions, by GEORGE ROSS, esq. of the Inner Temple, is preparing for publication.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Comptroller of the Legacy Duty, has in the press, a respectable work on the Value of Annuities from 1l. to 1000l. per Annum on single Lives, from the Age of One to Ninety Years; with the number of years' purchase each annuity is worth, and the rate of interest the purchaser receives for his money. He has subjoined, for the information and convenience of the profession, and of executors and administrators, the amount of the several rates of Legacy Duty payable on the value of each annuity.

A religious poem, called Joseph, in blank verse, historical, patriarchal, and typical, with notes, by the Rev. CHARLES LUCAS, A.M. curate of Avebury, Wilts, is in the press.

A new edition of the poetical works of DRYDEN, in an uniform size with Mr. Malone's edition of the prose works, with the notes of the late Dr. Warton, Mr. John Warton, and others, is in the press, and will appear early in the winter.

The Rev. JAMES RUDGE, Lecturer of Limehouse, is preparing for the press Twenty-five Discourses on the Creed, delivered in the parish Church of St. Anne, Limehouse, at the afternoon lecture.

Dr. WATKINS is engaged in a History of the Bible, or a connected View of the Sacred Records; with copious dissertations and notes, forming an entire commentary on the inspired volume; with an appendix, containing, Memoirs of the Apostolic Age, and Chronological Tables of Sacred and Profane History. This work will be comprised in two 4to. volumes.

A work called Hints on Toleration, in five essays, submitted to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth and the Dissenters, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

A work is in the press, giving an account

count of the present State of the Spanish Colonies in America, and a particular report on Hispaniola, the Spanish division of the Island of Santo Domingo, with a general survey of the Settlements on the Continent of America, their history, trade, navigation, productions, population, customs, manners, &c.

Messrs. SMITH and SON, of Glasgow, have in the press, a Catalogue containing many works that will interest the bibliographer from their extreme rarity. The black letter and early printed books are most of them in fine condition.

Mr. W. MOORE, of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, has in forwardness a Treatise on the Doctrine of Fluxions, with its application to all the most useful parts of the true Theory of Gunnery, and other very important matters relating to Military and Naval Science. The fluxions will be preceded by such parts of the science of mechanics, as are necessary for reading the work without referring to other authors.

The death of the Rev. RICHARD CECIL having taken place during the progress of his works through the press, it is intended to add a fourth volume to the three already announced. This fourth volume, consisting of Remarks made by Mr. Cecil, in conversation, on a great variety of topics in Life and Religion, could not, from the nature of its contents, be published with propriety before his death; but that event having now occurred, it is become desirable to publish together all that will ever appear of his works. A Memoir of Mr. Cecil will be prefixed to the first volume; and it is hoped the whole will be ready by Christmas.

Mr. HENRY, of Manchester, has lately published An Analysis of several varieties of British and foreign salt (muriate of soda), with a view to explain their fitness for different economical purposes. He proves that British salts are no way inferior to foreign salts; and states, that that kind of salt which possesses most eminently the combined properties of hardness, compactness, and perfection, of crystals, will be best adapted to the purpose of packing fish and other provision; because it will remain permanently between the different layers, or will be very gradually dissolved by the fluids that exude from the provision; thus furnishing a slow, but constant, supply of saturated brine. On the other hand, for the purpose of preparing the pickle, of striking the meat, which is done by

immersion in a saturated solution of salt, the smaller-grained varieties answer equally well; or, on account of their greater solubility, even better.

Messrs. CUTBERTSON and SINGEN have lately published the following comparison of the cylinder and plate excitors in electrical machines: The principal advantages in the cylinder are, 1st, the positive and negative powers are obtained in equal perfection; 2dly, it has but one rubber to keep in order; 3dly, it is less liable (from the security of its form) to accidental fracture, than the plate; 4thly, its insulation is more perfect; and 5thly, from the peculiarity of its structure, larger multiplying wheels may be employed, and thus a considerable diminution of friction be obtained. The advantages of the plate machines are, 1st, they are less expensive than cylinders of equal power; 2dly, they occupy less room; 3dly, may be constructed of a much larger size, as instanced by Mr. Cutlbertson's large machine at Harlem; 4thly, several plates, to act jointly, may be more easily combined, than several cylinders could; 5thly, the multiplying power may be applied to them to a much greater extent than it could to cylinders, without rendering the motion too rapid; 6thly, plates of equal diameters may be made to act with a uniform and equal degree of power, a circumstance seldom attained by cylinders.

At the Medical School of Guy's Hospital, the autumnal course of Lectures will commence in the beginning of October, viz. The Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY; Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. MARCET, and Mr. ALLEN; Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN; Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY; Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON; Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON; Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX. These several Lectures, with those on Anatomy and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, given at the Theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital adjoining, are so arranged, that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete course of medical and surgical instruction.

Dr. REID's next course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will commence on Monday the eighth of October, and will conclude on Monday



day the thirty-first of December. The lectures will be given at nine o'clock in the morning, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Dr. Reid's house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, where further particulars may be known.

Dr. DENNISON and Dr. BYAM DENNISON, will commence their course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, at the London Hospital, on Monday, October 8th, at eleven o'clock.

Dr. BUXTON's autumnal course of Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, will be commenced on Monday, the 1st October.

The winter course of Dr. CLARKE's and Mr. CLARKE's Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, will commence on Friday, the 5th October, at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square. The Lectures are read every day from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals. The students will have labours when properly qualified.

In pursuance of a petition to the House of Commons from the trustees of the British Museum, Mr. GREVILLE's collection of minerals has been valued by Drs. Babington and Wollaston, and five other gentlemen, who report that the whole collection consists of about 20,000 specimens; that the series of crystallized rubellites, diamonds, and precious stones in general, as well as the series of the various ores, far surpass any that are known to them in the different collections, and that the value of the whole is 13,727l. including the cabinets, which cost 1600l.

A canal has been projected from Bristol to join the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal, at or near Foxham. By this communication, and through the medium of the intended Western Junction and the Grand Junction Canals, a regular and safe navigation will be opened with the ports of London and Bristol, and all towns and places contiguous to, or communicating, with them: 400,000l. has been subscribed to carry the plan into execution.

A species of hemp, manufactured from the leaves of a particular kind of palm, which abounds in Sierra Leone and its neighbourhood, has recently been sent to this country; and being made into cord, subjected to experiments calcu-

lated to ascertain its strength, as compared with the same length and weight of common hempen cord, the result was very satisfactory, it being found that hempen cord broke with a weight of 43lbs. three-fifths, while the African cord did not give way to less weight than 53lbs. two-fifths, making a difference in favour of the latter of 10lbs. in 43lbs.

Captain MANBY, whose ingenious invention for preserving the crews, &c. of such vessels as may be stranded on the coast, lately obtained parliamentary reward, has made some improvement on his invention, and exhibited them on the beach at Cromer; the experiments consisted in projecting the grapple, log-line, &c. from the mortar to the distance of 404 yards.

Some notice has recently been taken of the art of printing from stone, known in Germany by the name of "chemical printing." In the chemical printing-office at Vienna, three different methods are employed; but that termed in relief is most frequently used. This is the general mode of printing music. The second method is the sunk. This is preferred for prints. The third method is the flat, or neither raised nor sunk. This is useful for imitating drawings, particularly where the impression is intended to resemble crayons. For printing or engraving in this method a block of marble is employed, or any other calcareous stone, that is easily corroded, and will take a good polish. It should be two inches or two inches and a half thick, and of a size proportioned to the purpose for which it is intended. A close texture is considered as advantageous. When the stone is well polished and dry, the first step is to trace the drawing, notes, or letters, to be printed, with a pencil. The design is not very conspicuous, but it is rendered so by passing over the strokes of the pencil a particular ink, of which a great secret is made. This ink is made of a solution of lac in potash, which is coloured with the soot from burning wax. This appears to be the most suitable black for the purpose. When the design has been gone over with this ink, it is left to dry, which commonly takes about two hours; but this depends much on the temperature and dryness of the air. After the ink is dry, nitric acid, more or less diluted, according to the degree of relief desired, is poured on the stone, and corrodes every part of it, except where defended by the resinous ink. The block being washed

washed with water, an ink similar to that commonly used for printing, is distributed over it by means of printer's balls, a sheet of paper disposed on a frame is laid on it, and this is pressed down by means of a copper roller, or copper press. The sunk, or chalk method differs from that termed in relief only in having the stone much more corroded by the nitric acid. In the flat method less nitric acid is used. It is not to be supposed, that the surface is quite plain in this way; but the lines are very little raised so that they can scarcely be perceived to stand above the ground but by the finger.

Mr. I. D. Ross, of Princes-street, has invented an eye-bath, to clear the eye from extraneous matters, and to assist the sight; which he makes as an ornament for a lady's or gentleman's dressing room.

## FRANCE.

In an account of some recent experiments of M. DE SAUSSURE, it is stated that the weight of a cubic decimetre [60 895 cub. in.] of *humid oxygen gas*, the thermometer at 12.5° [54.5° F.] and barometer at 0.758 of a metre [29.82 in.] is, according to Lavoisier - - 1.3583<sup>gram.</sup> 20.9725<sup>grs.</sup>

Seguin, Fourcroy,		
and Vauquelin	1.3523	20.3798
Biot	1.3538	20.9030
His observation	1.3563	20.9416

Mean	1.3552	20.9242
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Some other experiments of M. de Saussure determined that a thousand parts of hydrogen gas obtained from the solution of zinc purified by sublimation, when detonated with 1000 parts of oxygen gas, afforded 3 parts of carbonic acid gas. Hydrogen gas obtained from the zinc of the shops, which had not been sublimed, produced the same quantity of acid as the preceding.—A 1000 parts of hydrogen gas from the solution of iron produced 4.5 of acid gas in a similar process.—The hydrogen gas from solution of tin in muriatic acid afforded 9 parts of carbonic acid.—That from the decomposition of water by Volta's pile, 3 parts.—That from the decomposition of ammonia, 10 parts.

## RUSSIA.

At Ochotsk, in Siberia, a dreadful gale of wind from the south-east, came on towards the end of January, and lasted two days. The waters of the Ochota, which, after passing through the town, discharges itself into the sea, were raised twelve feet above their ordinary level, and carried over the tops of the houses. The tempest coming on at night, between two and three hundred of the inhabitants per-

rished in their sleep. A transport belonging to the India Company, which had been carried into the river by a tempest in 1803, was raised by the waves and driven into the middle of the town.

M. TAUSCHER the botanist, who is employed by Count Alexei Rasumowski, has arrived at Sarepta, on the Wolga, with a rich collection of rare and unknown plants, collected in the steppes or desert plains, northward of the Caspian Sea. This traveller has also visited the islands in that sea, where he has found the Indian lotus. The governor of Casan gave M. Tauscher an escort of 100 Cossacks, with one piece of cannon, which enabled him to disperse a troop of 600 Kergises, assembled with the intention of pillaging him. This is the first time that a botanist ever travelled with cannon.

## PRUSSIA.

Last summer an experiment of a new kind was tried at Philipsthal, in East Prussia. This was, to split a rock by means of lightning. An iron rod, similar to a conductor, was fixed in the rock, and on the occurrence of the first thunder storm the lightning was conducted down the rod, and split the rock into several pieces without displacing it.

## HUNGARY.

From the report of three professors of Pest, sent to examine into the cause of the earthquake in this country, in January last, it appears that the centre from which the shocks were communicated is in the environs of the mountain of Czoka. At their departure, the shocks, though feeble, were still perceptible. The number distinctly felt between the 14th January and 14th February, was 1000.

## ITALY.

In prosecuting the researches at Pompeii, there has been discovered a large edifice adorned with columns, which appears to have been one of the chief public buildings of the town.

In consequence of a particular report made by the Committee of Arts, at Rome, orders have been issued for the repairing, with all possible dispatch, of the two very elegant temples of Vesta and Fortuna Virilis, great part of which yet exist between the great sewer and the ancient bridge of the senate. The former, though the precise period of its construction is unknown, appears however to have been built about the time of Augustus. This conjecture is founded on the extreme elegance of its form, the variety of its ornaments, and the nature of the marbles employed in its embellishment. The just lamentations of artists, on beholding this monument disfigured by



barbarous hands, had already been submitted to the former government by M. FEA, commissioner of antiquities, and taken into consideration. The rubbish has already begun to be cleared away, and the stalls and small houses which intercept the view of the edifice, will speedily be demolished. A beginning has also been made to clear the three principal apartments in the baths of Titus, which have been most admired by strangers, and are sufficient to impart a correct idea of the celebrated grottoes of Ludio and Arellio, of which Raphael afterwards produced highly elegant imitations in the lodges of the Vatican. It has farther been resolved to repair what remains of the temple of Antoninus and Faustina; of the theatre of Marcellus; of the portico of Octavia; of the temples of Concord and Jupiter Stator; and other monuments of ancient grandeur.

CANOVA is at present engaged upon two colossal statues in bronze of Bonaparte, one on foot, the other on horseback. Richetti, a celebrated founder, has already finished the cast of the former. The latter will, it is said, surpass in size the largest known works of the kind, whether ancient or modern.

#### EAST INDIES.

Most of our readers are probably surprised that some years since the nutmeg and clove-trees were brought from the Molucca islands, and introduced into several of the British settlements in the east; and, among others, Bencoolen. Accounts received during the last three or four years from Bencoolen, have furnished, from time to time, the most satisfactory reports of the thriving state of the plantations established at that place, and they have now attained such maturity and extent as to have become an object of national importance, and of emolument to individuals. The recent accounts surpass all former expectations. The trees are represented as loaded with fruit; and the younger plantations are in such prosperity, that in the course of a few years, the produce of Sumatra will be competent to the supply of the European market with cloves, nutmegs, and mace. Thus a valuable branch of trade, long monopolized by the Dutch, and considered as necessarily dependent on the possession of the Molucca Islands, has been transferred from a foreign country, and already opens to Great Britain a new source of national and private wealth. The soil and climate of Sumatra are particularly favourable to the

clove and nutmeg, and these, as well as the mace of Bencoolen, are found both in appearance and quality to be at least equal to the produce of the Moluccas.

Two gentlemen lately attached to the embassy of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone to Peshkour, were, at the date of late letters from India, preparing to embark on one of the streams of the Indus, and to proceed down that river to its mouth. They are probably the first Europeans, since the days of Nearchus, who have navigated on the Attock.

One advantage, which could scarcely have been foreseen, has arisen from the late march of the British army to the banks of the Sutledge, namely, the introduction of vaccination into the Punjab. The Singhs, the Sikhs, and the different people of that country, whose religious prejudices are far less inveterate than in other parts of Hindoostan, received the vaccine most gladly, gave every facility to its propagation, and have taken such precautions as are likely to ensure the continuance and extension of that mild disease. From its favourable reception in the Punjab, we may expect soon to hear of its being introduced into Cashmere, and the adjoining countries.

#### AMERICA.

About the middle of June, 1809, some men digging for gold in the province of Quito, in South America, came to an extremely hard substance about two feet below the surface of the earth. On digging it up, it proved to be the shaft of a column exquisitely ornamented with grape-vine, &c. This induced them to dig farther, and they met with a prodigious quantity of remains of elegant columns, beautiful arches, and every other appendage to the most splendid edifices. These are to be found in a space of about two miles in circumference, and are in appearance the remains of a large city; but when, or by whom erected, is uncertain. The figures upon them appear, from their shape, contour, dress, and other circumstances, to be Mexican. It is also reported that some remains of statues have been found, which would bear a comparison with the most celebrated productions of Greece and Rome.

The black pepper plant thrives remarkably well in the Botanic Garden, in the Island of St. Vincent, and has been producing fruit there for some time. The doctor finds it a plant of more easy cultivation than he imagined. He has likewise cultivated a considerable quantity of cloves.

#### AFRICA.



## AFRICA.

The latest intelligence received from the east coast of Africa, by way of the Red Sea, states that Mr. SALT, the secretary and companion of Lord Valentia, in his voyages and travels in the East, and who was some time since sent by his Majesty with presents to the court of Abyssinia, reached Mocha in October last. He left that place early in the following month for Ait, in the Abyssinian district of Buré. Captain Rudland had been for some time resident at Mocha, and had received several communications from Nathaniel Pierce, whom Lord Valentia left in Abyssinia. It appears that

the ras or prime-minister had been successful in several battles, both against the Galla and his rivals. He had sent down Pierce to Ait with presents for Captain Rudland; and it was fully ascertained that the communication thence to Antakalon was easy. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Salt would visit Gondar, and be able to quit the country on his return early in March. The French had, as was expected, taken alarm at his proceedings, and had begun to intrigue at Mocha, at Jidda, and even in Abyssinia. The ras had, however, professed his regard for the English, and declined all communication with them.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

*\*\* As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

## ANTIQUITIES.

**A**N Illustration of the Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman Costume, in forty Outlines, selected, drawn, and engraved by T. Baxter. 16s.

Cambria's Triumphs, or Britain in its perfect Lustre, showing the Origin and Antiquities of that illustrious Nation. By P. Enderbie. folio, 4l. 4s.

## ARTS, FINE.

Sixty Studies from Nature, with Descriptions. By W. Green, esq. large folio, 11l. 5s.

The Young Artist's Assistant, or a familiar Introduction to the Art of Drawing, with Directions for Coloring. By J. Wassell. 5s.

## BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life and Character of Alexander Adam, LL.D. Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, Author of Latin Grammar, Roman Antiquities, &c. with an Appendix. Dedicated to Francis Horner, esq. M.P. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

## DRAMA.

High Life in the City, a Comedy in five Acts, as performed at the Haymarket. By E. J. Eyre. 2s. 6d.

## EDUCATION.

A Collection of Catechisms. By W. Mayor, LL.D. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

An Introduction to Merchants' Accounts, or Commercial Book-keeping by Double Entry. By W. Tate. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Hymns for Infant Minds. By the Authors of Original Poems for Infant Minds, Rhymes for the Nursery, &c. 1s. 6d.

Fables on Men and Manners. By Richard Gurney, jun. esq. 5s.

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## HISTORY.

The Edinburgh Annual Register for 1808, in two Parts. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Some Account of the ancient and present State of Shrewsbury. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

## LAW.

The Trial of six Men for the wilful Murder of J. Boeding, of West Ham, at the Chelmsford Summer Assizes, in August, 1810. 6s.

A short Treatise on Family Settlements and Devises. By T. Keating, esq. 8vo. 5s.

A Treatise on the Statute of Limitation. By W. Ballentine, esq. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

## MEDICINE, SURGERY, &amp;c.

A System of Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. By J. Murray. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Synopsis Pharmacopœia Londinensis. By a Physician. 1s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Principal of Dublin. By M. Jusmas, M.D. I.C.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

## MILITARY.

The Formation and Manœuvres of Infantry, calculated for the effectual Resistance of Cavalry, and for Attacking them successfully on a new Principle of Tactics. By the Chevalier Dusal; from the French by J. Macdonald, esq. F.R.S. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Reply of General Sarrazin to the Narrative made by General Clarke, Minister of War to Bonaparte. 1s.

The Defence of Lieutenant-colonel J. Bell, of the 1st battalion of Madras Artillery, on his Trial at Bangalore before a General Court Martial, as it was read in Court by his Counsel, C. Marsh, esq. 3s.

An Account of the Sacrifices made, and the Sufferings experienced, by the valiant Inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg, during the last and preceding War; with a Sketch of the Military Events in those Countries. By Major C. Muller. 1s. 6d.

Observations on Milford Haven, in a Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, in Reply to some allusions to that Haven, which appeared in his Lordship's Letter to the Right Hon. S. Percival. 1s. 6d.

Supplement to the Letter addressed to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review. By Major S. Waring. 2s.

Earl Grey's Letter to Colonel de Charmilly, in Reply to a Letter sent in consequence of Accusations said to be made by his Lordship in the House of Peers, April 21st, 1809. 1s. 6d.

An Appeal to the Public by Mr. Dubost, against the Calumnies of the Editor of the Examiner. 2s.

The Harleian Miscellany, selected from the Library of E. Hayley, Earl of Oxford, with Notes. By J. Park, F.S.A. Vol. VI. 4to. 3l. 3s.

A Collection of scarce and valuable Tracts, selected from the Library of the late Lord Somers, and several public as well as private Libraries. By W. Scott, esq. Vol. III. 4to. 3l. 3s.

Instructive Tales, by Mrs. Trimmer, collected from the Family Magazine. 12mo. 4s.

The Female Economist, or a Plain System of Cookery, for the use of Private Families. By Mrs. Smith, second edition, 4s. boards.

#### NAVIGATION.

Useful and correct Account of the Navigation of the Rivers and Canals West of London. By Z. Alweth. 3s.

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## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN THOMAS GROVES'S (WHITE-HALL), for an *Improved Mode of Constructing Buildings, by which Expense and Labour are saved, and the Building secured from the Dry Rot.*

THE reader must be referred to the specification for the mode adopted by the patentee, his description being a mere explication of figures; but the whole art appears to consist of making apertures in every part of the building, for the free circulation of the air. In fourteen figures, we have plans for internal and external walls, which exhibit not only the thickness of the walls, but likewise the apertures for the air, and how they are introduced between the floors.

How far Mr. Grove's plan and method may conduce to the diminution of expense and labour, we do not pretend to determine, but leave the subject to practical surveyors and architects: but we have much doubt about its being a specific against the dry rot. The mere circulation of air, we suspect, from numerous experiments, and well ascertained facts, is not in all cases sufficient to prevent the evil. This is a disease that requires a specific remedy, either as a cure when it begins to shew itself, or as a preventative in cases where the seed is dispersed; but at present, perhaps, in a dormant or latent state. In our last volume, page 636, we have given an account of Mr. Randall's "Philosophical Enquiry into the Cause, with Directions for the Cure of the Dry Rot in Buildings." To this little work, in connection with the invention before us, we refer the readers of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. JOSEPH STEPHENSON'S (MORTIMER-STREET), for an *Improved Machine for filtering and purifying Water.*

This machine may be made in various forms, but the patentee prefers a water-tight vessel, in the shape of a chest, whose breadth and depth are about equal, with a length double of either. In this body, or lower part, and from one side to the other, there is to be a division going from the upper face, or cover of the body, down to within about an inch of the bottom, and joined to the top or cover, and to the sides, in such a manner that water cannot pass from one compartment of the body into the other, but only through the space left at the bottom of the division. For the upper

face or cover, there are two openings, one over each compartment, through which are to be introduced, first, a level stratum or layer of sand, previously washed to separate any clay or other soluble matter that may be mixed with it; over the sand is to be placed a layer of grossly pounded charcoal, and over this another layer of sand. Things being thus disposed, a water-tight vessel is to be inserted above the upper surface, and descending through it nearly to the upper surface of the upper stratum of sand. This vessel is to hold the water to be filtered, and at the bottom of it sponge is to be placed in such a way as to be compressed by the water above. The use of the sponge is to keep back the foul matter that may be in the water. Without entering into all the minutiae of this machine, its operation may be readily conceived. The water received into the descending branch, passes through the compressed sponge through a stratum of sand, a stratum of charcoal, and through another of sand when it reaches the bottom of the compartment under the descending branch, whence it flows through the opening at the bottom of the middle division into the other compartment, and then ascends through a stratum of charcoal, and through another of sand, and rises into the ascending branch which serves as a reservoir for the filtered water; from this it may be drawn off by a cock, or otherwise, as may happen. The sponge must be occasionally taken out to be cleaned, and the charcoal, after a certain time, must be replaced by other that is more pure. The sand also must occasionally be replaced or well washed.

MR. RICHARD WITTY'S (KINGSTON-UPON-HULL), for his *Invention of certain parts of Rotative Steam Engines.*

The improvements set forth in this specification, consist in making, arranging, and combining, the reciprocating rectilinear motion with the rotative, in such a manner that steam cylinders, with pistons moving in them in a rectilinear direction, do at the same time turn round upon a horizontal axle or shaft, and partly form, or constitute, what is called the fly-wheel. By this combination of the cylinders upon, or in a vertical wheel, is effected a complete rotative engine, with pistons moving in straight lines in their cylinders, (or cylinders



linders upon their pistons) without interposing a beam, crank, or other contrivance, between the rectilinear and the rotative, as in the engines now in use; and which engine, thus combined, performs the filling and discharging itself of steam in a superior manner, without the aid of valves, or cocks; of course the gear called hand-gear, is also rendered unnecessary. As, however, there are other rotative engines which move without beam, crank, &c. Mr. Witty thinks it necessary to state in what his invention differs from these. "In the latter" (referring to the engines of others) he says, "a piston or pistons, have been made to revolve round a centre, or round a drum, with a variety of ingenious contrivances to keep the vacuum and the steam apart, by variously constructed valves, some sliding, others turning upon hinges; and in two or three cases alternately, revolving pistons have been used. I have mentioned these merely to shew that my invention differs as widely from them as from the engine which works with a beam and lever; for in my invention, I do not make use of a piston which turns round upon the centre or axis of its steam vessel, or cylinder, or in it, or concentric with it; but my pistons move in straight lines, like the pistons of the beam or lever engine, and are at the same time carried with their cylinders round upon, or in a vertical wheel, which they partly constitute, and which operates as a regulating or fly-wheel; the pistons thereby acquire a compound motion, participating of the rectilinear and the rotative, which describe a curve, varying with the speed of the engine, and the length of its stroke. The application of the expansive force of steam, and the power obtained by its condensation, are not new; nor do I attempt to innovate permanent principles, but hinge my claim solely upon the peculiar manner of making, arranging, and combining the parts, so as to form and make, and which have formed and made, a complete, simple, and effective engine or engines, by which the power obtained from steam, both by expansion and condensation, is communicated to machinery at a comparatively small expense, and with some advantage in the saving of fuel."

In Mr. Witty's observations on his own invention, compared with those of others, he says, "I have found, and doubt not others have also proved, that pistons move with greater facility

and much tighter, on a straight line in a cylinder than in any other direction whatever; consequently, lighter packing makes them steam-tight. The operation of re-packing, or screwing it down, is certainly more easy to perform; and they are less liable to get out of order than pistons on the rotative principle. These qualities of the cylinder have operated to render it the only fit apparatus for pneumatic experiments. Whether for exhaustion or condensation, nothing but a cylinder with a piston moving in a direct line, has been found to answer for so nice a purpose. To the double reciprocating beam or lever engine my invention is some way analogous; inasmuch as it possesses similarity in cylinders, and pistons acted upon by steam pressing them upon a vacuum. But the manner of disposing, filling, and exhausting those cylinders, and of applying the power in a circular direction, are the peculiar properties of my improvement. From this combination, all of what may be called the moving effective apparatus, turns round upon one common centre, and constitutes a fly-wheel. Hence a great diminution of friction is the natural inference; and, I can safely assert, it agrees with my practice. By this method of hanging the cylinder upon the fly-wheel, my engine has at once the advantages of the rectilinear and the rotative, and approaches towards a *minimum* of the disadvantages of both. The extensiveness of the application of steam as an agent of power, renders it impossible to prescribe the best manner in which all the variety of machinery should be connected with it. Where pumps are wanted to be worked, I find it convenient to hang their rods upon the reciprocating rods of the engine. From the same pin I also, where required, give motion to a wheel twice the speed of the engine. But as speed and power can be regulated and adapted by various methods, the application may almost be deemed arbitrary, and therefore unnecessarily obtruded, or at least not indispensably the subject of much observation."

MR. WILLIAM DOCKSEY'S (BRISTOL), for *Improvements in the Process of Manufacturing Ivory Black, and for reducing other Articles to an impalpable Powder.*

This invention consists in manufacturing ivory-black, and all articles capable of an easy separation of their parts, by calcination, &c. such as potter's clays,

flints

flints, colouring and glazing materials, with a very small quantity of water, in grinding or reducing the said articles to powder; by which means much labour is saved, and the stoves employed to heat the rooms, or other places, for evaporating the water used in the processes now practised, rendered unnecessary. The methods adopted by the present patentee are as follow:

First. "To manufacture ivory-black, take the bones and sloughs of the horns of animals, and calcine them to blackness, in close or air-tight vessels, then crush them, in their dry state, between metal rollers of about two feet diameter, until they are broken sufficiently small to pass through a hopper into the eye of a mill-stone, and be reduced to powder between mill-stones, in an horizontal situation, exactly similar to the method of reducing or grinding corn or grain to flour. By a like process, the powder thus obtained is then partly passed through a dressing machine, constructed with brushes and fine iron or brass wire, upon a circular frame, inclosed within a rim, which receives it. Such part as passes through the meshes of the wire (which should be about sixty-eight to an inch) is sufficiently fine for

use, and is damped down by a small quantity of water sprinkled upon it, and packed for sale; the coarser part is returned to the hopper, and ground over again between the stones.

Secondly. "In respect to the flints, potter's clays, and colouring and glazing materials, the method is to take calcined flints, dried clays, calcined lead and lead ores, manganese, or whatever article is proper for glazing, and pass it under stampers or heavy hammers, to break or bruise it in small pieces, sufficiently small to pass between metal rollers, where it is crushed so fine as to be reduced to a pulverulent state; it is then ground in its dry state between mill-stones, in a manner similar to that before described for manufacturing ivory-black. It is then passed through a dressing machine (inclosed within a very tight and close bian, which receives it); the coarser parts being thus separated, the finer parts are then mixed with water in a tub or deep vessel. The coarser parts are farther separated by subsidence, and the finer and thinner parts passed through a fine lawn or cypress sieve: the water is then drained off, and evaporated by heat from the substance, and the powder thus obtained is of a superior kind of fineness."

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.*

*The Fine Arts of the English School; illustrated by a Series of highly-finished Engravings, from Paintings, Sculpture, and Architecture, by the most eminent English Artists; with historical, descriptive, and biographical Letter Press. Edited by John Britton, F.S.A. No. II.*

EVERY attempt to illustrate and make known the works of British artists, especially when executed on a liberal scale, is deserving of patronage and encouragement. It is a notorious fact, that the British school of the fine arts, although in a vigorous and promising infancy, and probably the first at present in Europe, lacks that liberal patronage and encouragement from the nation at large, which alone can render it great and flourishing. The late rejection of the plan offered to government by the directors of the British Institution, and the jealous rivalry (so prejudicial to both institutions and the arts) between that society and the Royal Academy relative to their exhibitions, occasion these observations, which shall be resumed at some future occasion, when the existing differences

between those societies shall have assumed a more decided feature.

The work before us is the second Number of a publication, the objects of which we have before detailed and investigated. The contents of the present number are:—A Portrait of Romney the Painter, engraved by Bond, from a picture by Shee, accompanied by a Memoir from the pen of Thomas Phillips, esq. R.A.; the Expiation of Orestes, engraved by Bond, from a picture in the possession of Thos. Hope, esq. by Westall; an Engraving, by Bond, from a drawing, by H. Corbould, of a Statue of Resignation, being part of a sepulchral monument preparing for the Baring family, by Flaxman; and a Section through the Transepts of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, engraved by John Le Keux, after a drawing from actual measurement by James Elmes, Architect. The same care and attention to the graphic department is bestowed in this as in the former Number, and the plate of the architectural Section is one of the most excellent specimens of architectural correctness.



rectness, both in drawing and engraving, that has appeared for some time, and must have been a laborious undertaking to Mr. Elmes.

Of the literary department, Mr. Phillips has written the memoir of Romney *con amore* with the feelings of a painter, and has proved he can use the pen as excellently as he does the pencil. Mr. Bond's account of the historical picture is learned, and the whole of this department is executed with much professional skill and research. The promise of the works in hand for the succeeding Number bids fair to equal, if not surpass, those already published.

*Statues and Pictures in the University of Oxford.*—We gladly embrace this opportunity of a sort of recess in the arts to call the attention of the lovers and patrons of the fine arts to the various collections of fine antique statues, valuable pictures, and other useful, nay indispensable studies, to the artists, which are at present in England. Those in the British Museum are well arranged for the purposes of art, as well as shewing them to the best advantage, but the facility of access to artists are either not sufficient, or not properly understood by them, for they certainly are not much studied from by artists. A series of papers in the manner of a descriptive catalogue of them was begun in this Magazine some months ago, called the "*Dilettanti Tourist*," which explained them, as far as it was carried on, in a manner that might have called public attention to them, had it been continued. Some farther observations on the proper method of suffering artists to study this invaluable collection, as well as on the truly splendid one of Lord Elgin, shall be resumed on the next leisure month.

The intention of the present remarks, is to call the attention of the patrons of the fine arts, to the extraordinary opportunity this country possesses of forming a noble university of art. Of what London possesses is well known, but it is to the (at present useless) collections at Oxford, that we beg attention. In the picture gallery are many valuable originals and useful copies. In an apartment on the north side of the schools are the celebrated Arundel marbles. In the Logic and Moral Philosophy School is the large and valuable collection of marbles, statues, busts, &c. which were for many years at Easton, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, and which were presented by the late Countess of Pomfret to the University; this collection consists of nearly 140 pieces, of extraordinary beauty and value.

In the Radcliffe library are two of the most splendid Roman Candelabrae in Europe; they were found in the ruins of the Emperor Adrian's palace, at Tivoli. In most of the colleges are one or more valuable historical pictures by the best masters, and excellent portraits in abundance, particularly Christ-church. They have also copies of the cartoons at Hampton-court by Sir James Thornhill, but as the Royal Academy has also a set by the same hand, much stress is not laid on these.

Of the necessity of establishing an University there can be no doubt; but of the proper mode of doing it, of the means to form a large collection of useful studies, of its proper endowment, &c. much must be left to mature deliberation. This is intended but as a hint that the materials for the formation of the grandest museum and university of art, perhaps in Europe, is within the reach of the legislators of Great Britain.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

In our last Number it was stated that Mr. Thomas Hope had purchased Dawe's picture of *Andromache and Ulysses*, for 200 pounds instead of 200 guineas.

*British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom.*—This patriotic society, with a view to ascertain the effect of a gradual increase of premiums, have determined to add to those announced on the fifth of April last, a third premium of 200 guineas; they have therefore given notice in the public papers, and in their usual way, (superseding their former notice of the fifth of April last) that the three following premiums are proposed to be given for the pictures of artists of, or resident in, the United Kingdom, painted this present year, and sent to the British gallery on or before the fifth of January next. 1st. For the best picture in historical or poetical composition, 200 guineas. 2nd. For the next best picture in historical or poetical composition, 100 guineas. For the next best picture, in the same classes of composition, 50 guineas. The directors reserve to themselves the power of withholding either of the premiums if they think proper. Any picture may (if otherwise worthy) be exhibited for sale in the gallery, for the respective benefit of the artists. No artist will be entitled to more than one premium in the season. Mr. Graham, the secretary to the institution, will give any further information, if required.

Mr. Wilkie is in a slight degree better; but his works are still at a stand, from his continued indisposition.



## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*"Tricks upon Travellers;" a Comic Opera; performed with universal applause at the English Opera, Lyceum Theatre. Written by Sir James Bland Burgess, bart. The Music composed by W. Reeve. 8s.*

THE music of this opera is written in a style consonant to the general cast of the piece, and exhibits much of that facility in familiar stage composition for which Mr. Reeves's talents have so long been distinguished. Of the overture, we must in candor say, that we do not think it deserves to be ranked with some others from the same composer; but the vocal part of the publication, with some few exceptions, are so much above mediocrity in the points of taste, humour, and originality, as to entitle it to our warm commendation. The first song, "O had I a Lover served me so," sung by Miss Kelly; and "Love is all Folly," sung by Mr. Phillips, are particularly worthy of our notice for their spirit and tenderness, and will not fail to recommend the work to the attention of the lovers of operatical music.

*Ellen's Song, "Ave Maria;" the Poetry from the popular Poem of The Lady of the Lake, written by Walter Scott, esq. Composed and Inscribed to the Countess of Powis, by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge. 3s.*

In this *Hymn to the Virgin*, Dr. Clarke has displayed considerable powers of fancy, a clear conception of his author, and much happiness of method. The whole hymn consists of twenty-four lines, which Dr. C. has disposed into four verses, concluding each with a chorus, in four parts, to the words "Ave Maria." Each verse is varied in its melody agreeably to the sentiment to be expressed, and the *burden* has a forceful and happy effect.

*The Minuetto all' Fandango; danced by Miss Lupino and Mr. Noble, in the Grand Ballet of the Castilian Minstrel, also in the favourite Spanish Divertissement, at the English Opera. Composed by H. R. Bishop, esq.*

Mr. Bishop has arranged this *fandango* as a rondo. The theme is highly creditable to his fancy, and the adventitious matter is at once analogous and pleasing. The whole forms a rondo of considerable merit and attraction.

*L'Anacharett; a Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, in which is introduced "Roslyn Castle." Composed and Inscribed to Miss Gostenhofer, by J. Gildon. 3s. 6d.*

Mr. Gildon has displayed much taste and variety of conception in this sonata,

The first movement is bold and spirited; Roslyn Castle is arranged with elegance; and the concluding movement is novel and sprightly.

*Divertimento Scozzese, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Louisa Murray, by J. B. Cramer, esq. 3s.*

This divertimento, in which Mr. Cramer has introduced the old Scotch air of "Bonny Jean," on account of which introduction, he adopts the title of the composition, is distinguished by many pleasing flights of imagination, and much masterly arrangement. "Bonny Jean" is embellished in the style of Pleyel, and bespeaks the taste and judgment of a real master.

*"Love is kill'd by Beauty's Scorn;" a favourite Duet. Composed by H. Denman. 1s.*

This duet is written in a style much above the productions of every day. The melody is highly agreeable, and the under-part well combined. Some of the points are very ingenious, and the effect of the *tout ensemble* extremely honorable to the composer's talents.

*Air Grotesque; for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. Mazzingbi, esq. 1s. 6d.*

This pleasing trifle is already, we understand, in very general circulation among the younger class of piano-forte practitioners. The passages are certainly very fanciful, and the effect calculated to please all whose taste is not too fastidious to approve of the grotesque style of composition.

*Grand March, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss M. A. Clementson, by N. Rolfe. 2s.*

With this march we are greatly pleased. The style is bold and animated, and the digressive passages are free and brilliant. The movement with which the publication concludes (and which should have been noticed in the title-page) is lively and pleasing, and closes the composition with great advantage of effect.

*"The Triple Courtship;" a popular Cantata, sung at Vauxhall Gardens by Miss Feron. Composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Parke, in this revival of the cantata style of composition, has evinced much taste and judgment. The melodies are well conceived, and the recitations are appropriate and expressive.

*Serenade, Volce et Rondo, for the Piano-forte. Composed and Inscribed to Miss Julia Thornton, by J. Gildon. 2s. 6d.*

The three movements, or pieces, of which

which this publication consists, form an agreeable sonata, and a useful exercise for the finger. They are conceived with much vivacity of imagination, possess many well-constructed and striking passages, and place Mr. Gildon's talents, in this species of composition, in an advantageous point of view.

*A familiar Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte. Composed by John Monro. 3s.*

This duet (in which Mr. Monro has introduced the celebrated Scotch air "O Nanny wilt thou go wi' me?") is written with ability. The subject of the opening movement is firm and energetic, the bor-

rowed air is decorated with judgment, the concluding rondo is cheerful and pleasing, and the combination of the four parts, evinces considerable science and skill.

*The admired Spanish Air, danced as a Pas Deux, by Miss Lupino and Mr. Noble, in the Grand Ballet of the Castilian Minstrel; also in the favourite Spanish Divertissement at the English Opera. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by Henry R. Bishop, esq. 2s.*

In this air we find much of the true Spanish character. Mr. Bishop has worked it into an exercise for the piano-forte, and in that shape it will, we doubt not, find many admirers.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1810.*

THE writer of this article has been often asked for a remedy for watchfulness, or broken and unquiet sleep. He has lately had a patient who had tried nearly all the medicinal or dietetic opiates, as well as other methods, for producing the same effect, without obtaining the object of his wishes. The reporter recommended a trial of the cold bath, which he had found in some former instances to prove narcotic, where other experiments had failed, and it has not in this latter case altogether disappointed his expectation. At the conclusion of the day on which this invalid has bathed, he invariably feels a disposition to sleep, although on other nights he continues to experience his former wakefulness. The cold bath is by no means a novel prescription for the malady we are speaking of: we find Horace long ago recommending it—

"Transnanto Tiberim, somno quibus est opus alto."

Next to involuntary vigilance, ranks the almost equal distress of anxious and agitated slumber. It is sufficiently known that the condition of the mind in sleep, is modified by the occurrences and impressions of the previous day; but we are not perhaps equally aware, that dreams cannot fail to have a certain degree of reciprocal influence upon our ideas and sensations during the waking state. The good or the bad day of the sick man, depends much upon his good or his bad night; and, although in a less degree, the same circumstance affects alike those who are considered as well.

The due digestion of our food is scarcely more necessary to health, as it relates even to the body, and more especially as it concerns the mind, than the soundness and serenity of our slumbers. After a night of fancy-created tempest, it is not to be expected that we should at once regain our composure. The heaving of the billows continues for some time after the subsidence of the storm; the troubled vibrations survive the delusion which at first occasioned them; the nerves, for many hours after the cause has ceased, retain the impression of disorder.

The feelings with which we awake determines, in a great measure, the character of the future day. Each day, indeed, may be regarded as a miniature model of the whole of human life; in which the appearance of its first, seldom fails to give a cast and colour to its succeeding stages. The comfortable or opposite condition of our consciousness immediately subsequent upon sleep, for the most part indicates the degree in which we possess a sound and healthy state of constitution. To those who are in the unbroken vigour of life, the act of awakening is an act of enjoyment; every feeling is then refreshed, and every faculty is in a manner regenerated; it is a new birth to a new world: but to the hypochondriacal invalid, or to the untuned and unstrung votary and victim of fashionable and frivolous dissipation, the morning light is an intruder. During his perturbed and restless process of convalescence from a diseased dream, he real-

ses, to a certain extent, the well-pictured condition of the unhappy heroine of the *Æneid*:

*Revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto  
Quæsitivæ cælo lucem, ingenuitque reperta.*

The communication in the *Monthly Magazine* for June, which gives so surprising, and at the same time so faithful and unexaggerated an account of the beneficial effects of stramonium in a case of spasmodic asthma, appears to have awakened very general attention on the part of those who are affected with the same complaint. The consequent demand for the plant has been so great, that for some time it was not to be procured in any of the markets of the metropolis. To the gentleman who has thus extensively dispersed an account of his own experience for the benefit of others, the public are incalculably indebted. The reporter has opportunities of knowing that not only the writer of the paper alluded to, still continues to derive the same relief which he there describes, from the smoking of stramonium, but that in several other instances of similar disease, the success has been equally remarkable and complete. This novel\* remedy may be ranked amongst the most important discoveries which for the last half century, have tended to enrich the stores of practical medicine; it may class at least with the new remedy for the gout, the evidence of whose important and speedy efficacy in relieving a podagric paroxysm is so respectably supported.

The reporter does not recollect a month for many years past, in which he has not been consulted with regard to some one of the numerous modifications of nervous affection, which either indicate the presence, or menace the approach, of idiocy, melancholy, or mania. A remark-

\* By a novel remedy is here meant, novel merely in its application to asthma. The stramonium has been highly recommended to the attention of practitioners by Dr. Stoerk of Vienna, and has been actually employed with reported advantage, in a variety of maniacal cases, as well as in epileptic, and other convulsive affections. It holds no place however even in the recently improved Pharmacopœia of the London College, nor can the reporter speak of its use, except in the mode above-mentioned, from any experience of his own, or of his professional friends.

able instance of a mixture of the two former has recently occurred to his notice. It was a case of overstrained intellect: the understanding appeared to have been broken down, in consequence of having been overloaded; the excessive quantity of the ingesta prevented its conversion into nourishment. It might be said of the patient referred to, as of many of the stupidly learned, that he read too much to think enough. His mind was merely a repository for the ideas of other men; it was not a soil out of which an idea ever grew. Talents have too often been sacrificed to acquisitions and knowledge, purchased at the expense of understanding. Who would not admire more the pure, although scanty stream, as it issues from its native rock, to the greatest mass of water that is lodged within a leaden cistern!

The writer of this article has so often already endeavoured to unmask the hypocritical and treacherous character of pulmonary disease, that, although by a recent melancholy event, his feelings upon the subject have been more awakened than they ever were before, he is scarcely justified in the still persevering repetition of his warnings and admonitions. There are few that sufficiently appreciate the importance of a cough: from the indifference with which most regard it, especially when it is habitual or what they call constitutional, one should imagine that coughing appeared to them, if not a salutary, at least an innocent, exercise of the chest. "As for their cough, it was of no consequence, they were used to it;" making the very circumstance which more particularly constitutes their danger, their ground of security. A pain in the side likewise is often thought of by the consumptive, no more than if it were the same degree of pain in any other part. The consequences are seldom foreseen, which follow with a too certain fatality, the neglect of these intimations of approaching phthisis. How blind and how unguarded is man against the insinuating advances of that serpent malady; even although he feel the pressure of its folds twisting around his bosom, he shews no consciousness of apprehension or alarm, until its bite inflicts the inmedicable wound.

August 25, 1810, J. REID.  
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.

**BANKRUPTCIES.**

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.)

- ASHWELL James Wallis, Colchester, grocer. (Daniell, Colch-ster, and Peacock Ely Place, Holborn)
- Anderson James, Gatehead Durham, grocer. (Bell and Broderick, Bow lane, Chesphide, and Francis Seymour, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
- Ackland Nathaniel, Union street, Bishopgate street, worked maker. (Pophin, 20, Dean street, Soho, and Knight-Kenington)
- Barnes Harriott, Wolverhampton, milliner. (Webb and Tynhall Birmingham)
- Brill William, Woodbridge, butcher. (Moore, Wood-rock street)
- Boon Elizabeth, Parliament street, milliner. (Dixon, Allen, and Bell, Paternoster row)
- Berridge William, Maiden lane, Wood street, hosiery, Alfop and Wells, Nottingham, and Taylor, Gray's Inn
- Browne John, Armitage, and Charles, Leadenhall street, merchants. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Cophall court)
- Biddle John, Birmingham, factor. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, and Williams, Staples inn)
- Ballin Samuel, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, silver-smith. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Shephard, Bath)
- Briggs Gregory, Jeremiah, Gravesend, ropemaker. (Burt and Swinford John street, Crutched Friars)
- Bolton Richard, Horton, York, calico manufacturer. (Levan, Hutton Garden, and Crosby, Bradford)
- Burroughs Michael, New Sarum, banker. (Arney, Cleeve, Salisbury, and Blake and White, Essex street, Strand)
- Burman Thomas, Bunhill row, calico glazier. (Edward and Lyons, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury)
- Bull Thomas, Wadsworth, shopkeeper. (Cooper, Lewis, and Faule and Palmer, Doughty street)
- Bowler Eden, Edware, baker. (Langley, Plumtree street, Bloomsbury)
- Buckhurst Stephen, Hammer-smith, carpenter. (Hall and Drake, Salter's Hall, Cannon street)
- Baker William, Langgate, ship-builder. (Rigby and Lowie, Chatham place)
- Champion Paul, Darvall, York, victualler. (Thurgar, Sheffield)
- Clarke William, Water lane, Tower street, merchant. (Winbolt, Fore street)
- Cooper Matthew, South Shields, merchant. (Rainbridge, South Shields; Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheap-side)
- Child Thomas, Bowlas, Neath, Glamorgans, tanner. (Powell, Neath, and Curreall and Spear, Gray's Inn)
- Cockill William, and William Nowell, Newbury, York, curriers. (Ryhal, Dewbury, and Crosley, Holborn court)
- Corbett William, Token House Yard, insurance broker. (Reardon and Davis, Corbett court, Gracechurch street)
- Dulin Thomas, St. Margaret Hill, Borough, jeweller. (Searle, Child place, Temple Bar)
- Durham Alexander, jun, Birmingham, grocer. (Thomas Biddle, Wolverhampton, and C. Williams, Staples inn)
- Dalzell Archibald, Great Alie street, Goodman's Fields, merchant. (Warrant and Wood, Cattle court, Budge row)
- Dickins Thomas, South street, Hanover square, tailor. (Dawson and Whistledaw, Warwick street, Golden square)
- Dickins Thomas, Chapel place, South Audley street, tailor. (Dawson and Whistledaw, Warwick street, Golden square)
- Downend Samuel, Sheffield, greaser. (Thurgar, Sheffield, and Battage, Chancery lane)
- Dawes John, William Noble, Richard Henry Croft, and Richard Barwick, Pall Mall, bankers. (Clayton, Scott, and Balmire, New square, Lincoln's inn)
- Dawson James, Craven Buildings, Drury lane, ironvener. (Saunders, St. Paul's yard, Bull Inn, Cannon street)
- Davis Philip, Bircham, baker. (Few, Henrietta street, Covent Garden, and Champ, Chichester)
- Davis Morris, Liverpool, shopkeeper. (Partington, Brown street, Manchester, and Hurd, Inner Temple)
- Drake Francis, Plymouth Dock, baker. (Elworthy, Plymouth Dock)
- Earle John, Oxbridge, shopkeeper. (Reardon and Davis, Corbett court, Gracechurch street)
- Elfrstrand Daniel, and Samuel Valley, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants. (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn, and Martin, Hull)
- Fea John, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Messrs. T. L. C. Frost, Hull)
- Fleming William, Birmingham, timber merchant. (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's building, and Bewick, Birmingham)
- Fell Henry, Watling street, Manchester warehouseman. (Courteen, Walbrook)
- Fandel Samuel, Henry, Sun street, warehouseman. (Howard and Abraham, Jewry street, Aldgate)
- Fullager George, Church row, Hampstead, corn merchant. (Williams, Curfior street)
- Garnes Charles, Axminster, draper. (Adams, Old Jewry)
- Gould John, Harrington, paper manufacturer. (Cardale and Spears, Gray's inn, and Cheek, Everham)
- Gibson Robert, Leicester street, victualler. (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho)
- Hamilton Christopher, Windsor, linen draper. (Jones, Martin's lane, Cannon street)
- Hodgkison George, Nottingham, cotton spinner. (Alltop and Webb, Nottingham)
- Hathaway William, Rothborough, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Constable, Symond's inn, and Lamburn, Stroud, Gloucestershire)
- Hennings David, Leicester square, upholsterer. (Morton, Gray's inn square)
- Hampton James, Woolwich, upholsterer. (Esaacs, Bury street, St. Mary's Axe)
- Hewett Thomas, John Dowding, and Jeremiah Hewett, clothier, clothiers. (Holmes and Lowden, Clement's inn, and Lampard, Warminster)
- Harrison Henry, York, rope maker. (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn, and Martin, Hull)
- Harrison William, and William Goff, Little Tower street, merchants. (Cooper and Bowe, Southampton buildings)
- Hazell William, Manchester, grocer. (Hewitt and Kirke, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Hancock Abraham, Sheffield, grocer. (Thurgar, Sheffield, and Hattaye, Chancery lane)
- Higgins William, Newport, stocking manufacturer. (Smith, Wolverhampton, and Price and Williams, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn)
- Hobby William, Manthorpe, miller. (Walker, Epilbury, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Howarth Peter, Sowerby Bridge, linen draper. (Bafnett, Manchester, and Huxley, Temple)
- Hatfull Edward, a George street, Adelphi, merchant. (Wybourn and Burke, Craig's court, Charing Cross)
- Hitchener William, Henry, Henley-upon-Thames, linen draper. (Mayo and Berkely, Gray's inn square)
- Holmes Charles, Bull Head court, Newgate street, haberdasher. (Hughes, Christ's church passage, Newgate street)
- Hogg Joseph, Bernwood New Road, victualler. (Orchard, 35, Harrow Garden)
- Hesley Samuel, Liverpool, merchant. (Avifon, Hanover street)
- Jones Thomas, Colmore row, Birmingham, tailor. (Constable, Symond's inn, and Simcox Bull Ring, Birmingham)
- Jackson Stephen, Wendover, linen draper. (Jesse, 18, Prince's street, Soho)
- Jamison William, Prince's row, Whitechapel road, coal merchant. (Anthony, Hatton Garden)
- Kopp Frederick, Cusper, Garden row, Old street road, cutter. (Jones and Sandell, New court, Crutched friars)
- Keymer Robert, Colchester, victualler. (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row)
- Keys Jeffery, Gill street, Limehouse, merchant. (Llewellyn, Fleet street)
- Kerigan John, Liverpool, door maker. (Weddowcroft, Gray's inn, Davies, Liverpool)
- Lumb William and Thomas, Leeds, York, cabinet makers. (Granger, Leeds, and Crofley, Holborn court)
- Laycock Thomas, Mithorpes, ropemaker. (Adams, Old Jewry)
- Laude Abraham, Leadenhall street, hardwareman. (Hartley, 3 New Bridge street)
- Lawne Baxton, of Weedon, Berks, hawker. (Goodhall, Wellingboro, and Ager, Furnival's inn)
- Lavender James, Yeovil, gardener. (White, Yeovil, and Blundford, King's bench Walk, Temple)
- Lloyd William, Bristol, merchant. (Mess. Smith, Bristol)
- Mant Thomas, Wallington, Berks, feltmonger. (Hedges and Son, Wallingford, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
- Maffet William, Wotton Under Edge, Gloucester, linen draper. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath)
- Moore Henry, Bromley, tailor. (Young, Symond's inn)
- Mitchell Jellie, Titchfield, linen draper. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warford court, Throgmorton street)
- Mallison William, and George, Manchester, cotton twist dealers. (Halford and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
- Martell John, Louis, Lower Thames street, merchants. (Crowder, Lawie, and Garth, Frederick place)
- Morgan John, Green Man, and still, Coppice row, Clerkewell, victualler. (Vandercom and Comyn, Bull lane)
- Newman Allen, 35, Frith street, Soho, printer. (Sherwin, Great St. James's street, Bedford row)
- Newman James, Cornhill, merchant. (Rivington, Fen-church street)
- Norton John, Bloxham, innholder. (Walford, Golby and Walford, Banbury, and Myrick and Broderick, Red Lion square)

- Noakes Thomas, Frith Street, Soho, pastry cook. (Arrowsmith, Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons.)
- Northam James, Thomas Apollole, iron founder. (Street and Wooffe, Philpot lane, and Roger Plimpton, Devon.)
- Organ Daniel, Bristol, potter. (James, Gray's inn Square Cornhill Bristol)
- Porter Thomas, Union court, city merchant. (Parther and Sons, London Street)
- Pritchard George, New Street, Fetter lane, bricklayer. Chippindall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's inn fields
- Pearson John, Hyde Cross, Manchester, grocer. (Bogrdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street, Cheapside)
- Paul John, Paddington street, strawbroker. (Piske, Parkgrave place, Strand)
- Pearson Richard, Tenterden, draper. (Payne and Parnthead, Aldermanbury)
- Phillips Thomas and John, Jun. Milford, merchants. Wadefon Barlow, and Grosvenor. Austin Friars
- Phipps Richard, Maidstone, linen draper. Moore, Woodcock Street
- Pitt John, Coleman Street, auctioneer. (Wasborough, Warford court)
- Phillips Thomas, Melford Pembroke, merchant. (Hillyard and King, Cophthall court)
- Pickering Joseph, Halliwell, cotton spinner. (Edge, Queen Street Manchester, and Edge, Inner Temple)
- Roffey Benjamin, New Broad Street, tailor. (Stevensson, New Square, Lincoln's inn)
- Rawlison Abram, and Thomas Bagot, Liverpool, merchants. (Lace, Liverpool, and Atkinson, Chancery lane)
- Roulston Samuel, Edward, Isaac and William Brien, Cheapside, warehousemen. (Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad Street)
- Rayner John, Horner Street, builder. (Eastbrooke, 48, Haymarket)
- Read Richard, Lothbury Street. (Gregson and Dickson, Angel court, Throgmorton Street)
- Rowlandson Samuel, and Edward Isaac, Cheapside, warehousemen. (Pitches and Sampson, Twicken's lane)
- Salter Thomas, Kingston-upon-Hull merchant. (Ellis, Thancery lane and Martin, Hull)
- Strack William, Pancras lane, merchant. (Hackett, Bearbiner lane)
- Sykes William, White Lion Street, Norton Falgate, seed factor. (Courteen, Walbrook)
- Sharpe John, Great Peter Street, wrth. baker. (Fitzgerald, Lemon Street, Goodman's fields)
- Smith John, Withington, victualler. (Foulkes and Creswell, Manchester, and Foulkes, Longdill and Beckett, Gray's inn)
- Sharpe Charles, Bitery, Birmingham, factor. (Nicholls, 16, Gray's inn square, and Mole, Birmingham)
- Smallpence Ann, Liverpool, milkner. (Mayhew, Symond's inn)
- Scott Benjamin, Brighthelmstone, builder. (Brooker and Colebatch, Brighthelmstone, and Barber, Chancery lane)
- Spillsbury Charles, Angel court, Skinner Street, printer. (Stephens, 2, Lion College Gardens)
- Saunders Joseph, Watling Street, warehouseman. (Tilson, Chatham place, Bridge Street)
- Strickland Sion, Richmond Green, tailor. (Rivers, Garlic Hill)
- Shepherd George, Frome Selwood, clothier. (Williams, Red Lion square, and Williams and Bush, Trowbridge)
- Taylor George, Sheffield, cordwainer. (Biggs, Hutton Garden, and Rodgers, Sheffield)
- Tierney John, Bishopgate Street, merchant. (Messrs. Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethem)
- Tabor John Collins, Colchester merchant. (Daniell, Colchester, and Pocock, Ely place)
- Twibill John, Macclesfield Street, builder. (Sweet and Stokes, King's Bench Walk)
- Twain James, Ludgate hill, innkeeper. (Tutty, Wandsworth, and Owen, and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings)
- Thompson John, Colchester, grocer. (Milton and Pownalls, Knight Rider Street)
- Wyatt John, Little court, Aldgate, Stationer. (Fullen, 31, Fore Street, Cripplegate)
- Weale Philip, Kingston, Hereford, tailor. (Pewtrif, Gray's inn, and Stephens, Kingston, Hereford Street)
- Williams Thomas, Manthushall, Monmouth, coal merchant. (Stephens, Small Street, Bristol, and Sweet and Stokes, 6, King's Bench Walk)
- Woodman William, Lime Street square, merchant. (Tinsmore, Warford court, Throgmorton Street)
- Wheatley George, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Galen Haire, Parliament Street, Hull, and Edwards, Exchange Office, Lincoln's inn)
- Wild William, Budge row, warehouseman. (Hewitt and Kith, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Wild William, and James Dalton, Manchester, dealers in twist. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)
- Whitnell James, Arthur Street, Golden lane, victualler. (Marlon, Church Row, Newington Butts)
- Worth Michael, Dowgate hill, Stationer. (Eyt and Rixon, Maydon square)
- Westerman Francis, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Knight, Manchester)
- Zagury Solomon, Great Prefect Street, merchant. (Palmer, Tumbinsons, and Thompson, Cophthall court)
- Ainsworth Thomas, Blackburn, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 3
- Alderton George, Jun. Bury St. Edmund's, stationer, Sept. 6
- Albney Robert, Ashby de-la-Zouch, brickmaker. September 10
- Bryan Robert, Greek Street, Soho, tallow chandler. September 15
- Batchelor John, and John Petrie, Lark Hall Place, Surry, builders, July 31
- Bishop Mulliner, Robert and William, Cambridge, woollen drapers, Sept. 15
- Bowler William, Fen, Castle Street, hatter, August 21
- Eoyd Thomas, Buckingham Street, Strand, wine merchant, August 15
- Bubb John, Leadenhall Street, huffer, August 25
- Bruce John, Master mariner, and owner of the Maria, now lying at the port of Hull, August 7
- Biggs Peter, Gloucester Terrace, Cannon Street road, auctioneer, August 18
- Barclay James, Old Broad Street, merchant, August 29
- Burge John, Castle Cary, Rocking maker, August 20
- Briggs Gregory, Jerusalem, Gravesend, shopfeller, Aug. 18
- Bull John, Grove place, Deptford, victualler, Sept. 21
- Cantrell Thomas, Manchester, Straw hat manufacturer, August 20
- Carr George and John, Sheffield, grocers, August 3
- Common Robert, North Street, grocer, Sept. 11
- Clive Theophilus and Samuel, Richardson, Token House yard, merchants, August 27
- Calthens Thomas, New Bond Street, watch maker, Sept. 1
- Campbell Barnabas, Prince's Street, Ratcliff Highway, insurance broker, August 25
- Critten John, Halesworth, Suffolk, plumber, August 18
- Cohen Asher, Manchester, merchant, August 15
- Caille George, Sculceates, York, builder, August 31
- Ceasby William, York, grocer, August 31
- Culmer George, Chilham, miller, Sept. 3
- Cottrill Edmund, Jun. Vine Street, bacon merchant, August 18
- Cox Elizabeth, Olveston, shopkeeper, Sept. 13
- Chidell James, Southampton, ale merchant, Sept. 4
- Cooper Richard, Paradise Street, plasterer, Sept. 8
- Clutton Owen, Tooley Street, corn merchant, Sept. 3
- Chinery John, Great Mary le Bone Street, grocer, September 15
- Dyson Robert, Graves, Polemarty lane, victualler, August 1
- Downes Thomas, Jun. Hereford, money scrivener, August 18
- DeLauncy Angel Raphael Louis, Blakeley, Ayr, Sept. 3
- Doornick Barton Von, Edmund Griffith, and Jeremiah Donovan, Well Street, Wellclose square, patent soap maker, August 9
- Newburt John, Halifax, grocer, August 27
- Dawes John, William Noble, Richard Henry Croft, and Richard Barwick, Pall Mall, bankers, August 14
- Darnall Thomas, Billingham, brewer, Sept. 14
- Davis Samuel, Jun. Milford, shopkeeper, Sept. 1
- Denefon James, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday Street, warehouseman, Sept. 1
- Dickins Thomas, Chapel Place, South Audley Street, tailor, August 18
- Dibdin Charles, Strand, music feller, Sept. 10
- Davis Henry, Sunderland, cap maker, Sept. 8
- Fleming John, Blackburn, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 22
- Feather Henry, Manchester, tea dealer, August 18
- Ford Samuel, Birmingham, merchant, August 25
- Fortnum William, Ball Alley, Lombard Street, Stationer, August 25
- Fly William, and John Fly, Croydon, bricklayers, Sept. 2
- Feller John, James, Yorkford, shopkeeper, Sept. 10
- Fourness Robert, Gainsborough, iron founder, Sept. 20
- Gould John, Harrington, paper maker, August 9
- Goodall Thomas, Philpot lane, merchant, Sept. 11
- Gorton James, Manchester, merchant, August 28
- Gibson Cow, Liverpool, pine maker, Sept. 8
- Harri's John, Narrow Street, Limehouse, timber merchant, Sept. 15
- Harrison Thomas, Camomile Street, Stationer, Sept. 29
- Harkness John, Addle Street, Wood Street, merchant, Sept. 1
- Hunter Andrew, Little Portland Street, coach maker, August 14
- Hills Osborn, Shoreditch, cheese monger, August 30
- Hirst Henry, Langard Wood, York, clothier, August 29
- Hackney Samuel, Dowgate Hill, rac merchant, August 4
- Hale Harry, and Harry Haggard Hale, Birch Lane, oilman, Sept. 15
- Hewitt Sidney, Southmorton Street, tailor, August 28
- Hymton James, Woolwich, upholsterer, August 29
- Herve Henry, Cheapside, jeweller, August 5
- Johns Richard David, Cheltenham, linen draper, Sept. 7
- Jones John, John Owen and Henry Abbot, Bucklersbury, merchants, August 25
- Tackson Samuel, Bermondsey Street, woolfapper, Sept. 4
- Johnson Joseph, Liverpool, tallow chandler, August 30
- Keyte John, Birmingham, builder, August 25
- Kerison Thomas, Alday, Norwich, baker, August 24
- Keymer Robert, Colchester, victualler, August 24
- Kopp Frederick, Capfer, Garden Row, Old Street road, cutler, August 24
- Kirkpatrick William, and Richard Cort, Bread Street, warehousemen, August 20
- Lamb John, hepton Mallet, dyer, August 23
- Lane Luke, King'sclere, Hants, shopkeeper, August 25
- Lucas William, Cheapside, warehouseman, August 25
- Lindill William, Leeds, spirit merchant, August 30
- Lee James, Lewis, linen draper, August 25
- Ludlam Jeffery, Wood Street, huffer, Sept. 8

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrews Thomas, Basinghall Street, Blackwell Hall factors, August 18



- Mayning Silverer. Manchefer, merchant, August 20  
 Manwaring Edward, Wellclose square, tallow chandler, August 21  
 Moss David, Ratcliff Highway, linen draper, Sept. 1  
 Marshall Thomas, Scarborough winter, Sept. 1  
 Meifon John, Spita fields, furniture broker, August 21  
 Macauby John, Patrick Whytock, and John Duncan, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 5  
 Mallard John, Bristol, merchant, Sept. 1  
 Norris John, Portsmouth, baker, August 18  
 Nicholson Henry, Charlton Crescent, Ilington, merchant, August 11  
 Nicholson Francis, East Bedford, mercer, August 30  
 Newman Henry, Skinner street, currier, Sept. 4  
 North Henry, Meopham, butcher, Sept. 5  
 Oates Edward, Leeds drysalter, August 18  
 Oram John, High street, Borough, cheesemonger, September 15  
 Ollivant Thomas, Manchefer, silversmith, Sept. 4  
 Ollivant William, Manchefer, cotton manufacturer, September 4  
 Oates Edward, Leeds drysalter, Sept. 24  
 Poulter William, Upper Thames street, stationer, Aug. 21  
 Payler Thomas, Greenwich, merchant, August 4  
 Pugh George, and James Davis, Old Fish street, chemists, August 25  
 Plimpton John, William Goddard, and James Plimpton, Wood street, warehousmen, Sept. 8  
 Patrick Thomas, King street, Covent Garden, optician, August 28  
 Payler Thomas, Greenwich, merchant, August 11  
 Patterson Thomas, Nicholas lane, underwriter, Sept. 1  
 Polley John, New Bond street, furniture printer, September 15  
 Rock John, Westmo-land Buildings, taylor, Sept. 8  
 Rybot Francis, Cheap side, silk mercer, August 18  
 Reddih Samuel, William, Joseph, and James, Presbury, cotton spinners, Sept. 6  
 Rogers Moses, Tooting, victualler, Sept. 1  
 Rouse Benjamin, Jun. Sittingbourne, Kent, dealer, Sept. 4  
 Royton Henry, Liverpool, druggist, August 20  
 Rawlinson Robert, Liverpool, saddler, August 6  
 Robinson Stephen, Saffron Walden, carpenter, August 4  
 Ratcliff William, Exeter, baker, August 5  
 Rhodes Samuel, Newcable Under Lyme, grocer, Aug. 29  
 Spottiswoode John, Token Houle yard, money scrivener, Sept. 1  
 Sinclair Archibald, Castle court, Birchin lane, merchant, August 19  
 Shirt David, York, tanner, August 20  
 Sayer Joseph, Upper North place, Gray's inn lane, coach maker, August 21  
 Scott John Davis, South Cadbury, jobber, August 25  
 Stevens John, and Edward baker, Whitcombe St. Brewers, August 14  
 Spencer Abraham, Basinghall street woollen craper, Aug. 35  
 Strack William, Fencrafts lane, merchant August 18  
 Sheldon Richard, Henry, Nevill's court, Feather lane, jeweller, August 18  
 Sadler Robert, South Shields, merchant, Sept. 11  
 Saunders Thomas, Borough market, builder, August 27  
 Sanders Ralph, Bedford, wine merchant, August 15  
 Swan Robert, Liverpool, confectioner, Sept. 7  
 Spirkewell Richard, Seven Oaks, Kent, innkeeper, September 8  
 Schmede Richard, William, Ulrich, White Lion court, Birchin lane, merchant, Sept. 1  
 Stratton George, Maccanish ironmonger, Sept. 11  
 Strickwell George, Sharncliffe boat builder, Sept. 1  
 Sadler Robert, South Shields, merchant, Sept. 8  
 Scott Benjamin, Bignor, stone, builder, August 20  
 Stevens John, and Edward Baker, Whitecombe St. Br. wergs, September 15  
 Schmeider Richard, William, Alrick, White Lion court, Birchin lane, merchant, September 15  
 Stockwell George, Sharncliffe boat builder, Sept. 8  
 Trothick William, Henry, Winories, victualler, Sept. 29  
 Tabart Benjamin, Bignor street, bookbinder, August 11  
 Tucker John, and Richard, Rohwell, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 18  
 Townford John, Liverpool, merchant, August 29  
 Tindie Thomas, Whitley, farmer, Sept. 11  
 Tuvey Thomas, Birmingham, baker, Aug. 7  
 Tinton John, Watfion, and John, Baxter, Leicester, linen drapers, Sept. 12  
 Veilthner John, Frederick Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchant, Sept. 5  
 Wells Thomas, and George Owen, Tuke Bankside timber merchants, Aug. 25  
 Well John, Jun. and John Williams, Longacre coach makers, August 18  
 Whittam Laurence, Market street, Newport market, potatoe merchant, August 4  
 Watma John, Robert, and Robert, Williamson Clapham, Liverpool, flap boiler, Aug. 8  
 Wharm George, Northham York, calico manufacturer, August 14  
 Wilson John, Han. White Horse street, Ratcliff, dyer, August 5  
 Williams Henry, Clephow, merchant, August 27  
 Wilhelm Herman, Martin's Lane, Cannon street, merchant, Aug. 15  
 William John, William, Gainsby-on-the-Hill, Nottingham, coach factor, Sept. 21  
 Whitecock Edward, Queen's row, Pentonville, insurance broker, August 5  
 Wrigby James, Pitt street, Blackfriars, hat maker, August 5  
 Wilson Stephen, Westmoreland place, City road, merchant, August 18  
 Woolcombe William, Sen and William Woolcombe Jun., Rotherhithe, shipbuilders, August 21  
 Whaley John, Mark Lane, contractor, August 19  
 Wyatt John, Mire court, Aldgate stationer, August 29  
 Woolley John, Parkinson, Waltham Green, brewer, August 5  
 Wright Charles, Aldgate tobaccoist, Sept. 3  
 Watton John, and Paul Caterham, Preston, cotton spinners, Sept. 3  
 Willis James, George Morris Jukes, James Gray Jackson and John Langby, Salisbury square, navy agent, Sept. 8  
 William Rogers, redwely, shopkeeper, Sept. 5  
 Wilkins John, and Thomas Lucy, East gill street, factors, August 2  
 Webb Michael, Witham, builder, Sept. 11  
 Waking Edward, Clace, brewer, Sept. 5  
 Worley Isaac, Jun., Fish street hill, linen draper, Sept. 8  
 West John, Somers Place East, plasterer, Sept. 18

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### SWEDEN.

THE island of Anholt, in the Baltic, which has been for some time in possession of the English, is to be strengthened by every possible means, so as to be capable of repelling any attack that may be made on it by the Danes.

The king of Denmark has offered himself as successor to the throne of Sweden upon the demise of the present sovereign, and proposed to make Stockholm his capital in the event of an union of the three kingdoms.

### TURKEY.

The Turks have defeated the Russians in a great battle, which lasted two days, with great slaughter on both sides. The Turkish head quarters were removed from Schiumla on the 24th of June, in consequence of the concentration of the Russian corps, and the advance of the main army. The Turks had previously retreated over the Balkanian moun-

tains in good order, and without molestation, with the intention of taking post between them and Adrianople, whither reinforcements were hastening, which would augment it to 150,000 men.

In some respects, the Russian detachments under generals Lewis, Markow, and Langeron, had been extremely successful, having reduced Iurgewo, Bailesti, Widdin, and several other strong places on the Danube.

Wallachia has been formally incorporated with Russia, and the event has been celebrated at Bucharest with great splendour.

### GERMANY.

The queen of Prussia died on the 19th ult. after a severe illness, which commenced on the 30th of June, arising from an abscess in the lungs. Her Majesty was in the 35th year of her age.

The inhabitants of Hanover continue to smart



smart under the exactions of the French, notwithstanding their incorporation with Westphalia. The principal places are garrisoned with French troops, and this is made the pretence for renewing the war-contribution for three months longer.

#### ITALY.

The accounts from Messina to the 25th of June, represent the enemy's preparations for the invasion of Sicily as being completed, and that though several of their gun boats and convoys from Naples and Salerno, with artillery and warlike stores, had been destroyed, yet their small craft, to the number of 500, was secured by formidable batteries along the coast of Calabria.

The last accounts from our squadron employed on the coast of Calabria, state that we had been invariably successful in taking or destroying all the armed vessels or gun-boats of the enemy that our flotilla engaged.

The French have evacuated the Island of Fanu, to the northward of Corfu, which had been taken possession of by Captain Griffiths, of the *Leonidas*.

The necessary measures have been taken for the blockade of the canal of Corfu, and from this time all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

#### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A great battle is daily expected on the frontiers of Portugal between the English and Portuguese armies under Lord Wellington, and the grand French army under Marshals Massena, Ney, and others.

King Joseph was, on the 26th ult. in the neighbourhood of Valencia, with an army of 30,000 men, with which he intended to form the siege of Tarragona.

The Regency of Portugal, through British mediation, has purchased a two-years peace of the Dey of Algiers for 900,000 dollars. This piratical prince declared war against France on the 29th of May.

In consequence of the interception of couriers with dispatches by the peasantry, orders had been issued by king Joseph for the erection of a number of forts, at stated distances, on the great road leading from Madrid to Bayonne.

#### FRANCE.

*Paris, Aug 7.*

His Majesty issued on the 5th August, at the palace of Trianon, the following decree:

Art. I. The duties upon the importation of the under-mentioned goods and merchandize are settled as follows.—By metrical quotal: the cottons of Brazil, Cayenne, Surinam, Demerary, and Georgia, long staple, 800 francs; Levant cottons, imported by sea, 600 francs; the same by land, through the offices at Co-

logne, Coblentz, Mayence, and Strasburgh, 300 francs; cottons from all other places, those from Naples excepted, 600 francs; those from Naples, the old duties; raw sugar, 300 francs; clayed or loaf sugar, 400 francs; hyson teas, 900 francs; green teas, 600 francs; all other teas, 150 francs; indigo, 900 francs; cocoa, 1000 francs; cochineal, 2000 francs; white pepper, 500 francs; black ditto, 400 francs; common cinnamon, 1400 francs; fine ditto, 2000 francs; cloves, 600 francs; nutmegs, 2000 francs; mahogany, 50 francs; Pernamboucco wood, 120 francs; Campachy ditto, 80 francs; dye woods, ground, 100 francs.

Art. II. When the custom-house officers suspect that the declarations concerning the species or qualities are false, they shall send specimens to the director general of our customs, who is to cause them to be examined by commissaries who have a knowledge of these branches, attached to the ministry of the interior; and who, in every such examination, shall be assisted by two manufacturers or merchants, chosen by the minister of the interior. If it shall appear that the declarations are false, all the merchandize shall be seized and confiscated.

*Letter from the French Minister of Foreign Relations, to Mr. Armstrong, the American Ambassador. Paris, Aug. 5, 1810.*

SIR.—I have laid before his Majesty the Emperor and King, the act of Congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the United States, which you had transmitted to me. His Majesty could have wished that this act, and all other acts of the United States that may concern France, had been always officially notified to him. The Emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the United States on all their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained, at least, nothing offensive to her honour. It has caused her to lose her colonies of Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Cayenne. The emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principle which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting themselves the use of the sea, rather than submit to the laws of those who wish to become its tyrants. The act of the 1st of March removed the embargo, and substituted for it a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interests of France. That act, with which the emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France, whilst it authorised a trade with Spain, Naples, and Holland, that is to say, with countries under French influence, and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was a matter of right, and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make

make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in France, was the necessary result of the measures taken by Congress.

At present the Congress treads back its steps. It revokes the act of the 1st of March. The ports of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the Congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent powers as shall refuse to recognize the rights of neutrals. In this new state of things, I am authorized to declare to you, sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that, from the 1st of November, they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be re-acted by the English. It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of this resolution of the emperor. His Majesty loves the Americans. Their prosperity, and their commerce, enter into the views of his policy. The independence of America is one of the principal titles of the glory of France. Since that epoch the emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the United States; and in all circumstances, whatever can contribute to the independence, the prosperity, and the liberty of the Americans, will be regarded by the emperor as conformable to the interests of his empire.

Letters from the English prisoners in France, gives a most distressing account of the cruel treatment of those confined in the Castle of Biche.

#### HOLLAND.

The city of Amsterdam has sent a deputation to Paris, to present to his Imperial Majesty the homage of its inhabitants.

The ex-king of Holland has quitted the Westphalian territory, and proceeded to Toplitz, in Bohemia, where, it is said, he will remain during the bathing season. His eldest son has been removed to Paris.

The dock yards of Antwerp and the Scheldt are abundantly supplied with ship-timber from the interior of Germany, vast quantities of which have been brought thither at an immense expense.

#### ASIA.

Accounts have been received from the British resident at Bussorah, communicating that a large body of troops had passed Suez in their progress to Medina, where they are intended to be stationed for the protection of that place and neighbourhood, against the irruptions of the Wahabees. Another division, appointed to join the expedition between Pied and Tima, was intercepted and obliged to retreat. These freebooters have lately appointed some Turkish officers who revolted from the Pacha of

Bagdat, to places of trust and command in their armies. They have likewise been joined by several French engineers from Persia.

The last intelligence received respecting Meer Khan, stated that his force had been reduced by sickness and want, and that the natives, owing to the cruelty and rapaciousness of his troops, had become hostile to him.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

Intelligence is received of a spirit of independence having manifested itself at Buenos Ayres, and that some political changes had, in consequence, taken place. The Viceroy is out of power, and a new government is established, consisting of a Junta of seven persons, of which Saavedra, the commander in chief of the troops, is president. The Junta dispatched messengers to the large towns in the interior, in order to unite with them in determining the basis of a new government.

*Official Document.*—The provisional Junta of government of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, in the name of king Ferdinand the Seventh, communicates the following order, respecting the mode of conducting public business: 1. The Junta will meet daily in the Royal Fort, where the president will reside, and business will be transacted from nine in the morning till two in the evening, and from five till eight at night. 2. All the concerns of the Treasury will be conducted there in the offices of the respective department. 3. The department of Secretary of State is under the direction of Dr. D. Juan Jose Passo, and that of War under the direction of Dr. D. Mariano Moreno. 4. In the decrees on subjects relating to the capital, on inferior matters, and in certain cases where great dispatch is required, the signatures of the president, authenticated by his secretary, will be sufficient. 5. In matters that are decided by the Junta, the president and ten members will form a quorum, but in affairs of high import to the government, every member must concur in the measure. 6. In statements and official papers, addressed to the whole Junta, the members are to be styled their Excellencies, but no such distinction is to be paid to the members individually. 7. The military are to pay the same honours to the Junta as before to the Viceroy, and on other occasions they are to take the same rank. 8. The president is to receive the same compliments as is bestowed upon the Junta in a body, and on all occasions and circumstances. 9. Matters relating to the disposal of places are to be laid before the Junta as before to the Viceroy, without prejudice to the alterations necessary from the alteration of affairs in the Peninsula. 10. Each citizen is allowed to send to each member, or the whole Junta, and to state what he thinks conducive to the cause of public happiness and security.

D. MARIANO MORENO, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, May 28, 1810.

An insurrection at Quito had been suppressed; and the old government, to strike terror into



into the mal-contents, ordered 39 persons to be executed, among whom were four marquises and counts, eight ecclesiastics, fourteen lawyers, and the president, the marquis of Selva Alegre.

The people of Mexico have raised a contribution of four millions of dollars, for the support of the war against France.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

A Dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Alverca, July 25, 1810.

The cavalry attached to General Craufurd's advanced guard remained in the villages near the fort of La Concepcion till the 21st instant, when the enemy obliged it to retire towards Almeida, and the fort La Concepcion was destroyed. From the 21st till yesterday morning, brigadier-general Craufurd continued to occupy a position near Almeida, with his left within 800 yards of the fort, and his right extending towards Junca. The enemy attacked him in this position yesterday morning, shortly after daylight, with a very large body of infantry and cavalry, and the brigadier-general retired across the bridge over the Coa.

In this operation, I am sorry to say that the troops under his command suffered considerable loss. The enemy afterwards made three efforts to storm the bridge over the Coa, in all of which they were repulsed. I am informed that throughout this trying day, the commanding officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th regiments, lieutenant-colonel Beckwith, lieutenant-colonel Barclay, and lieutenant-colonel Hull, and all the officers and soldiers of these excellent regiments distinguished themselves. In lieutenant-colonel Hull, who was killed, his Majesty has lost an able and deserving officer. Brigadier-general Craufurd has also noticed the steadiness of the 3d regiment of Portuguese Chasseurs, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Elder. Since yesterday the enemy have made no movement.

*Copy of General Craufurd's Report, inclosed in Lord Wellington's Dispatch of the 25th of July.*

*Carvelbal, July 25, 1810.*

MY LORD.—I have the honour to report to your lordship, that yesterday morning the enemy advanced to attack the light division with between 3 and 4000 cavalry, a considerable number of guns, and a large body of infantry. On the first appearance of the heads of their columns, the cavalry and brigade of artillery attached to the division advanced to support the picquets, and captain Rees, with four guns, was for some time engaged with those attached to the enemy's cavalry, which were of much larger calibre. As the immense superiority of the enemy's force displayed itself, we fell back gradually towards the fortress, upon the right of which the infantry of the division was posted, having its left in some inclosures near the windmill, about 800 yards from the place, and its right

to the Coa, in a very broken and extensive position, which it was absolutely necessary to occupy, in order to cover the passage of the cavalry and artillery through the long defile leading to the bridge. After this was effected, the infantry retired by degrees, and in as good order as it is possible in ground so extremely intricate. A position close in front of the bridge was maintained as long as was necessary, to give time for the troops which had passed to take up one behind the river; and the bridge was afterwards defended with the greatest gallantry, though I am sorry to say with considerable loss, by the 43d and part of the 95th regiment. Towards the afternoon the firing ceased; and after it was dark, I withdrew the troops from the Coa, and retired to this place. The troops behaved with the greatest gallantry.

*To Lord Viscount Wellington, &c.*

Those returned as prisoners and missing were taken in a charge of the enemy's cavalry just after our cavalry and guns had began to retire.

*Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.*

*Killed.*—43d foot, lieutenant colonel E. Hull, captain E. Cameron, and lieutenant J. Nison. 95th foot, lieutenant D. M'Leod.

*Wounded.*—Staff, lieutenant Shaw, 43rd regiment, aid de-camp to brigadier-general R. Craufurd, slightly. 14th light dragoons, lieutenant Blatchford, severely. 1st battalion of the 43d regiment, captains P. Deshon, T. Lloyd, and W. F. P. Napier, slightly; captain J. W. Hall, severely; lieutenant G. Johnstone, slightly; lieutenant J. P. Hopkins, severely; lieutenant H. Hancot, slightly; lieutenants J. M'Dearmaid, J. Stevenson, and R. Frederick, severely. 52d ditto, Major H. Ride-wood, slightly; captain R. Campbell, ditto. 95th ditto, captain J. Creagh, and S. Mitchell, severely, since dead; 1st lieutenant, H. C. Smith, slightly; 1st lieutenants, M. Pratt, P. Riley, A. Coane, and T. Smith, severely; 2d lieutenant G. Simmons, ditto.

*Missing.*—1st battalion 95th regiment, lieutenant J. G. M'Culloch, taken prisoner.

*Return of the number of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of a division of the Army under the command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K.B. in Action with the French Army near Almeida, on the 24th of July, 1810.*

*Head-quarters, Alverca, July 25, 1810.*

*Staff.*—1 staff, wounded. Royal Horse Artillery, 2 horses, killed; 2 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing. 14th light dragoons, 1 serjeant, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded. 16th light dragoons, 3 horses wounded. 1st hussars, king's German legion, 1 horse, killed; 2 rank and file, 3 horses wounded. 1st battalion 43 foot, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 77 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, missing. 1st battalion 52d foot, 1 rank and file,



file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, wounded; 3 rank and file missing. 1st battalion 95th foot, 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 54 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 52 rank and file missing. 1st battalion Portuguese casadores, 2 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing; 3d ditto, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 23 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Total — 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 staff, 1 major, 7 captains, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 164 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 80 rank and file, missing. One officer of the Portuguese casadores wounded, rank and name not ascertained.

C. STEWART, Brig.-Gen. and Adj.-Gen.

Dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Lord Vis. Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool; dated Alverca, 11th of July, 1810.

The enemy passed the Agara in force on the morning of the 4th inst. and obliged Brig. Gen. Craufurd to fall back with his advanced guard to the neighbourhood of the fort of La Concepcion, which had been occupied by a part of the third division of infantry. In making this movement, captain Krauckenburg and cornet Cordeman, at the head of a small body of the 1st hussars, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by making a gallant charge upon a superior body of the enemy. Upon mentioning the 1st hussars, it is but justice to inform your lordship, that they have been with the advanced guard throughout the winter, and have performed their duty in the most satisfactory manner. The 3d battalion of Portuguese chasseurs, under lieutenant-colonel Elder, had also an opportunity of shewing their steadiness during this movement of the advanced guard, and the skirmishing of the enemy which attended it. The 1st hussars had five men and three horses wounded, and the 16th light dragoons three horses killed.

Alverca, July 11.

Since I wrote to your lordship, this day I have received a report that Ciudad Rodrigo surrendered to the enemy yesterday evening. There was a large practicable breach in the place, and the enemy had made preparations for a storm; when marshal Ney having offered terms of capitulation, the garrison surrendered. The enemy took up their ground before this place on the 26th of April; they invested it completely on the 11th June, and

opened their fire upon it on the 24th June; and, adverting to the nature and position of the place, to the deficiency and defects of its works, to the advantages which the enemy had in their attack upon it, and to the numbers and formidable equipment by which it was attacked, I consider the defence of Ciudad Rodrigo to have been most honourable to the governor, Don Andres Hervasti, and its garrison; and to have been equally creditable to the arms of Spain with the celebrated defence of other places by which this nation has been illustrated during the existing contest for its independence. There was an affair between our piquets and those of the enemy this morning, in which the enemy lost two officers and thirty-one men, and twenty-nine horses prisoners. We have had the misfortune to lose lieutenant-colonel Talbot, and eight men of the 14th light dragoons killed, and twenty-eight men wounded.

An account of the reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st August 1786, to the 1st August, 1810:

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund	£163,527,088
Transferred by Land Tax re-	
deemed .....	23,576,480
Ditto by Life Annuities pur-	
chased .....	1,200,386

On Account of Great Britain	£188,303,954
Ditto of Ireland .....	7,132,030
Ditto of Imperial Loan .....	1,070,173
Ditto of Loan to Portugal .....	43,618

Total ..... £196,549,754

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,728,026*l.* 1*9s.* 3*¼d.*

Account of the expences incurred, since the commencement of the present war, in building, repairing, and making fortifications, Martello towers, and the purchase of lands connected therewith, throughout the United Kingdom, to the 5th January, 1809:

North Britain .....	£16,834	18	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
Northern District .....	3,753	0	7	$\frac{1}{4}$
Yorkshire District .....	9,406	10	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern District .....	141,496	15	7	
Thames Division .....	5,234	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Medway Division .....	716,965	13	1	
Southern District .....	868,640	3	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Portsmouth Division .....	150,998	1	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
Plymouth Division .....	42,756	12	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
Severn District .....	3,865	4	8	
Ireland .....	154,419	19	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Guernsey .....	47,037	7	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
Jersey .....	78,874	5	8	

Ordnance, June 14, 1810.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON :

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE premises of Mr. Gillet, printer, in Salisbury-court, Fleet street, were early on Sunday morning, the 29th of July, destroyed by fire, together with the dwelling-house of Mr. Swan, printer, adjoining. Some houses at the back of these buildings in Crown-court and Hanging sword-alley, were also much damaged, as was the late house of the Vaccine Institution. It is remarkable, that the premises of Mr. Gillet, on the same spot, were destroyed about four years ago; and the present fire is supposed to have been occasioned by some incendiary throwing combustibles into the ware room, the window of which had been left open to dry the sheets, as the flames were first observed to issue from thence, though neither fire nor candle had been for some weeks introduced into it, and it had that very evening been inspected by Mr. Gillet himself.

## MARRIED.

At the seat of Sir Robert Preston, bart. at Woodford, Lieut.-general Sir David Baird, bart. K. B. to Miss Preston Campbell, of Fernton and Lochlane, in the county of Perth.

At Woodford, Michael Henry Percival, to Miss Flower, eldest daughter of Sir Charles F. bart.

At Mary-le-bone Church, the Rev. Richard Hartley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Jane, daughter of N. Bishop, esq. of Gloucester place, New-road.

At Chelsea Church, Mr. J. T. Nottige, of Barking, to Miss Louisa Robinson, of Cheyne-row, Chelsea.

At St. Ann's, Thomas Canham, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Swainson, of Frith-street.

At Hadley, Mr. James Boyd, jun. of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Ogilvy, daughter of David Ogilvy, esq. of Cock Foster, Middlesex.

At Mary-le-bone Church, the Rev. Edward Whitby, to Mary, daughter of the late Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham-place, Bucks.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-colonel Pierce, of the Madras establishment, to Miss Lester.

At Finchley, Mr. C. B. Jones, of St. John's-street, to Miss M. A. Verrals, of East End, Finchley.

At St. Clement Danes, John Deacon, esq. of Bishopsgate street, to Miss Inwood, of the Strand.

Robert Panthen, jun. esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Rosina Burrell.

At Hornsey, Peter Tetrode, esq. of Harlingen, North Holland, to Mrs. Oyze, of Muswell-hill.

At Northfleet, Benjamin Sharpe, esq. of Fleet-street, banker, to Ann, eldest daughter

of Benjamin Kennett, esq. of Northfleet, Kent.

At Folkstone, James Colquhoun, esq. to Catharine Deacon, daughter of James Deacon, esq. of James-street, Westminster.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Evelyn John Shirley, esq. of Easington, to Miss Stanhope, only daughter of Arthur S. esq.

The Rev. John Cholmeley, second son of the late M. Cholmeley, Easton, Lincolnshire, and brother to Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. to Selina Eliza, third daughter of R. Pullen, esq. of Great Winchester-street.

At St. George's, Hanover square, James Slaveley, esq. of Gray's Inn to Ann Ewbank, daughter of the late John Abraham esq. of Tottenham.

At Woolwich, Captain J. E. Jones, of the royal artillery, to Louisa, daughter of the late William Smith, esq. treasurer of his Majesty's Ordnance.

At St. Martin's-in the-Fields, Miss Ann Collins, of Belton-street, Long Acre, to Mr. N. Kinton, of Lamb's Conduit-street.

At St. Pancras Church, Andrew Trevor, esq. surgeon of the 33d foot, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Charles Benny, esq. of Howland-street.

At St. George's, Hanover square, Richard Curran, esq. eldest son of the Right Honourable John P. Curran, master of the rolls in Ireland, to Miss Wysel, of York place.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Mr. Robert Newman, to Miss Laws, both of Oxford-street.

At St. Mary's, Newington, J. Hanbury, jun. of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, to Miss Sarah Fuller Langton, eldest daughter of Richard Langton, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

## DIED.

At Hillingdon, at the house of her uncle, Lacey Primatt, esq. *Miss Maud.*

At Highgate-grove, *Miss Ann Minshaw, 13.*

At Pentonville, *Isabella Anna*, wife of Mr. George Moxon, and only daughter of W. Mann, esq. late of Syleham Suffolk, 20.

In the Strand, *Mrs. Goodwin*, wife of Mr. G. bookseller.

At Staines, *Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins*, relict of John David P. esq. 69.

In Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, *Edmund Horrex, esq.*

At Upper Ground, Christchurch, Blackfriars, *Mr. G. Farquharson*, formerly a jeweller and silversmith, in the Strand, 74.

At Putney, *Mrs. Pettitward*, relict of the late Rev. Dr. P. 86.

At Islington, *Daniel Sebbon, esq. 82.*

At Harmsworth, *Lieut.-Col. Hall*, late of the 75th regiment, and quarter master-general of his Majesty's troops in India, 57.

In Bedford row, *Wm. Blake, esq. banker.*

At his house in Bear-street, Leicester-square, where the family had resided for near a century, *Mr. Jacob Furnell*, currier, 53. As a tradesman, none surpassed him in integrity. With a frame of body extremely feeble, and subject to frequent attacks of the palsy, he possessed strong powers of mind; his literary attainments were considerable; he had read much, and his memory was retentive. Above all, he was a man of sincere and unaffected piety.

At his house in St. James's Palace, *William Wybrow*, esq. aged 67, first master cook to the king, after near fifty-three years honourable and faithful duty to his royal master. He was apprenticed to his majesty when he was Prince George, as was the custom of those days; and, on his majesty succeeding to the throne, he appointed him one of his cooks, and from his good and meritorious conduct, rose to be first cook.

At her house in South-street, Finsbury, *Mrs. Rebecca Tomkins*.

*Neil Steward*, late of the Custom House, 87.

*Joseph Gade*, esq. of Garlick-hill, aged 38.

At his house, in Eyre-street, Hatton Garden, in the 73d year of his age, *Mr. Thomas Crubley*. He was one of the very few survivors who served under the immortal Wolfe, at the memorable battles and taking of Quebec, Louisburgh, and the Havannah.

At his house in Manchester-street, *Pierce Bryan*, esq. 78.

At his lodgings in Great Russell-street, *Major Silvester Ramsay*, late of the Honourable East India Company's service.

At Dulwich, aged 77, *Mrs. Sarah Hacks*, relict of William H. esq. a lady whose loss will be severely felt by the poor, and whose memory will be long cherished with affectionate regret by her relatives and the select circle of friends who enjoyed the happiness of her society.

The Rev. *Richard Cecil*, A.M. of an apoplectic fit, late minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, and vicar of Cobham, in Surry.

*General Charles Vernon*, 92. He was lieutenant of the Tower, and senior general of his Majesty's forces.

At the Bush Inn, Staines, *Thomas Griffiths*, esq. Solicitor, Bath.

At Hackney-grove, *Helen*, fifth daughter of Mr. William Flower.

At Vale-place, Hammersmith, *Wm. Tims*, esq. 54.

At his house in Earl's-court, *Thomas Forsyth*, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

*Mrs. Wimbolt*, wife of the Rev. Thomas W. of Southgate Chapel.

At Chelsea, *Benjamin*, second son of Mr. Wright, solicitor, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, 15.

In Charlotte-street, Portman-place, *Lieut. Charles Brown*, of the royal navy, 35.

In Tavistock-row, Covent Garden, *Mrs. Johnstone*, wife of Mr. J. of the Drury-lane Company.

*Richard Chambers*, esq. of Portman place, 76.

At Vauxhall Walk, *Mrs. Page*, wife of Mr. F. P. of the Transport Office.

At Paradise-row, Lambeth, *John Parry*, esq. formerly barrister-at-law.

Mr. Windham, (whose death is mentioned in our Number for July,) was descended from an ancient and highly respectable family in the county of Norfolk, where they had resided for several generations, and possessed a considerable property. His father, William Windham, was one of the most admired characters of his time; and, in 1756, soon after the plan of a National Militia was formed by Mr. Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham), this gentleman, in conjunction with the late Marquis Townshend, was extremely zealous and active in promoting and carrying into execution that scheme, which has since proved so salutary to his country. On this subject he published one or two very excellent pamphlets. He died in 1761, leaving his only son, then eleven years old, under the care of the executors of his will, the Rev. Dr. Dampier, then Under Master of Eton-school, and Mr. Garrick. Mr. Windham was born at Felbrigg-hall, the family-seat in Norfolk, in March 1750. He received the early part of his education at Eton, where he continued from 1762 to the autumn of 1766, when he removed to the University of Glasgow, where he resided for about a year in the house of Dr. Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy, and diligently attended his Lectures, and those of Dr. Robert Simson, Professor of Mathematics, the well-known author of a Treatise on Conic Sections, and of other learned works. Here first probably he became fond of those studies, to which he was ever afterwards strongly addicted.\* In September 1767, he became a gentleman commoner of University college in Oxford, Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Chambers, being his tutor. During his academic course† (from 1767 to 1771) he was highly distinguished for his application to various studies, for his love of enterprise, for that frank and graceful address, and that honourable deportment, which gave a lustre to his character through

\* Mr. W. has left behind him three treatises on mathematical subjects, which he directed, by his will, should be put into the hands of the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Horsley,) who was then living; adding, that if he should think them of any value, they might be published.

† In 1782, he was created M.A. and in 1793, D. C. L. at the Installation of the Duke of Portland; when so high was the admiration of his character, that on his entering the theatre, the whole assembly rose from their seats, and hailed him with loud applause.



every period of his life. In 1773, when he was but twenty-three years old, his love of adventure, and his thirst of knowledge, induced him to accompany his friend Constantine Lord Mulgrave, in his voyage towards the North Pole; but he was so harassed with sea-sickness, that he was under the necessity of being landed in Norway, and of wholly abandoning his purpose. In 1778, he became a Major in the Norfolk Militia, then quartered at Bury in Suffolk, where, by his intrepidity and personal exertion,\* he quelled a dangerous mutiny, which had broken out; notwithstanding he was highly beloved by the regiment. On one of the mutineers laying hold of a part of his dress, he felled him to the ground, and put him into confinement; and, on his comrades afterwards surrounding him, and insisting on the release of the delinquent, he drew his sword, and kept them at bay, till a party of his own company joined and rescued him. Soon afterwards, in consequence of his being obliged to remain for several hours in wet clothes, he was seized with a dangerous bilious fever, which nearly deprived him of his life. In the autumn of that year, partly with a view of restoring his health, he went abroad, and spent the two following years in Switzerland and Italy. Previously to his leaving England, he was chosen a member of the Literary Club, founded by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson, (who had the greatest esteem for Mr. Windham;) and, notwithstanding his engagements in consequence of his Parliamentary business, and the important offices which he filled, he was a very frequent attendant at the meetings of that respectable society, (for which he always expressed the highest value,) from 1781 to near the time of his death. So early as the year 1769, when he was at Oxford, and had not yet attained his twentieth year, the late Marquis Townshend, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whom he twice visited during his residence in that country, offered him the office of his principal Secretary; but he declined it in a letter which is still extant, and which very forcibly displays that excellent sense, and those honourable sentiments, which afterwards uniformly regulated his conduct. In 1782 he came into Parliament, where he sat for twenty-eight years, at first for

Norwich, and afterwards for various boroughs; and he so early distinguished himself in the House of Commons, that he was selected by Mr. Burke in June 1784, to second his motion for a representation to his Majesty on the state of the nation. In the preceding year, he had been appointed principal Secretary to the Earl of Northampton, then constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and in that capacity he visited Dublin in the spring of 1783, and intended to have accompanied his Excellency when he afterwards opened the session of Parliament there in October;\* but being prevented by illness, he relinquished his office; and his friend the Hon. Thomas Pelham (now Earl of Chichester,) was appointed Secretary in his room. From the time of his coming into Parliament to the year 1793, he usually voted with the Opposition of that day; but he never was what is called a thorough party-man, frequently deviating from those to whom he was in general attached; when, in matters of importance, his conscience directed him to take a different course from them; on which account, his virtues and talents were never rightly appreciated by persons of that description, who frequently on this ground vainly attempted to undervalue him. After the rupture between Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, in consequence of the French Revolution, Mr. Windham attached himself wholly to the latter, with whom he had for many years lived in the closest intimacy; and of whose genius and virtues he had always the highest admiration. Being, with him, thoroughly convinced of the danger then impending over his country from the measures adopted by certain classes of Englishmen, in consequence of that tremendous convulsion, he did not hesitate to unite with the Duke of Portland, Lord Spencer, and others, in accepting offices under the administration in which Mr. Pitt then presided. On this arrangement Mr. Windham was appointed Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet, an honourable distinction which had never before been an-

\* When about to visit that country in his official capacity, he called on Dr. Johnson; and in the course of conversation, lamented that he should be under the necessity of sanctioning practices of which he could not approve. "Don't be afraid, sir," said the Doctor, with a pleasant smile, "you will soon make a very pretty rascal."—Dr. Johnson in a letter to Dr. Brocklesby, written at Ashbourne, in 1784, says: "Mr. Windham has been here to see me—he came, I think, forty miles out of his way, and staid about a day and a half; perhaps I make the time shorter than it was. Such conversation I shall not have again till I come back to the regions of literature, and there Windham is *inter stellas luna minores*." EDIT.

\* Of his dauntless courage many instances might be given. In May 1785, he ascended from Moulsey Hurst in a balloon, with Mr. Sadler; and in 1793, having visited the army engaged in the siege of Valenciennes, he surveyed all the works with the most minute attention, in company with Captain (now Colonel) Thornton, and approached so near the enemy, that he was often within the reach of their cannon.

nexed to that office. This station he continued to fill with the highest reputation from that time (1794) till 1801, when he, Lord Spencer, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Pitt, resigned their offices; and shortly afterwards Mr. Addington (now Lord Viscount Sidmouth) was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury. On the preliminaries of peace with France being acceded to by that statesman and his coadjutors, in 1801, Mr. Windham made his celebrated speech in Parliament, which was afterwards (April 1802) published, with an Appendix, containing a character of the present usurper of the French throne, which will transmit to posterity the principal flagitious passages of his life up to that period, in the most lively colours. On Mr. Addington being driven from the helm, in 1805, principally by the battery of Mr. Windham's eloquence, a new administration was again formed by Mr. Pitt, which was dissolved by his death, in 1806; and shortly afterwards, on Lord Grenville's accepting the office of First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Windham was appointed Secretary of State for the War Department, which he held till his Majesty, in the following year, thought fit to constitute a new administration. During this period he carried into a law his Bill for the limited service of those who enlist in our regular army; a measure which will ever endear his name to the English soldiery. The genius and talents of this illustrious statesman are well known and universally acknowledged. He was unquestionably the most distinguished man of the present time, and not inferior, in many respects, to the most admired characters of the age that is just gone by. He had been in his earlier years, a very diligent student, and was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar. In his later years, like Burke and Johnson, he was an excursive reader, but gathered a great variety of knowledge from different books, and from occasionally mixing, like them, with very various classes and descriptions of men. His memory was most tenacious. In his Parliamentary speeches his principal object always was to convince the understanding by irrefragable argument, which he at the same time enlivened by a profusion of imagery, drawn sometimes from the most abstruse parts of science, but oftener from the most familiar objects of common life. But what gave a peculiar lustre to whatever he urged, was his known and uniform integrity and a firm conviction in the breasts of his hearers, that he always uttered the genuine and disinterested sentiments of his heart. His language, both in writing and speaking, was always simple, and he was extremely fond of idiomatic phrases, which he thought greatly contributed to preserve the purity of our language. He surveyed every subject of importance with a philosophic eye, and was thence enabled to discover

and detect latent mischief, concealed under the plausible appearance of public advantage. Hence all the clamourers for undefined and imaginary liberty, and all those who meditate the subversion of the constitution under the pretext of reform, shrunk from his grasp; and persons of this description were his only enemies. But his dauntless intrepidity, and his noble disdain of vulgar popularity, held up a shield against their malice; and no fear of consequences ever drove him from that manly and honourable course, which the rectitude and purity of his mind induced him to pursue. As an orator, he was simple, elegant, prompt, and graceful. His genius was so fertile, and his reading so extensive, that there were few subjects on which he could not instruct, amuse, and persuade. He was frequently (as has justly been observed) "at once entertaining and abstruse, drawing illustrations promiscuously from familiar life, and the recondite parts of science; nor was it unusual to hear him through three adjoining sentences, in the first witty, in the second metaphysical, and in the last scholastic." But his eloquence derived its principal power from the quickness of his apprehension, and the philosophical profundity of his mind. Of this his speech on Mr. Curwen's Bill (May, 1809) is an eminent instance; for it unquestionably contains more moral and political wisdom than is found in any similar performance which has appeared since the death of Mr. Burke, and may be placed on the same platform with the most admired productions of that distinguished orator. In private life no man perhaps of any age had a greater number of zealous friends and admirers. In addition to his extraordinary talents and accomplishments, the grace and happiness of his address and manner gave an irresistible charm to his conversation; and few, it is believed, of either sex (for his address to ladies was imitatively elegant and graceful) ever partook of his society without pleasure and admiration, or quitted it without regret. His brilliant imagination, his various knowledge, his acuteness, his good taste, his wit, his dignity of sentiment, and his gentleness of manner (for he never was loud or intemperate) made him universally admired and respected. To crown all these virtues and accomplishments, it may be added, that he fulfilled all the duties of life, the lesser as well as the greatest, with the most scrupulous attention; and was always particularly ardent in vindicating the cause of oppressed merit. But his best eulogy is the general sentiment of sorrow which agitated every bosom on the sudden and unexpected stroke which terminated in his death. During the nineteen days of his sickness, his hall was daily visited by several hundred successive enquirers concerning the state of his health; and that part of Pall-mall in which his house was situated, was thronged with carriages filled with ladies, whom

whom a similar anxiety brought to his door. Every morning, and also at a late hour every evening, when his physicians and surgeons attended, several apartments in his house were filled with friends, who anxiously waited to receive the latest and most accurate accounts of the progress or abatement of his disorder. This sympathetic feeling extended almost through every class, and even reached the throne, for his Majesty frequently enquired concerning the state of his health, pronouncing on him this high eulogy, that "he was a genuine patriot, and a truly honest man." Of the fatal malady which put an end to his invaluable life, such erroneous accounts have been published in the newspapers, that it may not be improper to give an accurate statement of that most distressful event. An idle story has been propagated that the Hon. Frederick North, on his last going abroad, left his Library and MSS. in the care of Mr. Windham, and had requested him to remove his books to Mr. Windham's house in Pall mall; that he had neglected this charge, and thence had the stronger inducement to exert himself to save them. In all this circumstantial detail there is not one word of truth. The fact is, that on the 8th of last July, Mr. Windham, returning on foot at twelve o'clock at night from the house of a friend, as he passed by the end of Conduit street, saw a house on fire; and, with the same gallantry of spirit which on a former occasion induced him to exert himself to save a part of the venerable abbey of Westminster from destruction, he instantly hastened to the spot, with a view to assist the sufferers; and soon observed that the house of Mr. North was not far distant from that which was then on fire. He therefore immediately undertook to save his friend's library, which he knew to be very valuable. With the most strenuous activity he exerted himself for four hours, in the midst of rain and the playing of the fire engines, with such effect that, with the assistance of two or three persons whom he had selected from the crowd assembled on this occasion, he saved four parts out of five of the library; and before they could empty the fifth book room, the house took fire. The books were immediately removed, not to Mr. Windham's house, but to the houses of the opposite neighbours, who took great care of them. In removing some heavy volumes he accidentally fell, and suffered a slight contusion on his hip; but it made so little impression on his mind, that, not being apt to complain of any distress belonging to himself, in giving an account of the transaction the next day, he did not even mention this circumstance, nor for some months did he take notice of it to any friend. When he afterwards did mention it, it was in so slight a manner, that it hardly attracted any attention from those who loved him best. By this accident, however, an indolent insisted

tumour was formed in the part affected. For several months it was attended with no pain whatsoever; yet even in that state he had medical advice, and some slight applications were employed, with no great effect. At length, about the beginning of May, the tumour began to increase, and in certain positions of the body, to give him some little pain; and on mentioning these circumstances to a friend, he strongly exhorted him to have the best surgical advice. Accordingly, on the next day, the 6th of May, Mr. Cline, who had been consulted about two months before, was again called in, to view the part affected; and he then pronounced the tumour to be of such a nature, that Mr. Windham's life might be endangered, if it was not cut out. In consequence of this decision, Mr. Windham acted with the utmost prudence, propriety, and fortitude. He first consulted his own physician, Dr. Blane, who coincided in opinion with Mr. Cline. He then resolved, before he submitted to the operation, to consult six eminent surgeons separately, besides Mr. Cline; Dr. B. having previously given all of them (except one who, it is believed, was consulted without his knowledge) an accurate account of his constitution and habit of body; and four out of the six thus consulted, were decidedly of the same opinion with Mr. Cline; that is, five were clearly for the operation, and two against it. Mr. Windham, having taken these precautions, acted as every wise man would have done, and resolved to submit to the operation. And so far was he from rashness or precipitation, which have been most untruly imputed to him, that after these opinions were obtained, Dr. Baillie, whose great anatomical skill is universally acknowledged, was also consulted; and he too agreed in opinion with Dr. Blane, and the five surgeons already alluded to. Here there was no choice, nor any time for that preparation, which it has been idly supposed was rashly neglected, "from the quickness and vivacity of his decisions." With that manly fortitude which distinguished him through life, he now prepared to submit to the requisite operation; and after making a codicil to his will, he visited his friend and conemporary at Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Fisher, Master of the Charter-House; and as appears from one of his Diaries, received the Sacrament from his hands, Mrs. Fisher being the only other communicant. He bore the operation with the most heroic fortitude; and even when the pain was most exquisite, exhibited a vivid proof of the strength of his mind, by a playful allusion to the language of the vulgar in similar situations. With the most kind and anxious tenderness he had taken care that Mrs. Windham, who was in the country at this time, should not have the slightest suspicion of what was going on; nor was she apprised of the operation, till, on her arrival



arrival in town on the 18th of May, she was informed that it had been successfully performed on the preceding day. But, unhappily, very soon afterwards appearances were such as gave very little ground for hope. A morbid ichor appeared, attended with a general inflammation, and with two abscesses; and the wound never suppurated. A fever ensued, of course; but it was idle to suppose that this was the malady which proved fatal, it being merely symptomatic: and equally unfounded is the current opinion, that Mr. Windham's most valuable life was sacrificed to this operation; for the tumour itself was found to be of a schirrous nature, and fully justifies the decision that was made; and the state of his whole frame shews that his death was owing to a morbid habit, and not to the operation. Had it been deferred for a month longer, it would still have been necessary; it would have been performed at a less proper time, and have been attended, meanwhile, with the most distressful circumstances. Having never been guilty of excesses in his youth, and having all his life been extremely moderate both in eating and the use of wine, that his constitution should have been thus suddenly undermined, is most extraordinary. For several days previous to his death, he seemed to entertain little hope of life, submitting to Divine Providence with perfect calmness and resignation. On the night preceding his decease, on the attending surgeon, Mr. Lynn, placing him in the most favourable situation for sleep, he said, "I thank you; this is the last trouble I shall give you:" he

then fell into a doze or stupor, and the next morning (June 4) he expired with so little pain, that it was scarcely perceived when he drew his last breath. Great as his loss is to his country and to his friends, it is some consolation that he died in the full maturity of his fame, and has left behind him an imperishable reputation. In 1798 Mr. Windham married Cecilia, the third daughter of the late Commodore Forrest,\* a lady whose virtues are above all praise, and whose attainments, joined with the most amiable manners and sweetest disposition, rendered her a suitable companion for one of the most distinguished characters of his time. With what happiness their union was attended, may appear from his will, by which he has devised to Mrs. W. the whole of his estate for her life, amounting to above £6000. a-year, with remainder to Captain Lukin, (the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Lukin, Dean of Wells, and Mr. Windham's half-brother,) and the heirs male of his body. His remains were removed from his house in Pall-mall, June 5, for the family-vault at Felbrigg, attended by his nephew, Robert Lukin, esq. and Edmund Byng, esq. nephew to Mrs. W. The ceremony was conducted in the most private and unostentatious manner, agreeably to Mr. Windham's express desire.

\* Who, with the *Dreadnought*, Edinburgh, and *Augusta*, beat five sail of the line and three French frigates, off Cape François, and who died May 24, 1770, whilst commander in chief at Jamaica. EDIT.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ON Monday, the 23d inst. an adjourned quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Northumberland, was held at Newcastle, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the new Courts of Justice for the county, at present building here. About eleven o'clock Earl Percy, and a great number of county gentlemen, were received by the right worshipful the Corporation of Newcastle, at the Merchants' Court; from whence, after partaking of a slight refreshment, they walked in order of procession to the site of the intended building, in the Castle Garth. The stone, with a brass plate, upon which was engraven an appropriate inscription, was

laid by the noble earl; and the Duke of Northumberland, with a liberality worthy his Grace, has given a donation of 3000l. to assist in the erection of the building.

Permission has been obtained to hold the trials, at the ensuing assizes for the county of Northumberland, in Saint Nicholas' Church, in Newcastle; and the preparations for the courts are already in a state of forwardness.

*Married.*] At Brancepeth, the Rev. John Berresford, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Fuam, to Miss Horsley, only daughter and heiress of Robert Horsley, esq. late of Bolam, in Northumberland, deceased.

The Hon. C. C. Jenkinson, to Miss Julia Shuckburgh

Shuckburgh Evelyn. The bride has a landed estate of 15,000*l.* per annum, and nearly 40,000*l.* in ready money.

At Gretna Green, Mr. George Forston, to Miss Warwick, of Warwick, in Cumberland.

At Penrith, Mr. S. Windsor, of Settle, to Miss Jane Smith, of the former place.—Mr. William Askew, to Miss Mary Payne.

At Bishopswearmouth, Mr. Nathaniel Horn, ship-builder, to Miss Allen, of South Shields.—Mr. Thomas Thompson, mariner, to Miss Moor, of that place.—Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Sunderland, mariner, to Miss Smith, of the former place.

At Stockton, Mr. John Foulstone, to Miss Ann Ferrand.—The Rev. J. Gilpin, to Miss Brown.

At Newcastle, Mr. Matthew Cooper, to Miss Margaret McColley.—Mr. John Middletons, to Miss Eleanor Potts.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Everett, Methodist preacher, to Miss Hutchinson.

At Hexham, Mr. Joseph Elliott, gardener, to Miss A. Charlton.

*Died.*] At Durham, Mr. Lane Thompson, merchant, 31.—Mrs. Metcalf, 80.—Mrs. Ann Greaves.

At Huxley, Mrs. Surtees.

At Berwick, Mrs. Tomkins.—Mrs. Laybourn, wife of Mr. L. draper.

At Hula Abbey, near Alnwick, Mrs. Forster, wife of Mr. F. of Hexham.

At Framwelgate, Durham, Mr. V. Grievson, joiner, 68.

At Back Lane, Durham, Mr. Cuthbert Bradley, 55.—Mrs. Metcalf, of the Bailey, 80.

At Stockton, Mr. Robert Bramborough, ship-master.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Jane Hymers, 55.—Mr. Alexander Wilson, 81.

At Howick, Mr. Matthew Thompson, farmer.

At Newcastle, Henry Haddock, painter, 80.—Mr. Thomas Daglish, formerly of Alnwick, 69.—Mr. Thomas Keen, taylor, of High Frear-street.—Mr. George Henderson, 97.

At Morpeth, Mr. James Wilkinson, 18, son of Mr. W. post-master of that place.

At Seaton, near Seaham, Mrs. Chilton, 48.

At North Shields, Mrs. Flinn, wife of Lieutenant F. of the impress service.

At Alston, Mr. William Bell, joiner.

At Shincliffe, near Durham, Mr. Henry Richmond, maltster, 67.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

In a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, at Penrith, considerable damage was done by the lightning: a barn, containing ten cart-loads of hay, belonging to Mr. Martindale, of Gutter-lane; and a stack, the property of Sir F. T. Vane, of Hutton Hall, were both set on fire and entirely consumed. A horse and five lambs were killed in a field near Penrith. Several of the hail stones measured two inches in circumference.—Same day, the threshing-mill at Springfield, near

Mid Calder, Edinburgh, with the whole of the offices, were fired by the lightning and destroyed.

The Bishop of Durham has presented the Rev. B. G. Bower, LL.B. to the vicarage of Eglington, Northumberland.

There is at present growing in the garden of Mr. Christopher Parkins, of Carlisle, an apple tree of that kind, commonly called Carlisle codlings, which has brought forward an exceedingly productive crop of fruit, and is now in full blossom, notwithstanding the apples are growing on it.

*Married.*] At Cross Cannonby, Mr. Brown, hat maker, to Miss Betsy Pope, both of Maryport.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Peter McBrede, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Wilkinson.—Mr. James Lyon, to Miss Pettigrew.—Mr. George Harrison, to Miss Barwise.—Mr. William Raven, to Miss Elizabeth Crosthwaite.—Mr. C. Bodle, clerk of St. Bee's, to Miss Mossop.

At Workington, the Rev. Amos Hayton, of Greenhithe, Dartford, A.M. to Miss Beeby, daughter of the late Mr. B. of the former place.

At Kirk Burton, the Rev. J. Kirshaw, to Miss Jones, daughter of Thomas J. esq. collector of excise, Whithy.

At Egremont, Mr. John Palmer, of Row, to Miss Bridget Kitchen.—Mr. Robert Tyson, to Miss Elizabeth Bateman.

At Broad Leys, Mr. Isaac Mossop, to Miss Jane Elliot.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Gowan, to Miss Mary Dodd.—Mr. Matthew Bell, to Miss Jane Pears.

At Garstang, Mr. Thomas Gardiner, brazier, to Miss Proctor, of the Eagle and Child Inn.

At Kendall, N. Aspinall, esq. to Miss Snowdon, of that place.

At Keswick, W. Sheffield, esq. to Miss Ann Bryden.

*Died.*] Robert Anderson, shoe-maker, a native of Ulterstone: he came from Carlisle to Lockerby, about five o'clock on Saturday evening, and sent for his wife, a native of Lockerby, to an inn. He married her some time last spring. They lived together at Colin, near Dumfries, till July, when he imprudently went off to England with a married woman, a neighbour's wife, and left his own. She, highly enraged at his former conduct, said to him, when she saw him, "How have you the assurance to come where I am?" He replied, "that he was come to die beside her, and that he would die early to-morrow morning, for his heart was broken." When she spoke of the other woman to him, he said he was wounded with remorse of conscience, and that the recollection of her name went to his heart like a knife. He told the landlord to send for his wife a second time, for he should not be able to speak any after nine o'clock. Whilst taking off his clothes, he said, "These shall never go on again." The



The landlord observed, "I hope you are not going to take away your life." He replied "God forbid! I have no such intention." About nine o'clock at night he took a fit, and continued in it till nearly five the next morning, when he expired. He had eat nothing for three days except the half of a penny loaf, though he had money enough upon him. The surgeons said they saw no appearance of his having taken poison, or any thing whatever to hasten his death.

At Maryport, Miss Mary Lewis, 17.—Mr. Richard Pearson, ship carpenter, 61.

At Hexham, Mr. Bell, draper.

At Kewick, Mr. Joseph Crosthwaite, 79.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Marshall, tallow chandler, 51.—Mrs. Margaret Richardson, widow of Mr. James R. late clerk of St. Cuthbert's, 77.—Mrs. Jane West, 90.—Mrs. Jane Pears, 44.

At Wheelbarrow Hall, near Carlisle, Mr. George Robinson, 22.

At Penrith, Mr. John Roper, glazier, 75.

At Whitehaven, Mary Raven, 26, who in the course of ten months was a bride, a widow, a mother, and a corpse.—Mrs. Bull, wife of Mr. B. surveyor.

At Burton, in Kendall, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Captain Robert Jackson, late of the Royal Westmoreland militia.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Last month the first stone of Mr. Hewitt's new Hotel at Askern, near Doncaster, was laid by S. W. Nicoll, esq. of York, recorder of Doncaster, in the presence of a number of visitors at the Spa; and afterwards a handsome treat was given to the workmen at the Swan Inn.

*Married.*] At Leeds, Mr. John Mallorie, mercer, to Miss Martindale, daughter of Mr. M. preacher in the old methodist connection.—Mr. Thomas Webster, of London, currier, to Miss Elizabeth Topham, of the former place.

At Patrick Brompton, Mr. Richard Benton, of Newton le Willows, 84, to Miss Mary Plews, of the same place.

At Kirkthorpe, near Wakefield, John Henry Smith, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. John Smith, of Heath, to Miss Caroline Ibbsen, second daughter of the late Henry I. esq. of St. Anthony's, in Northumberland.—W. Charnock, esq. to Mrs. Neale, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Richard Bromfitt, carpet manufacturer, to Miss Elizabeth Rollison, both of Leeds.—Mr. Richard Holliday, of Lumley, near Ferrybridge, to Mrs. Nicholson, of Lincoln.

At Kilaerness, Thomas Amory, esq. of Wakefield, to Miss Margaret Barry, daughter of the late Philip B. esq.

At Marsk, in Cleveland, Mr. Russell, of Northallerton, to Miss Beckett, of the same place.

At Strousall, Mr. George Holmes, of Doncaster, to Miss Ann Smith, of Towthorpe.

At Pontefract, the Rev. B. Lumley, A. M. to Miss Bennett, daughter of the late John B. esq. of Barton, Lincolnshire.

At Royston, near Barnsley, Mr. Banforth, linen-manufacturer, of Newark, to Miss Richardson, of Cudworth.

At Stockton, Mr. John Foulstone, to Miss Ann Ferrari, of that place.

At St. John's, Wakefield, Henry Patterson, jun. esq. to Miss Turton, daughter of Sir Thomas T. bart. M.P. for the Borough of South-wark.

*Died.*] At Doncaster, Mr. Firth, draper, and common councilman.

At Scarborough, Thomas Hague, esq. of Wakefield.

At Hutton Bushell, near Scarborough, Mr. Thomas Smart, surgeon.

At Leeds, Robert Davison, M.D. He was eminent in his profession, and for many years senior physician to the Leeds General Infirmary.—Mrs. Hodgson, of St. Peter's Square, 46.

At Northallerton, Mr. George Millen, attorney-at-law, 25.

At Studley, near Ripon, the daughter of William Downing, esq. 15.

At Hull, Jane Ritson Key, daughter of Leonard Ash, K. esq. of Strensall, near York.—Mr. R. Haslewood, manager of Mr. Pickard's lead works.

At Borrowby, Miss Ann Johnson, 23.

At Tickhill Castle, Harriet, the wife of the Hon. Frederick Lumley, 41. Most beloved and lamented by those who knew her longest and best.

At Portobello, near New Malton, Mr. Robert Beilby, 38. He visited the Spa at Scarborough seventy-three successive seasons.

At Stanley, near Wakefield, the second daughter of Jeremiah Glover, esq.

At Scarlby Hall, the Right Hon. Robert Moncton Arundel, Viscount Galway, K. B. and one of his Majesty's Privy Counsellors.

At Doncaster, Mr. Reynolds, 87.

At York, Mr. Featherstone, surgeon, 88.—Mr. Nathaniel Mush, 78.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Manchester, Mr. Dorrington, linen-draper, to Miss Gartside, of Cross Hall, near Chorley.

At Garstang, Mr. Thomas Gardner, brazier, to Miss Proctor, of the Eagle and Child Inn.

At Liverpool, Mr. Crow, bricklayer, to Miss E. Tandy.—Mr. Birket, land waiter, to Miss Lomber.—Mr. Abraham Adamson, to Miss Frances Foster.—Mr. John Garnett, to Miss Penketh, of Childwall.—Mr. Cairns, draper, to Miss Kaye.—George Waapanaar, merchant, late of Rotterdam, to Elizabeth, widow of the late James Bond, esq. of Latham.—Mr. Robert Watson, late of Leith, to Miss Crane.—Mr. Samuel Isaac Tobias, of London, to Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of Dr. Solomon, of Gilead House.—Mr. R. Clay, to Miss E. Newell, both of Chester.



At Liverpool, Mr. Cotterall, hop merchant, of Worcester, to Miss Bateman.—Mr. B. Arkle, to Miss Jones, of Chester.—A. Burdett, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Ripley.

At Manchester, Mr. William Martin, to Miss Elizabeth Swallow.—Mr. Thomas Hadfield, liquor merchant, to Miss Mary Albiston.—Mr. B. Parker, of the White Swan, to Miss Hussey.

At Shaw Hill, near Preston, Thomas Crosse, esq. to Miss Newnham.

At Thornton le Moors, E. R. Green, esq. to Miss F. H. Cotton.

At Lancaster, Mr. James Edmundson, to Miss Nancy Woodhouse.

At Preston, Mr. H. Ferguson, to Miss Wilkie.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mrs. Whitehead, of Union-street.—Mr. Charles Nicholson, musician. His performance on the German flute was the delight and astonishment of all who heard it.—Mr. Lawrence Shepherd, pilot.—Mr. Joseph Stoney, jun.—Mr. Joseph Steele, liquor merchant.—Mrs. Mellor, wife of Mr. M. of Chester.—Mrs. Donbavand, 76.—Mr. R. Johnson, watch maker, 90.—Mr. Ross Brown, joiner.—Miss Sarah Houghton, 27.—Mrs. Ellinthorpe, 67.

At Diabury, near Manchester, William Broome, esq.

At Keswick, Mr. Joseph Crosthwaite, 79; universally respected.

At Stonyhurst, Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle.

At Ormskirk, Mr. Rance, coach proprietor.

At Manchester, Mr. John Bailey, attorney-at-law, 27.—Mr. James Chapman.—Mr. James Aldred.

At Pescot, Mrs. Houghton, relict of the late J. H. esq.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Thomas Edwards, miller, to Miss Mary Moss.—Mr. Romoly, of London, to Miss Brookes, of Chester.—Mr. Thomas Read, 69, to Miss Ann Roberts, 70.

At Furndon, Mr. Joseph Parker, jun. to Miss Evans, of Malpas.

At Macclesfield, Mr. William Askew, to Miss Mary Payne, of Penrith.

At Thornton in the Moors, Edwin R. I. Green, esq. to Miss Frances Cotton, second daughter of the Dean of Chester.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Mary Bowden, of Princes-street.—Miss Ann Jones, daughter of Mr. Jones, draper, 23.—Mr. Clive, stay-maker.—Mr. P. Leadbeater, painter.—Mr. Trevon, skinner.—Mrs. Moore.

At Codsington, Mr. Merdith, farmer.

At Thornton in the Moors, Mrs. Williamson; much regretted.

At Frodsham, Mr. Mainwaring.

At Trafford, Mr. Thomas Sudlow.

At Northwich, Mr. I. T. Odham.

At Halton, Mr. Thomas Heaton, surgeon, 40.

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#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ticknall, John Campion, esq. to Miss Hutchinson, of that place.

At Denby, the Rev. H. Wolstenholme, to Miss Catherine Woodhouse.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mr. John Halifax, of the White Swan, 60.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A greater mortality has seldom occurred in one family, and in so short a time, as in that of John Harrison, of Bingham, farmer, he having buried, in little more than a month (and three of them in the short space of six days) five of his children, of the respective ages of three, nine, eleven, thirteen, and eighteen years of age, by a malignant fever, which has been prevalent in that town for some time.

*Married.*] At the Quaker's Meeting House, Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Fox, to Miss Sarah Jowet.

At Brighton, James Clarke, M.D. of Nottingham, to Miss Ellen Clare, second daughter of the late John Abraham, of Tottenham.

At Mansfield, Mr. Joseph Horton, schoolmaster, of Barlow, to Elizabeth Newton, of Brakenfield, Derbyshire.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, suddenly, Mrs. Dennis, of the Duke of York Public House, 62.—Miss Wilson, daughter of Mrs. W. milliner, of the Long Row.—Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. D dd, builder, 35.

At Bilsthorpe, the Rev. Mr. Benson, vicar of that place.

At Mansfield, Mr. Samuel Hodgkinson, butcher, 37.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Lincoln, Mr. H. Sunderland, aged 94, to Miss Stone, aged 16.—Mr. Richard Halliday, of Lumley, to Mrs. Nicholson, daughter of the late Mr. Hilley, of Lincoln.—Mr. Peckston, of the royal navy, to Miss Mary Malham.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Hall, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Furley, daughter of the late Mr. John F. of the Bride Inn.—Mr. C. Bennett, cabinet maker, to Miss Hall, daughter of the late Mr. H. wharfinger.—Captain John Brown, to Miss Harrison.

At Holbeach, Mr. Israel Franks, to Miss Bridget Norton.

At Deeping St. James's, Mr. Thomas Knight, of Twywell, to Miss Johnson.

At Boston, Mr. Jonathan Wake, to Miss Margaret Kent.

At Stamford, Mr. William Horden, of the Queen's Head, to Miss Rea, of Knightsbridge.

At Sleaford, Mr. John Roberts, to Mrs. Harnett.

At Grantham, Mr. Thomas Fernley, to Miss Houghton.—Mr. Briggs, druggist, to Mrs. Sarah Simpson.

At Spalding, Mr. Wade, to Miss Frances Hall.—Mr. Green, coach-maker, to Miss Franks.—Mr. Cartwright, attorney, to Miss Parr,

*Died.*] At Boston, Samuel Barnard, esq. banker, 58. This gentleman united in his character an eminent degree of private worth, with political independence. A staunch supporter of the cause of reform, his dependants, friends, and relations, saw in his virtues a pledge of the integrity of that cause. While the venal and the base exert themselves to perpetuate the system of corruption, the true reformist will reflect with satisfaction, that he acts with such men as Mr. Barnard; this reflection will at once encourage him to persevere, and inspire his mind with contempt for the calumnies of his opponents.—Mr. John Hammond, 73, an opulent farmer and grazier.—Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. John Porter.—Mr. Cox, of the Boston local militia.

In the parish of All Saints, Stamford, Geo. Bindy Sandman, 70. He is supposed to have left considerable property.

At Stamford, Mr. Thomas Hickham, grazier.—William Jackson, esq. banker, 41.—Mr. John Toynton, of Sutton Marsh, farmer and grazier.

At Thorpe, Mr. Charles, farmer.

At Greatford, Thomas Bowner, esq. of Retford.

At Burton-upon-Humber, Mr. Robert Hattersley, 40.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, Mr. W. Dunting, farmer, 75.

At Sutterton, near Boston, Mr. William Challans, parish clerk, 73.

At Lincoln, Mr. Tally, late surveyor of navigations.

At Croft, Mr. S. Salter, 79, many years master of the Skiness Hotel.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Killingholme, Mr. Nathaniel Cliff, 67.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. B. P. Penn, surgeon, to Mrs. Bradsworth, relict of the late Mr. B. of the South Gates.—Mr. Higginson, Market-place, to Miss Sykes, of Scraptoft.—The Rev. B. Maddock, A.B. of Cambridge, to Miss Walker.

At Ingersby, Mr. Caryer, to Miss E. Simpkin, of Little Glen.

At Hathern, Mr. Lowe, joiner, to Miss Ann Davenport, of that place.

At Ashby, Mr. W. S. Wallis, grazier, to Miss Ann Benson, of Water Newton, Bucks. At Thurmaston, Mr. Poilard, licensed teacher, to Miss Harrison.

At Little Ashby, Mr. Stevenson, to Miss Zeale.

At Loughborough, Mr. James Hinde, to Miss Sarah Spencer.

At Snairston, George Moore, jun. esq. of Appleby, to Miss Drummond, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mrs. Davie, of the Church Gate.—Richard Stephens, esq. 65.

At Loughborough, Mr. Hopkins, of the Bull's Head.

At Ullesthorp, Mrs. Bray, 37.

At Southam, Mr. Joseph Southam, of the King's Head Inn.

At Enderby Mill, Mr. Willmore.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Marriott.

At Burbage, James Freeman, esq. grazier.

#### RUTLAND.

*Married.*] At Wymondham, Mr. James Moore, to Miss Mary Kettle.

*Died.*] At Whissendine, Mr. John Hack, sen. 73.

At Grantham, Mrs. Mauton, 87.

At Oakham, Mr. Edward Payne, jun. 44.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Ledgley Park, Mr. James M'Stay, 26, youngest son of Mr. M'Stay, of Stony Stratford; a very worthy young man, and his loss is much lamented by his friends.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Kissingbury, Mr. Davis, baker, to Miss Martha Blewett, of Duston, near Northampton.

At Little Burton, Mr. James Barrs, to Miss Adcock, of Burbage, Leicestershire.

At Solihull, Mr. John Brookes, of Bentley Heath, to Miss Foxhall, of Packwood.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Ellidge, merchant, to Miss Barber.

At Handsworth, Mr. William Murdock, of the Soho, to Miss Chamberlain.

At Berkswell, Mr. Matthews, boot-maker, of Coventry, to Miss Hands, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Warwick, the Rev. Charles Blount, 74. His loss will be severely felt, not only by the poor catholics of this town and neighbourhood, but also by those of all other persuasions.—Mrs. Muir, aged 87, and mother of Mrs. Hall, of the Warwick Arms inn, of this town.

At Birmingham, Mr. Rice Pritchitt, 25.

At Coventry, Mr. Eglington, of Warwick Row.—Mr. Brown, of Little Park-street, —Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. Ball, builder.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Newport, John Clarke, esq. of Wigston Hall, Leicestershire, to Miss Baddely, daughter of Thomas Baddely, esq. Newport.

At the New Lodge, Mr. Pratt, to Miss Summers, of Bridgnorth.

At Madgley, Mr. Morley, of the Three Tuns, Iron Bridge, to Mrs. Rushton.

At Coalbrookdale, Mr. Thomas Graham, to Miss Elizabeth Ogden.

At Kenley, Mr. James Carter, to Miss Nory, of Homer.

At Diddlebury, Mr. Williams, of Culmington, to Mrs. Wilcox.

*Died.*] At Shiffnall, Mrs. Sarah Slaney, 69.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Williams, of the Half Moon inn.

At Eardiston, near Oswestry, Mr. Pugh, 79.

At Oswestry, Mr. Redrobe, of the Star inn.—The Rev. Joseph Venable.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Sir William Pole, of Sure, bart. to Miss Charlotte Frazer.—John Little, esq. of the 36th regiment; to Miss Mary Racester, of St. John's, near this city.—John Drakeley, esq. aged 52, formerly of Market Bosworth.

*Died.*] At Worcester Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. W. late of the Pack Horse, in this city.

At Great Comberton, Mrs. Middleton, relict of Thomas Middleton.

At Spetchley, near Worcester, Ann Taylor, at the extraordinary age of 114 years. The only record she possessed of her surprising longevity was her memory, which, together with her health, remained unimpaired till within a few days of her death.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hereford, Mr. Robert Minton, to Miss Mary Gwilym.

*Died.*] At Holmen, near Hereford, deeply regretted by all who knew him, William Griffiths, esq. many years an eminent proctor of this place.

At Blakemere, aged 77, Mr. T. Elliot. The goodness of his heart, and his generous and upright conduct in life, will render his loss irretrievable to all who were acquainted with his hospitable and liberal disposition.

At Leominster, Mrs. Heritage, wife of Mr. James H.—Mr. W. Turner.—Mr. Benjamin Wilson, shopkeeper, 90.

At Hereford, Mrs. Pendry, wife of Mr. P. late of the King's Head Inn.—Mr. Pember, sadler, 71.

At Newchurch, Mr. T. Deykes.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stone, George Bonne, esq. of the 85th foot, late of Skendleby Thorpe, in Lincolnshire, to Mrs. Bulkeley, only daughter of the late William Paty, esq. of Bristol.

At Pucklechurch, the Rev. John Whittington, rector of Cold Ashton, to Elizabeth, relict of John Keinekee Kater, esq. late of Bristol.

At Bitton, Mr. James Bywood, aged 75, to Miss Ruth Brain, aged 81.

*Died.*] At Nailsworth, Mr. J. P. Wesley, late of Shepton Mallet.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Broughton, relict of Mr. B. late an eminent clothier, of Shipton Mallet.

At Malmsbury, Mr. Macdonald, of the Greyhound Inn, who was suffocated by the impure air in one of his own casks.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Bevir, wife of Mr. G. B. solicitor, 72.—B. Ward, esq. formerly a collector of excise.

At Filton, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. B. of the Anchor.

At Clifton, Miss Charlotte Buchanan, daughter of lieutenant-colonel B.—Mrs. Deverell, wife of R. B. D. esq.—Jeremiah Hill, esq.

At Newent, Mrs. Bower, wife of John Bower, esq.

At Berkeley Castle, in his 65th year, Fre-

deric Augustus Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, and Baron Berkeley, lord-lieutenant of this county; colonel of the South Gloucester militia, and high steward of the city of Gloucester.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Seward.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

The expectation of a most numerous and distinguished body of visitors to this University, on occasion of the first public reception of a nobleman so eminently distinguished both as a scholar and a statesman as Lord Grenville, was abundantly fulfilled. So early as Saturday June 30th, and Sunday July 1st, visitors were pouring into the town; and during the whole of Monday the roads leading to Oxford in every direction were thronged with carriages. The Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham, Earl Temple, Lord George and Lady Mary Grenville, arrived at the house of their Principal of Brasenose college on Monday morning; and in the evening of the same day the Noble Chancellor arrived at the lodgings of the Vice-Chancellor, at Balliol college.

*Tuesday, July 3.*—At nine o'clock this morning the gates of the theatre were opened; and owing to the highly careful and judicious arrangements adopted for the accommodation of company, not the slightest accident occurred. The pressure at the doors was exceedingly great, and several hundreds, both of ladies and gentlemen, were ultimately obliged to retire, disappointed in their endeavours to obtain a seat. About ten, Sir Sidney Smith, in a full dress naval uniform, entered the theatre; and, as soon as his person was recognized, the intrepid admiral was conducted to a seat, amidst the long and loudest bursts of cordial approbation. At eleven, the Chancellor, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor, by all the heads of houses, by the Doctors, the Proctors, the Professor of Poetry, and a long train of nobility, walked in grand procession from the house of the vice-chancellor at Balliol college, to the theatre, where the noble lord and his academical friends were greeted with the most rapturous applause. After the accustomed ceremonies had taken place, the chancellor opened the convocation, and then conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon the following noble and distinguished personages, who were introduced by Joseph Phillimore, esq. Professor of Law: The Duke of Somerset; Marquisses of Buckingham, Downshire, and Ely; Earls of Essex, Abingdon, Jersey, Fortescue, Carysfort, and Temple; Viscounts Bulkeley and Carleton; Lords Braybrook, Cawdor, and Carrington; the Right Hon. Wm. Wickham, George Tierney, and Wm. Elliot; Sirs Wm. Drummond, John Newport, and John Anstruther, barts.; and Mr. Fagel, late Grestire, of the United Provinces. The speech in commemoration of all the benefactors to the University was then delivered by the Rev. Wm. Crowe, LL.B. and Public Orator of the University.



University: his oration was dedicated to a succinct, but highly interesting, review of the preceding chancellors in this University; and terminated in a strong and well-merited eulogium on the public and private virtues, the political probity, the statesman-like qualifications, and the classical acquirements, of the present illustrious chancellor. The compositions to which the chancellor's prizes had been awarded were then recited in the following order: The Latin Verses, "Pyramides Ægyptiacæ," by Mr. John Taylor Coleridge, scholar of Corpus Christi college. The English Essay, "What are the Arts, in the cultivation of which the Moderns have been less successful than the Ancients?" by Mr. Richard Whately, B.A. of Oriel college. The Latin Essay, "In Philosophia, quæ de Vita et Moribus est, illustrandas quænam præcipue Sermonum Socraticorum fuit excellentia?" by Mr. John Miller, B.A. scholar of Worcester college. Sir Roger Newdigate's prize: English Verse, "The Statue of the Dying Gladiator," by Mr. G. R. Chinnery, student of Christ-church. Each of the compositions was, in the highest degree, creditable to the accomplishments of its respective author, and they were, individually, honoured by reiterated bursts of applause. An Ode, composed on the occasion, by the Professor of Poetry, and set to music by Dr. Crotch, then commenced with a recitative and air from Mr. Bartleman: Mrs. Bianchi and Mr. Braham had also solos allotted them, which they executed with their usual stile of excellence. The chorusses were grand, and the whole was rapturously applauded. About two o'clock the noble chancellor dissolved the convocation, and was afterwards magnificently entertained by the vice-chancellor in the hall of Balliol college, where he was met by the heads of the houses, the proctors, the young nobility of the university, and the whole number of those distinguished personages upon whom the honorary degree of D.C.L. had been conferred. About five in the evening the doors of the theatre were again thrown open for the grand musical festival, intended to commemorate the first public reception of the illustrious chancellor; and, in a short time, every part of that structure was filled by ladies and gentlemen of the first distinction. There is, perhaps, no building in Europe better accommodated for the advantageous display of a large assembly; and on the present occasion the theatre, studded to the very top with beauty, rank, and fashion, presented a most striking and brilliant *coup d'œil*. The performers, both vocal and instrumental, acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of their audience; and, in conclusion, Madame Catalani electrified the assembly by singing, in her unrivalled manner, "God save the King." In the evening a subscription ball was given at the Town-hall, and was attended by every branch

of the Grenville family, and all the other noble visitors in the town.

*Wednesday, July 4.*—About half-past nine this morning, Lord Chancellor Grenville, accompanied by the vice-chancellor, and preceded by the beadles, went from Balliol college to the Delegates' room, where the heads of houses and proctors were in waiting. Walking from hence to the Radcliffe library, his lordship joined the nobility, the Governors of the Infirmary, and other gentlemen, and went in full procession to St. Mary's church, where divine service, with a very large choir, was performed, during the course of which were introduced the Te Deum and Benedictus, by Orlando Gibbons; the Anthem, "Blessed is he;" and "to swell" still more the "notes of praise," additional verses were given by Messrs. Knyvett, Vaughan, Braham, and Bartleman. Immediately before the sermon, the old 100th Psalm, with accompaniments by Dr. Crotch, was introduced; and then the Rev. Dr. Howley, canon of Christ-church and Regius Professor of Divinity, delivered a most admirable discourse for the benefit of the Infirmary. The collection at the church-doors amounted to 249l. 14s. 6d. After church, the chancellor retired to Balliol college, where he held a public levee: and about three o'clock, accompanied by a select party of nobility, and the governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary, proceeded to the Town-Hall, where his lordship was received with the most lively tokens of respect, and partook of an elegant entertainment. In the evening Dr. Crotch again conducted a grand Musical Concert, and the "full melody of song" was poured forth to an enraptured and most numerous audience.

*Thursday, July 5.*—By the very provident and delicate arrangement of the Rev. the Provost of Worcester, and the Rev. the President of St. John's college, the doors of the theatre were thrown open this morning at half-past eight, for the admission of ladies exclusively; who were thus enabled, under the direction of the above-named gentlemen, (who are the curators of the theatre,) to select and take their seats without the inconvenience of any pressure or crowd. Gentlemen were subsequently admitted, and the theatre was thronged in every corner, when about ten the chancellor, attended by the nobility, heads of houses, and the whole train of those illustrious personages who, on the preceding day, had been complimented with the honorary degree of D.C.L. entered the theatre in their court dresses and scarlet robes, and were welcomed with every demonstration of respect and approbation. The noble chancellor then opened the business of convocation with his accustomed dignity, and conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon the following noblemen and gentlemen, who were all introduced by Dr. Phillimore, Professor of Law: Lord Viscount Hawarden,

den, Hon. Rich. Neville, M.P. Hon. W. H. Lytton, M.P. Hon. Jas. A. Cromby, M.P. Sirs Cecil Bishopp, William Polk, George Clarke, Stephen Glynn, Richard Brooke, Oswald Mosely, and James M. Strong, barts.; Rear Adm. Sir W. Sidney Smith, knt. Sir C. E. Carrington, knt. Rear-Adm. J. G. Manley; William Cavendish, C. W. W. Wynn, Wm. Lowndes, John Leach, Daniel Giles, W. H. Freemantle, Pascoe Grenfell, R. W. H. Vyse, Wm. Holmes, and Joseph Halsey, esqrs. and Members of Parliament. In presenting Sir Sidney Smith, Dr. Phillimore burst out into an animated allusion to the high and heroic achievements of this extraordinary man, and, in an especial manner, celebrated the unparalleled display of valour with which he defended the fortress of Acre, in spite of all the machinations of him who is at once the scorn and the scourge of Europe. To C. W. Wynne, esq. the learned Professor also paid a well-merited tribute of approbation, and eulogized those talents and that great knowledge of the laws of his country, of which Mr. Wynne has lately given so striking a proof in a well-known and highly-extolled publication upon the independence and privileges of Parliament. Dr. Phillimore was also peculiarly happy in the introduction of Mr. Abercrombie, as the son of the veteran hero who conquered and fell lamented on the plains of Egypt. The gallant Admiral Sir Sidney wore his doctor's robes over a full dress naval uniform; and both during his entrance, and his exit from the theatre, was most rapturously applauded. The poetical exercises in honour of Lord Grenville's Installation were then recited in the following order: Mr. Chinnery, Christ-church; Earl Deleware, Brasenose; Mr. Rogers, Oriel; Mr. Rawnsley, Exeter; Mr. Gregson, Brasenose; Mr. Mills, Magdalen; Hon. Mr. Campbell, Christ-church; Mr. Keble, Corpus Christi; Mr. Poultier, New college; Mr. Randal, Trinity; Mr. C. Bathurst, Christ-church; Mr. Bell, Oriel; Mr. Richards, Jesus; Lord Apsley, Christ-church. The several compositions evinced great taste and discrimination, and were much admired and universally applauded; after they had been heard, the chancellor dissolved the convocation. At three o'clock the chancellor, attended by the whole body of illustrious personages in the University, were entertained with a most magnificent banquet in the grand Hall of Christ church, where, upon his lordship's arrival at the high table, he was welcomed and congratulated in a most eloquent Latin oration, delivered by the Rev. Wm. Conybeare, M.A. student of the college, and professor of Anglo-Saxon Literature in the University. The Dean of Christ-church presided at the entertainment. A third grand musical Festival, to a very numerous and splendid audience, closed the ceremonies of this day.

Friday, July 6.—The doors of the theatre were this morning thrown open at half-past eight for the accommodation of the ladies, and access was afterwards given to the gentlemen. The building was completely thronged, and at ten the chancellor proceeded from the Divinity School, and with the whole train of nobility, heads of houses, doctors, and proctors, arrayed as usual in their superb habiliments, entered the theatre, and was enthusiastically received by the august and crowded assembly. His lordship then opened, with the accustomed formalities, the business of convocation, and then conferred upon the following personages the honorary degree of D.C.L. Lord Viscount Duncan; Lord George Grenville; Sir Edward Knatchbull; Sirs J. Crauford, and M. Cholmeley, barts.; W. R. Spencer, T. Tyrwhitt, M.P. Wm. Taylor, M.P. Albany Saville, M.P. H. C. Cotton, H. W. W. Wynne, George Hammond, Benjamin Garlike, W. H. Ashhurst, F. T. H. Foster, T. F. Freemantle, (Capt. R. N.) G. J. Legh, W. Hanbury, P. C. Bruce, Samuel Kekewich, Thomas Schutz, J. E. Liebenrood, T. S. Horner, and Edward Grove, esqrs. The following gentlemen, Graduates of the University of Cambridge, were also admitted *ad eundem*, viz. Rev. F. Haggitt, D.D. Charles Peers, esq. M.A. Rev. P. Lockie, M.A. Rev. W. Robinson, M.A. Rev. R. Kennedy, M.A. The honorary degree of M.A. was also conferred upon Charles Cumming, A. J. E. Cresswell, W. Whitred, H. R. Willet, and E. L. Charlton, esqrs. The laudatory and poetical compositions in honour of the celebrity were then re-commenced, and recited in the following succession: Mr. Smith, Magdalen; Mr. Cleaver, Christ-church; Mr. Fowle, Merton; Hon. Mr. Eden, Christ-church; Mr. Crowe, Wadham; Mr. Hornby, Brasenose; Mr. Oakley, Christ-church; Mr. Short, Trinity; Mr. Starkie, Brasenose; Hon. W. Bathurst, Christ-church; M. Bartholomew, C. C.; Hon. Mr. Vane, Brasenose; Mr. Swete, Oriel; Earl of Clare, Christ-Church. Each of the compositions was highly creditable to the taste and talents of the respective authors, and was delivered with a distinctness of enunciation, and a fullness of tone, eminently well suited to the dignity of the subject. When the noble chancellor dissolved the convocation, he retired to Balliol college, and again held a public levee, which was numerously attended by his lordship's academical friends. At three o'clock his lordship proceeded to Brasenose college, where he was met by a large train of nobility, and other illustrious personages; all of whom immediately sat down to a most sumptuous entertainment furnished with every delicacy in season. In the evening a fourth grand musical festival was performed in the theatre, and the whole of the celebrated band, both vocal and instrumental, gave universal and unqualified

unqualified satisfaction to the judges and admirers of music. The same evening the Town-hall was again fitted up for a subscription ball, and at an early hour the room was honoured with an overflow of beauty, rank, and fashion. Immediately after the presentation of the gentlemen to degrees this morning, and just as the assembly had turned to the rostrum, where the first public speaker of the day had advanced to deliver his composition, Mr. Sheridan was discerned in the area. The shouts of applause, the huzzas, the cries of "*Sheridan! Sheridan! a seat! a seat! degree! degree!*" &c. that ensued, it is impossible to describe. The tumult of high acclaim lasted for upwards of ten minutes, during which period this esteemed favourite of the people enjoyed the still greater satisfaction of hearing the loudest testimony of approbation from an enlightened assembly. Academic honours, however, are not the result of general feeling or acclamation: they rest on the cold basis of form, and the wishes of this unanimous theatre were, in this instance, disappointed. The vice-chancellor waved his cap, and silence was obtained. Mr. Smith (the first gentleman in the rostrum) then commenced; but, alas! for order, his poem began with these words, "Genius or Muse," and it was impossible to prevent the renewal of the ebullition they again occasioned. The name of Sheridan, so nearly and so clearly allied to "genius and the muse," now flowed even from tongues that had been before silent; and the effect, like the electric spark, communicated itself to every surrounding body. The shouts, the hails, the most gratifying tributes of applause, were repeated with ten-fold ardour; and it was not till this great orator and singularly-gifted man was conducted to a seat in the elevated semicircle amongst the doctors, that the formal business of the convocation could proceed. Saturday morning the chancellor paid his respects to the heads of houses and members of convocation at their respective colleges and Halls, and in the evening left Oxford on his return to Dropmore. Thus ended the first appearance of Lord Grenville as Chancellor of Oxford. Throughout the period no man could have supported the elevated station with more dignity and grace. To every youthful speaker he paid the most fixed attention; and, if appearances may be judged from, Oxford in him has the fairest chance of finding a munificent patron, an anxious guardian, and a steadfast friend. At half-past two on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon from Merton Meadows, amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of spectators, assembled from all parts of the surrounding country. It was visible for a considerable time; and, after a voyage of about an hour and a half, descended in safety within a mile and a half of Stowe, the seat of the Marquis of Buck-

ingham, a distance of 24 miles from Oxford.

*Died.*] At Oxford, aged 58, the Rev. Charles Davis, M.A. vicar of Sutton Bingen, near Chippenham, Wilts.—Mr. Samuel Carson, wine-merchant, 72.

At Wolvercote, Mrs. Elizabeth Lock, 67.

At Great Haseley, Mrs. Horner, many years housekeeper to the late John Blackall, esq.

At Islip, Mr. Jacob Peake, farmer, 62.

At Bletchington, Mrs. Busby: to a naturally mild and amiable disposition she added all those virtues which adorn a true Christian.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

In the gardens of W. Penn, esq. of Stoke Green, in this county, is a most beautiful aloe, now in full bloom, which is remarkable from this shrub being in flower only once in the space of a century.

*Married.*] At Leighton, Mr. Charles Frederick York, of Oundle, to Miss Ann Newson, of the former place.

At Hanslop, Mr. Godwin, surgeon, to Miss Rogers.

*Died.*] At Towersey, Mr. Frances Ludlow, 84.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] George Birch, esq. of Blakenhall, to Miss Cockayne, of Ickleford House.

*Died.*] At his brother's house, at Hadham, Richard Stanley, esq. recorder of Hertford, and a bencher of the Inner Temple; a gentleman universally beloved and respected by all who knew him.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Tiffield, Mr. Cornelius Gudgeon, farmer, to Miss Alice Love.

At Towcester, Mr. White, master of the grammar-school, to Miss Collins.

At Northampton, Mr. Samuel Dickens, of Old Lodge, to Miss Margaret Gordon, of the former place.

At Twywell, Mr. Thomas Knight, farmer, to Miss Johnson, of Deeping St. James's.

At Peterborough, Mr. Charles Fox, to Miss Ross.

*Died.*] At Carlton, much regretted by all who knew her, Barbara Catherine, only daughter of Sir John Palmer, bart. of that place.

At Northampton, Mrs. Stevenson, widow of the Rev. Joseph S.—Mr. F. Osborn, son of Mr. Alderman O. of the Peacock Inn.—Mr. William Main, formerly of Spralton.

At Daventry, Andrew Mieres, esq.

At Majowell, Mr. Edmund Bland, 85.

At Thrapston, Mr. Lewis Robert Tookey, surgeon; he died universally respected.

At Oundle, Mrs. Elizabeth Saunt, baker.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At St. Neot's, I. G. Howard, of Eunwill, Norfolk, to Miss Gorham, of the former place.

*Died.*]



*Died.*] At Godmanchester, Mr. Dexter.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Samuel Franks.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. Dr. William Bell, Prebendary of Westminster, has transferred the sum of 15,300*l.* three per cent. consols to Magdalen College, Cambridge, for the purpose of founding eight new scholarships.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Gillam, chemist, to Miss Nichols, of Worcester.—Mr. S. Weldon, butcher, to Miss Elizabeth Ind, of Baldock.—Mr. John Smith, University printer, to Miss Susan Ind, of this city.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. L. farmer.—Mrs. Luccock, wife of Mr. L. woolstapler.—Mrs. Hardman, wife of Mr. H. collar-maker.

## NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. Edward Blyth, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Purdy.

At Guist, Mr. Henry Stebbings, to Miss Judith Russell.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Miss Chapman, eldest daughter of Mr. C. attorney.—Mr. William Lawrence, 16, son of Mr. L.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. B. Strutt, of Ipswich, to Miss E. D. Garrod, of Harkstead.

Mr. Cooper, of Haverhill, to Miss Hepzibah Reeve, sixth daughter of Mr. R. late of Bocking.

*Died.*] At Debenham, Mr. John Revett, surgeon, 40.

At Playford House, Thelnetham, Mr. Jonathan Mallows, 71.

At Ipswich, Mr. Robert Brown, 76.—Mrs. Martha King, a maiden lady, 83.—Miss E. Simpson Rudlia.

At Bury, Mr. Daniel Harley, 72.—Aged 44, Mr. Roger Boldero, of the Star inn, after having that day suffered amputation of his leg, for a violent lingering mortification.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Freeman, sen. surgeon, 68. He had practised there extensively and with great reputation 45 years.

At Beccles, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Sparshall, of that place, one of the Society of Friends; who, during the whole of so long a life, devoted almost every moment he could spare from the avocations of business and the affairs of his family, to the acquirement of useful knowledge, and was an instance of what may be effected by the powers and natural bent of the mind, unassisted by the advantages of a liberal education. Of natural history, in its various branches, he was passionately fond; but botany, chemistry, and electricity, were his most favourite studies. He wrote some Essays on philosophical subjects, one of which, giving an account of a remarkable *Aurora Borealis*, appeared in a volume of the Philosophical Transactions, and procured him the offer of becoming a Member of the Royal Society, an honour which he had the modesty to decline. To sum up his character

in a few words, as a naturalist and man of general knowledge, he was well informed and communicative; as a moralist, he was exemplary and correct; and as a Christian, he perhaps cannot be better designated than in the words of our inimitable poet, for "He look'd thro' Nature up to Nature's God."

## ESSEX.

On Friday, July 6, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Harroby, a farmer, at East Upton, which destroyed the house, and an extensive range of out-houses, cattle, rick-yard, &c. &c. The flames were first discovered issuing from a bake-house, over which some labourers slept; but how it happened has not been ascertained. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that in less than half an hour the out-houses, at fifty yards distance from each other, were all on fire. About twelve head of cattle were destroyed, chiefly valuable horses. The flames were not subdued in the rick-yard for two days.

*Married.*] At Barking, Lieut. Orkney, R.N. to Miss R. A. Mearns, of Seething Lane.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Gabriel Slater, of Chipping Ongar, to Miss Ann Cawkwell, second daughter of Mr. C.

*Died.*] At Lambourne, Mrs. Dunning, wife of James D. esq.

Aged 67, Mrs. Beldam, wife of Mr. Valentine Beldam, of Bishop Stortford. She was a lady, the warmth of whose friendship endeared her to an extensive circle of acquaintance, and her tender and active sympathy often rendered her a benefactress to the poor, and a solace to the afflicted. Her social disposition and great cheerfulness of mind, united with perfect propriety of manners, made her a fit companion equally for the old and the young.

At Paglesham, Mr. James Emberson, 80.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Noone, wife of Mr. John N. 51.

## KENT.

A fine marble monument has been recently erected in Canterbury cathedral, at the expence of the officers of the 9th foot, in memory of their late lamented commanding officer, Lieutenant-colonel Stewart, who gloriously fell at the head of that regiment in Portugal. The subject represents Britannia (the badge of the corps) supporting the wounded officer, who is surrounded by trophies of war. The whole is admirably executed by Turnerelli.

*Married.*] At Ham Church, the Rev. T. A. Methuen, rector of Allcannings, Wilts, and second son of Paul Cobb M. esq. of Corsham House, to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Plumtre, rector of Claypole, near Newark, Notts.

*Died.*] At Tunbridge Wells, Lieut. Thomas Henry Lloyd, R.N. third son of the late Francis L. esq. of Dongay, Montgomeryshire.

At his seat at East Sutton Place, near Maidstone, aged 83, the Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer, bart. more than 54 years rector of Crundale, in this diocese, which he resigned in 1805.

At Widmore, near Bromley, Mrs. Anne Symondson, widow of William S. esq. of Lambeth, 71.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Mabel Bullock, 64.  
—Mrs. Goodere, elder surviving sister of the late Sir John Dineley, bart. 84.

At Ramsgate, Major Mercote Bowater, 67.

At Lenham, Mr. John Shephard, 74.

At Eltham, Mr. Edward Foreman, 40 years parish clerk of that place, 78.

At Charing, Mr. Wm. Chapman, 74.

At Ripton, Mr. J. W. Quihampton, 73.

#### SURRY.

*Married.*] At Mitcham, Dr. Annan, of Brighton, to Charlotte, second daughter of Charles Everingham, esq.

At Kingston, Capt. H. L. Ball, R.N. to Anne Georgiana Harriette, eldest daughter of Major General Johnson, late of the East India Company's service.

*Died.*] At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Watkins, 87.

At Carshalton, Captain Samuel Goddard, of the 16th Light Dragoons, 68.

#### SUSSEX.

The following is a striking instance of the increased value of timber: In the year 1563, the inhabitants of Lewes resolved on pulling down their Town House or Sessions House, and rebuilding it; and for that purpose they purchased seventy-five tons of timber, at two shillings and eight-pence per ton. The timber from the Hall, now pulling down, is valued at from three to four shillings per foot.

The new market at Worthing, which has been completed in the short space of three months, at an expence of 4000l. was opened on Monday 2d July.

Little Hampton improves every year. In addition to the accommodation for the visitors, a new and extensive Library and Reading-room have been opened on the beach; several new houses are built, and twenty more are building; in fact, the place is become interesting from the safe bathing and good accommodation which are found there.

*Married.*] At Lewes, M. Parker, esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Simons, eldest daughter of the Rev. John S. rector of Paul's Cray, Kent.

At Malling, Mr. Moon, of Horsham, to Miss Marchant, daughter of Mr. M. of Malling Deanery.

At Little Hampton, Captain Harrington, son of Lieutenant general H. of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Currie, of Little Hampton.

*Died.*] At Hastings, Miss Emma Stockwell, of Crutched Friars, London.

In Horsham gaol, aged 82 years, Simon

Southward, formerly of Boxgrove, near Chichester. This singular character was a miller, which occupation he followed with industry and attention till about the year 1766, when, by a strange species of insanity, he fancied himself Earl of Derby, King in Man, assumed those titles, neglected his business, and became very troublesome to many of his neighbours. In February 1767, he was arrested for a small debt, at the suit of the late Duke of Richmond, and was conveyed to the old gaol at Horsham, from which he was removed (the first prisoner after its completion) to the present gaol, and from which he was released after a captivity of forty three years, four months, and eight days, by the hand of death! Simon Southward was in stature about six feet, was exceedingly well made, and had a commanding countenance; his manners were generally affable, and his deportment polite: he was, however, when offended, exceedingly wrathful, and with difficulty pacified, particularly when his ire had been occasioned by doubts about his assumed dignity. He supposed himself a state prisoner, and would accept of no money or clothes which were not presented to him as coming from the king, his cousin. His dress was generally a drab coat of a very ancient cut, and a cocked hat with a black cockade. Simon was addressed, as well by the governors of the gaol, as by his fellow prisoners and visitors, "My lord!" and to no other denomination would he ever reply. He had been supported for a number of years past by a weekly stipend from the parish of Boxgrove, which was paid to him by Mr. Smart, and which his lordship expended on necessaries with the strictest economy; but could scarcely ever be prevailed upon to receive a meal or other favour, except under the description above stated. His remains were removed for interment at Boxgrove.

At East Hoathly, Mr. John Burgess, many years master of the King's Head Inn, 75. He formerly kept a school at Hellingly Church, and many of his pupils are living testimonies of his skill and assiduity in that profession.

At Northiam, Mr. T. Pix, 71.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

The Navy Board have given notice of a plan of education having been adopted at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, for a superior class of apprentices to shipwrights. The number of students is not at first to be above twelve, but is to be gradually increased to twenty-five. The term of apprenticeship is to be seven years; but for any apprentice on the old establishment, who has served two years, it will be six, and for those who have served three years, five. The object of this regulation is to form able and useful ship-builders: with this view the apprentices will be instructed in geometry, algebra, plane trigonometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, fluxions,

ions, theory of naval architecture, drawing, and the French language. For this plan of education, except on the theory of naval architecture, the college at present possesses the most able instructors. But an appointment for that particular object will immediately take place. The last year of the apprentices' time is to be served at sea, where they are to be treated in every respect as gentlemen. Upon their return from sea, they are to be appointed officers; if there are any vacancies; if not, they are to act as assistants in the different departments of his majesty's dock-yards, and will receive a salary of 150*l.* per annum, and after three years service (if no officer's vacancy occurs) 180*l.* per annum. During their apprenticeship, they are to receive an allowance of 60*l.*—the first year, to be increased 10*l.* annually, until the last year of their servitude, when it will be augmented to 20*l.*

The opening of the aluminous Chalybeate Spring, discovered near Niton, on the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, was celebrated on Monday July 2*d.* The powerful virtues and uniform efficacy of these waters, the salubrious situation of the spring, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, afford just grounds for the expectation, that, in the course of a few years, this spot will be numbered amongst the most favoured places of fashionable resort.

*Married.*] At Swanwick, near Titchfield, Captain Short, of the Royal Marines, to Miss King.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Palford, jun. to Miss Miall, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Winchester, the Rev. John Haygarth, son of Dr. H. of Bath, to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Edward Poulter, Prebendary of Winchester.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mrs. Kemmis, wife of Colonel K. of the 40th regiment, now in Portugal.—Mr. John Kellon, sen.—Mrs. Mary St. John, a maiden lady.

At Bishopstoke, James Serle, esq. receiver-general of the county, and steward to the Bishop of Winchester.

At Norton Place, Isle of Wight, Miss Michell, daughter of the late Rev. Henry M. vicar of Brighton.

At Cowes, Mr. May, of the Three Crowns.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Hill, 45.—Lieut. Cummins, of H. M. S. Royal William.—Major Patton, of the Royal Marines.

At Bishop's Waltham, the Rev. James Baynes.

At South Sea Place, V. Comyns, first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Royal William, 45.

At Andover, Mrs. Coming, relict of the Rev. Dr. C.

At Alverstoke, Mr. Nicholas Padwick, many years proprietor of the London and Gosport Waggon.

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# WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wroughton, the Rev. J. T. Laws, of Marlborough, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Bolton, esq. of Basinghall-street, London.

At Swindon, the Rev. George Garlick, of Painswick, Gloucestershire, to Miss Smith.

The Rev. Wm. Macdonald, prebendary of Salisbury and rector of Broad Hinton, to Miss Goodman, of Wick, near Devizes.

Thomas Webb Dyke, esq. son of William D. esq. of Syrencot, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Salisbury.

At Calne, Mr. A. Henley, to Miss Styles, daughter of H. S. esq. of Whitley.

*Died.*] At Foxley, Mrs. Plumpré, wife of the Rev. Mr. P. assistant at Eton, and son of the Dean of Gloucester.

At Chippenham, while on a visit to her son, Mrs. Heath, 78.

At Outmarsh, near Melksham, Mr. Miles, sen. 74.

At Salisbury, Miss Moore, an elderly lady, a member of the Society of Friends. She was returning home from their meeting-house, when she was taken ill within a few yards of her own residence; but the attack was so severe that she was carried into the nearest house, where she expired in a few minutes.—Mrs. Hannah Burrough.

At Wilton, Mrs. Thring.

# BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Easthamstead, Lieut.-General Brownrigg, quarter-master-general of the Forces, to Miss Sophia Bissett, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. B. of Knighton, Isle of Wight.

*Died.*] At his house in Windsor Castle, aged 88, J. Beckett, esq. He was one of the poor knights of Windsor, being appointed in the year 1774, and was formerly a private in the life guards. His majesty was so pleased with his appearance and figure as a soldier, that he graciously ordered him to sit for his portrait in full length, which his majesty had suspended in the palace, and afterwards recommended him to the then vacant situation as poor knight.

At Formosa Place, Sir George Young, Admiral of the White, one of the oldest and bravest officers in the service. He was of Boscawen's school, and during an honourably spent life, performed some brilliant things in general as well as in single actions; both at home and abroad, which his intimate friends, the immortal Nelson and Captain Edward Thompson, who were an honour to our nature as well as our navy, have often witnessed. But having been either confined by gout, or bedridden for many years past, his king and country have consequently been deprived of his services. His only surviving son, Mr. Samuel Young, inherits his estates in Berkshire and Surry, with his funded property, &c. Lady Young is to have his town-house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in addition to her ladyship's dowry; and their



amiable daughter, an ample fortune. Amongst different legacies to other relatives and friends, he has willed a handsome one to Admiral Sir E. Thompson.

At West Hanney, near Wantage, Mrs. Hanslow.

At Newbury, Mrs. Sainsbury, wife of Henry S. esq.

At Idstone, I. K. Tarrant, esq.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a meeting of respectable gentlemen, held at Bristol, on Monday June 18th, it was resolved to form an institution, to be called, "The Bristol Institution for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye, amongst the Poor;" and subscription-books were opened at the different banks in aid of this benevolent plan.

Dr. Parry's auction of fine-woolled sheep at Summer-hill (Bath), was attended by a large and respectable company of agriculturists, and the prices given were generally high. A ram, purchased by one of the first breeders in the kingdom for 75 guineas, was afterwards valued by him at 200; and 100 guineas were offered and refused for another. When it is considered that these purchases were wholly made by clothiers and farmers by profession, looking out for immediate profit, and altogether uninfluenced by the fancy and fashion which direct the choice of noblemen and gentlemen amateurs, a fair conclusion may be drawn in favour of the superiority of this flock, in the united excellencies of wool and carcase; and it is pleasing that so just a tribute should have been paid to the spirited breeder, for his patriotic exertions for the benefit of his country, in this important branch of agriculture.

*Married.*] At Greta Green, Wm. Abbot, esq. to Miss Eliza Emmeline Kennett, both of Bath.

At Bath, Wm. Bowen, esq. of that city, to Miss Sophia Boycott, daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Rudge, Salop.

Capt. Hamer, of the North Hants Militia, to Mrs. Hill, daughter of the late R. Lloyd, esq. of Castle-Lake, Tipperary, Ireland.

At Bradford, near Taunton, Henry James Leigh, esq. to Miss Ann Whitmarsh Walters, youngest daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Blandford, Dorset.

At High Littleton, Mr. John Stickler, of Hallatrow, aged 77, to Miss J. Maggs, 22.

At Claverton church, Henry Richard Wood, esq. son of Colonel W. of Hollin-hall, Yorkshire, to Anne Eliza, fifth daughter of John Eckersall, esq. of Claverton House.

At St. George's church, Kingswood, near Bristol, Lieut. Vaughan, of the Royal North Gloucester Militia, to Eliza Anne, second daughter of the late John Powel, esq. of the Island of Dominica.

*Died.*] At Bath, Jonathan Kendall, esq.—

John Amyatt, M.D. 78.—Mrs. Hart, wife of Colonel H.

At Bristol, John James Wason, esq. merchant. The Rev. James New, vicar of St. Philip and Jacob in this city, and rector of Compton Greenfield, Gloucestershire.—Whilst dressing for divine service, Miss H. Vimpany, eldest daughter of Mr. V. of Arlingham, Gloucestershire, 24.

At Clifton, Thomas John Wells, esq. eldest son of Vice-admiral W. 23.—Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Rice, esq. of Tooting, Surry.—The Rev. A. Wratlaw, of Rugby, Warwickshire.

At Hadsden House, Miss Hobhouse, sister of H. M. esq.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Weymouth, William Drayton, esq. to Miss Marder, daughter of Henry M. esq.—Captain G. Andrews, of the Royal Navy, brother to the Governor of Dorchester Castle, to Miss Oakley, of Weymouth.

*Died.*] At Shaftesbury, Mr. John Hayter, cooper, well-known by the name of the Old Squire. Although often prosecuted and persecuted by gentlemen tenacious of their game, he kept a pack of harriers upwards of sixty years, and was earth-stopper to various gentlemen who claimed the Duntley and Allin's fox hunt for nearly the same period. When quite a boy, he kept a few beagles, and would often entice a neighbouring gentleman's hounds from their kennel to assist his little pack, for which he was as often chastised by his own father and Mr. Hardiman (the gentleman alluded to); but such was his propensity for the chase, that he would sit up whole winter nights to get his work forward, in order to hunt on foot the next morning. Latterly he was obliged to part with his hounds; but even to the latter end of the last hunting season, he would meet the fox hounds on foot; and almost to the hour of his death was fond of rehearsing the sports of the field. In short, the anecdotes of this old man would fill a large volume; but amongst all his eccentric adventures and dealings with mankind, he never lost the grand pursuit of what Pope very justly styles "the noblest work of God," viz. "an honest man." He was well respected by his neighbours; and a large concourse of people attended his grave to pay the last obsequies to his memory.

At Stockwood, of which place he had been rector upwards of 50 years, the Rev. Andrew Bellamy, 75.

In his 68th year, Andrew Cosens, esq. of Yemminster. In the morning he attended the service in the Cathedral at Wells, where he was on a visit to a near relative, and whilst at dinner, fell from his chair, and instantly expired. In 1807, he filled the office of Sheriff of the county.

At Poole, Miss S. Dean.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Honiton, Mr. Osborne, solicitor, of Sidmouth, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late John Perham, esq. of Axminster.

*Died.*] At Topsham Road, Arthur Fenn, esq. of Water-lane, Tower-street, London.

At Churston Court, Brixham, the ancient residence of her ancestors the Yarde family, the Dowager Lady Buller, relict of the late Sir Francis Buller, bart.

At Exeter, Mr. George Westlake, only son of Alderman W.—Capt. Hamilton, of the East Kent militia.—Mrs. Maunder, wife of Mr. M. attorney.—Mr. James Luke, a very respectable grocer and tea-dealer. He put a period to his existence. As he was possessed of considerable property, and bore a character unimpeached, it is supposed that the recent failures in this neighbourhood, and in London, by which he had been a severe sufferer, had occasioned so great an agitation in his mind, as to bring on a temporary derangement of his intellects, and, in the frenzy of the moment, he committed this rash act. The coroner's jury, which held an inquest on the body, returned a verdict of lunacy.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Ann Bluett, relict of the late Lieut. B. and mother of Capt. B. of his majesty's sloop *Saracen*.

At Plymouth, Mr. B. Trickey, purser in his Majesty's navy.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. Jos. H. of Exeter.

At Winslade House, near Exeter, Edward Cotsford, esq. In early life he held a civil appointment in the East Indies; and obtained, as a reward for his zeal and gallantry, first the government of Ganjam, and afterwards of Masulipatam on the coast of Coromandel. The former of those places he may be said to have created; the latter he highly improved; leaving behind him at both the character of a just, mild, and disinterested governor. After his return to Europe, in the year 1781, he represented in parliament the borough of Midhurst.

At Wellington, on the march with his regiment from Salisbury to Plymouth, Richard Claye, esq. of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, Major of the Nottingham militia.

At Colyton, Captain Henry Wilson, late of the East India Company's ship *Warley*; whose name is in the recollection of the public, as connected with that most interesting narrative, published from his journal, of the shipwreck and providential preservation of the crew of the *Antelope* packer, on the Pelew Islands, 1783. On this occasion his intrepidity, discretion, and talents, as a commander, shone forth in a manner which has rarely been excelled. The most remarkable instance of his abilities, appears, when, unarmed by authority or power, he was able to persuade his people to destroy all the spirituous liquors remaining on the wreck; scarcely any governor ever produced a greater

act of self-denial for the public good. His comprehensive understanding and persevering industry raised him, through every gradation of a seaman's life, to the highest post in his own line; and he had the honour to be second in command to Commodore Sir N. Dance, when Admiral Lincol, in an eighty-gun ship, with several frigates, was baffled and discomfited by a fleet of East Indiamen. In private life he was a firm and benevolent friend, a kind parent, and died a pious-Christian. Captain Wilson had not long enjoyed his retirement at Colyton; and, but for the distance, his remains would have been interred near those of his friend, Prince Lee Bob, who accompanied him from the Pelew Islands, but was unhappily taken off by the small pox, and is buried at Rotherhithe.

At Ivybridge, Ensign Heath, of the Dorset militia.

## CORNWALL.

A number of merchants, and other public-spirited individuals, have projected, and are about constructing, an Harbour and Basin at Mount's Bay, for the security of shipping, where vessels of any tonnage, and on any wind, may find security from the storms and accidents so frequent and so fatal on that part of the coast. A plan of this kind has long been a desideratum with shippers and ship owners; and, if properly carried into execution, we have no doubt will prove highly beneficial to the county at large, and amply remunerate the individuals engaged in the concern.

*Married.*] Peter Edward Scobell, M. D. of Bodmin, to Miss Skey, only daughter of Wm. S. esq. late of Hallatrow.

*Died.*] At Fowey, Mrs. Heath, wife of Mr. Wm. H.

At St. Mary's, Scilly, Mr. Wm. Johns, son of Mr. James J.

At Bodmin, the Rev. Moses Morgan, master of the grammar-school at that place, and rector of Ilston, Glamorganshire.

At St. Issey, Mr. John Yeates, a man of strong intellect, and though blind from his infancy, a wonderful mechanical genius, 84.

At Penzance, Mr. Peter Matthews, 46.

At Padstow, Mr. Robert Merton.

At Truro, Mr. Nicholas Michell, printer, a young man of superior understanding and literary acquirements.

Aged 61, the Rev. James Ferris, vicar of Probus. A serious and faithful minister of Christ, who laboured with unwearied zeal in his profession, particularly amongst the flock committed to his charge. In his last sermon to them, which was preached only one week before he died, it appeared to some of his then hearers, as if he was taking his leave of them, not only from the text, John ix. 4. but from some expressions in the conclusion of his discourse.

## WALES.

The labourers employed in the lime-stone quarries at the Mumbles, near Swansea, lately

lately cut through a complete cemetery, in which were found immense quantities of human bones of a very large size. From the position, and the confined state they were discovered in, it is highly probable this spot was the burial-place of a vast multitude, who perished nearly at the same time, either by pestilence or the sword, at some very remote period.

At a meeting of the gentry, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Anglesea, held at Beaumaris, it was resolved to petition the House of Commons, for leave to take the necessary measures for erecting a bridge across the Straits of Menai, a plan that promises much public benefit.

*Married.*] At Tregaron, James Rabone, esq. of Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of John J. esq. of Pennybont.

Rees Williams, esq. of Llwynceilyn, Carmarthenshire, to Mrs. Baker, of Lanedover.

At Voylas Chapel, Denbighshire, Hugh Jones, esq. of Havodre Ucha, to Miss Roberts, of Havodre Issa.

At Llanestyn, the Rev. John Kyffin, vicar of Bangor Cathedral, to Miss Ann Owen, second daughter of the Rev. Edward O. rector of Llanestyn.

*Died.*] At Llanelly, William Yalden, esq. 58.

At Robson Hall, Pembrokeshire, the infant son of Charles Phillips, esq.

At Bodlewyddan, near St. Asaph, the seat of Sir John Williams, bart. Mrs. Williams, relict of Hugh W. esq. of Tyfry, Anglesea, and mother of Lady Williams.

At Skynlass, Breconshire, Thomas Beavan, esq.

At Gravel Hill, near Llansainffraid, Mrs. Griffiths, relict of the late — G. esq. of Crew Green, and sister of the late Thomas Simcocks, esq. of Bronhyddon, Montgomeryshire.

At Bod Fôr, John Lewis, esq. of that place, and of the Hermitage, Beaumaris, aged 70; senior member of that corporation, and a magistrate for the county. By his death, the branch of Llanvihangel from Llowarch ap Bran, Lord of Cwmwd Menai, is extinct in the male line; in the female, the representation is in John Hampton, esq. of Henllys, his sister's son.

At Denbigh, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. Thomas Edwards, (alias "Twm o'r Nant" and "Cambrian Shakespeare") the oldest and most celebrated Welsh bard of the present age.

At Milford, Thomas Gibbon Shawe, esq. — Mr. Wm. Yawkins, commander of the Berwickshire packet.

At Cyfartha, Glamorganshire, Richard Crawshay, esq. 71. He was one of the most eminent and wealthy iron-founders in the kingdom.

At Lwyngwair, George Bowen, esq. father

of the late Capt. George B. R. N. and uncle to Vice-admiral B.

At Wrexham, Richard Phillips, esq. late of Tynyrhos, Salop. — Mrs. M. Jones, of the Golden Lion Inn.

In the Parsonage-house, at Nolton, in Pembrokeshire, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. Moses Grant, A.M. rector of that place, vicar of Roch, and prebendary of St. David's: a man of most unaffected piety and true Christian benevolence.

At Llangharne, Carmarthenshire, Capt. Morgan Llangharne, R.N.

At Penally Court, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. Thomas Row, rector of Yerbeaston, and Loveston.

#### NORTH BRITAIN.

Some ancient silver medals were a few days since found in the peat-earth cast out of the bottom of a deep moss ditch at Crosswoodhill, the property of Andrew Steele, esq. writer to the signet, in the parish of Westcaldar, in the county of Edinburgh: they are in great preservation. It is probable, as there was a Roman camp in the neighbourhood, that these coins had belonged to some Roman officers stationed there — perhaps in the time of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, as one of the medals bears his name, and others have the names of the empress Faustina, his wife, and of his predecessors Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, and Pius. From the circumstances in which these coins were found, it is probable they were dropped on the surface of the ground upwards of 1600 years ago. That the ground was then covered with growing wood is obvious, from the branches of birch-trees that have still their form and bark entire, in which the coins were enveloped. Even the peat bog into which this wood is now converted (the Romans, while in possession of this country, having commonly burnt down or otherwise destroyed the woods) still bears the name of Cobinshaw, i. e. the herd's wood. The medals were lying five feet beneath the present surface, and the solid peat-earth formed above the remains of the wood, and composed of half-decayed sphagnum, and other mossy plants, must have taken all the above-mentioned number of years to increase five feet in thickness.

In digging a foundation for rebuilding one of the oldest houses in Dunfermline, a few weeks ago, the workmen came upon a wooden box, filled with small silver coins. As it was early in the morning, and no one was present who knew their value, they foolishly threw them out amongst the rubbish, and they were picked up by the by-standers. It appears that there were about 500 in all. The proprietor, John Wilson, esq. of Tranay, has recovered 176 of them. They are mostly of Edward I. of England, and a few of Robert Bruce of Scotland; but the most rare are three of Alexander I. of Scotland.



As some workmen were lately employed in removing what is commonly in that country called a Cairn of Stones, lying in an inclosure called "the Deer's Park," on the estate of Balgonie, belonging to the Earl of Leven, for the purpose of making a road betwixt Markinch and Milltown, Balgonie, they dug up two earthen urns, full of human bones, in a calcined state, as white as if they had newly suffered the action of the fire. One of the urns (the largest) was of a circular conical shape, two feet deep, and fifteen feet wide at the mouth. The other was not exactly of a conical form; it was somewhat flattened at the bottom, and was an octagon, and on every corner there was represented a human face, while the other around the mouth had Roman characters, but which had suffered so much from the hand of Time, as not to be properly known.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-colonel Alexander McGregor Murray, of the 6th regiment of foot, to the Lady Charlotte Ann Sinclair, second daughter of the Earl of Caithness.

*Died.*] At Greenock, Lieut. Roderick Macleod, of his Majesty's ship *Minotaur*. He was raised to his rank from a private station, as the reward of his merit.

At Queensferry, in the 91st year of his age, Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Ballan, surgeon. The early part of his life was spent in the service of his country. At the unsuccessful attack on Carthage, in the year 1741, he was landed to do duty as an assistant-surgeon to the troops, along with the celebrated Dr. Smollett, then also an assistant naval surgeon, of whom he always spoke in terms of high esteem.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Savile.

In the parish of Keig, Peter Anderson, aged 115 years. He was first married in the 95th year of his age, and had four children, three of whom, with their mother, are now alive. He retained his mental faculties, and even his bodily strength, till within a short time of his death, and was a very tall, straight, stout, well-made man; his acquaintances observing, that they knew no difference in his appearance for the last sixty years. He gained his livelihood chiefly as a travelling chapman: old books were his staple commodity.

In Old Aberdeen, in the 81st year of his age, James Clark, esq. of Tillycorthy. Besides considerable sums to his relations, he bequeathed 500*l.* as a fund for the annual purchase of coals to the poor of Old Aberdeen, 100*l.* to the Infirmary, 100*l.* to the Lunatic Asylum, and 100*l.* to the Poor House of Aberdeen.

At Edinburgh, Mr. David Herd, writer, 78. He was a most accurate investigator of Scottish literature and antiquities, and enjoyed the friendship or acquaintance of nearly all the eminent artists and men of letters who have flourished in Edinburgh during the last fifty years.

At Aberdeen, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. James Chalmers, printer to the city and university, and printer and proprietor of the *Aberdeen Journal*, which he conducted with uncommon ability, and steady and loyal consistency of principle for the long space of forty-six years. Few men have departed life in the city of Aberdeen with more unfeigned regret by a most numerous and highly-respectable circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by the best virtues that adorn social life—inflexible integrity, steady friendship, a disposition elevated, humane, and charitable, a temper unusually cheerful, and a memory rich in anecdote and information, chiefly of the literary kind. His father, who cultivated his profession for some years in London in the printing-office of Mr. Watts, (where he had the celebrated Dr. Franklin for his fellow-journeyman,) was afterwards ranked among the literary printers of his time, and at his death was recorded as a gentleman, "well skilled in the learned languages." His father was the Rev. James C. professor of Divinity in the Marischal College, who died in 1744. About the year 1740 his son returned from London, and in 1746 established the *Aberdeen Journal*, at the close of the memorable Rebellion, during which he was a considerable sufferer from his attachment to the House of Hanover. His son, the subject of this article, was born in March 1742, and, after a classical and academical education at Marischal College, removed to London, and improved himself in the typographical art, both there and at Cambridge, until September 1764, when the death of his father put him in possession of the establishment in his native city. Although now engaged in a business which afforded but little relaxation, and with the cares of a numerous family, he found leisure to indulge his love of literature by that extensive course of reading which rendered him a valuable member of the literary societies of the place. With many of the professors of both Colleges; and particularly with the late Drs. Campbell, Gerard, and Beattie, he formed an intimacy which death only dissolved. Had he been able to devote more time to study, it was universally thought by all who knew him, that he might have excelled in any branch of polite literature. As a man of business he was more generally known for his unvaried integrity, industry, and punctuality, which recommended him to the confidence and friendship of men of the highest rank and superior attainments. In 1769, he married Miss Margaret Douglas, youngest daughter of Mr. David D. of London, by whom he has left four sons and six daughters.

#### DEATH ABROAD.

Mr. John Clarendon Smith, a young landscape painter and engraver, of considerable talent and first-rate promise, died a short time since, on his passage from the island of Madeira, where he went for the recovery of his health.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**T**HE continued rains which fell during the close of the last, and beginning of the present, month, have not proved injurious to the grain crops. They look well in most places, and the harvest will, without doubt, turn out much better than was supposed. The wheat in many of the southern counties, has been already secured, and found to prove well.

All the other sorts of crops are coming on fast for the sickle; and both barley and oats have been reaped in several places, to a considerable extent. The harvest will immediately be general in most parts of the kingdom.

The potatoes have been everywhere greatly improved by the rains in the beginning of last month, and will now mostly prove good crops.

The turnips are likewise everywhere in the most promising state, the rains coming extremely seasonable for them, especially those sown at a late period.

The grass in general looks tolerably well, and in some places there will be found crops of aftergrass.

The prices of grain continue pretty nearly the same as in our last,—Wheat fetches from 60s. to 100s. per quarter; Superfine ditto, 118s. to 122s.; Rye, 38s. to 44s.; Barley, 30s. to 42s.; Oats, 20s. to 30s.

Both fat and lean stock still keep up to their former prices.—Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 5d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Pork, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; Lamb, 5s. to 6s.

Hay and straw were sold as follow in the last market.—Hay fetches from 6l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.; Straw, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 0s.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.**—Although the distresses which have of late prevailed in the mercantile world are not quite terminated, yet, we are happy to state, that they have in a great degree subsided. Many of the embarrassments were of a merely temporary nature, and several persons, whose entire failure would have involved numbers of the middling and lower orders of society in ruin, have given their creditors full proof of their ability to discharge all demands ultimately; and, in consequence, have obtained time for the fulfilment of their engagements, and been permitted to pursue their various occupations. We understand that meetings have been held at Exeter, and other places in the west of England, at which a number of banking-houses made frank and unreserved displays of the state of their property, by which it was satisfactorily shewn that they were possessed of funds fully adequate to meet the present juncture. The consequence has been a general restoration of confidence in that wealthy and populous part of the kingdom. The manufacturers of Manchester have been considerable sufferers by the failures of the London houses; and we are sorry to learn that trade is in a more stagnant state there than it has been for several years past. The woollen manufactures of Yorkshire have been somewhat revived by the renewal of our intercourse with America: the total quantity of cloths made in that extensive county during the year ending March 25, 1810, amounted to 15,777,305 yards; being an increase above the preceding year of 1,447,833 yards. In a former report we noticed the disgraceful manner in which French privateers are suffered to interrupt our maritime commerce on the very coasts of Great Britain, and we are now once more under the painful necessity of recurring to the subject. That we have some cause to complain of the inattention which the legislature evinces on this point, the following fact will clearly demonstrate:—On Sunday the 16th of last month, several ships were captured by French privateers within a few miles of the North Foreland, although, shameful to relate, there were three gun-brigs at the time lying in Margate Roads, which never attempted either to interrupt the proceedings of the marauders, or to protect their own shipping! We trust the suggestion which we mean to convey by this statement will not be disregarded.

**EAST INDIES AND CHINA.**—From the East there have been no arrivals of importance since our last. The prices of goods are as follow:—Tea: bohea, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 1d.; single and twankay, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; congou, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 8d.; souchoing, 3s. 7d. to 4s. 6d.; pekoe, 4s. to 4s. 9d. and fine hyson, 5s. 10d. and upwards, per lb. Sugar, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 16s. per cwt. Hemp, 50l. to 60l. per ton. Indigo, according to color, 6s. to 13s. 9d.; cotton, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; cochineal, 6s. to 8s. per lb. Ginger, 3l. 12s. to 4l. 2s.; madder roots, (a good article,) 5l. 10s. to 6l. per cwt. Opium, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Jambee pepper, 9½d. to 10½d.; Billapatam ditto, 9½d. to 10d. per lb. Messrs. Bowden and Tucker lately sold by auction, on account of the Company, 29 chests of camphire from 24l. 5s. to 25l. per cwt.

**WEST INDIES.**—The market prices of West India produce have been rather higher within the last month than we had reason to expect they would, and the sales more brisk. Fine coffee fetches from 5l. to 5l. 12s.; good ditto, from 4l. 10s. to 5l.; middling ditto, from

from 4l. to 4l. 10s.; and ordinary ditto, from 3l. 5s. to 4l.; Antigua, Barbadoes, and St. Lucia sugar, 3l. 14s. to 4 guineas; Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, and St. Vincent's, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 6s.; Tobago, Demerary, Trinidad, and Grenada, 3l. 13s. to 4l. 3s.; and Jamaica, 3l. 14s. to 4l. 5s. per cwt. The sales of rum are very limited, and the prices stationary. The quotations for Jamaica are from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. and Leeward Islands, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon. Dye-woods are in good request, and the following prices are easily obtained; for chipt Jamaica logwood 30l. to 32l.; for Jamaica lustick 20l. 10s. to 20 guineas, and for Cuba ditto 24l. to 26l. per ton. White Jamaica ginger fetches from 4l. 15s. to 8l.; black ditto, from 3l. 16s. to 4l.; and Barbadoes from 4l. to 4l. 5s. per cwt. Cotton goes off pretty freely both in the London and Liverpool markets. Jamaica brings 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Tobago, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; Grenada, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.; and Berice, 1s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

**NORTH AMERICA.**—We can now congratulate our readers upon the intercourse between this continent and the mother country being as completely re-established as we could wish. Liverpool is daily clearing out vessels for the United States, and London does not fail to furnish its quota. North American commodities are far from being dull of sale, the prices of the principal articles are:—Georgia cotton-wool, 1s. 2d. to 2s.; and New Orleans ditto, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Oak, 14l. to 16l. 10s.; ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l.; pine, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 12s. and 11l. 10s. to 15l. 10s. per last. Tar, 1l. 5s. to 1l. 10s. per barrel. Pitch, 13s.; black rosin, 10s. to 12s.; and yellow ditto, 13s. to 15s. per cwt.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—The Court of Rio de Janeiro has published the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the Prince Regent of Portugal. In virtue of this treaty, the goods, merchandize, and manufactures, of Great Britain, are to be admitted into the Portuguese ports in Europe, America, Asia, and Africa, on paying an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. The treaty is, however, subject to our principle of colonial policy, and hence the following articles, the produce of Brazil, are excluded from the markets of the British dominions, such as sugar, coffee, and other commodities similar to the produce of the British colonies; but they may be received and warehoused in the British ports appointed by law to be warehousing ports for those articles, for the purpose of re-exportation. The Prince Regent of Portugal reserves to himself the right of imposing heavy, and even prohibitory duties, on all articles of British East and West India produce. All trade with the Portuguese possessions on the east coast of Africa which may have been formerly allowed to British subjects, is confirmed. Of course this does not extend to slave-trading. The principle of the Methuen treaty, respecting the wines of Portugal, and the woollens of Great Britain, remains unaltered. Saint Catherine's is declared a free port. The treaty may be revised at the end of fifteen years.

**FRANCE.**—The following is an account of the terms upon which the French government is disposed to allow a commercial intercourse, by means of neutral vessels, with this country. "The licences will be granted but for such ports as are already pointed out. The licence will remain in force for six months, but shall be submitted each voyage to the inspection of the Minister of Marine, with a declaration of the Master of what he has done, and the occurrences of the voyage. The licence shall be delivered gratuitously.

"The outward cargoes must consist of wine and French brandies to the amount of one-sixth of the tonnage of the vessel, (to be ascertained by the tonnage on which she pays her duties,) and the remainder five-sixths to consist, at the discretion of the shippers, of wine, brandy, gum, herbs, seed, fruits, and the product of French manufactures, and salt, of which the exportation may not be prohibited by the regulations of the customs.

"The import cargoes shall consist of timber, hemp, raw materials, iron, bark, drugs, rice, Russia tallow, wax, linseed, fish oil, pitch, tar, potatoes, shumack, collars, lead, minium, tin, white lead, arsenic, dried hides in the hair, wainscot, and boards."

We understand that our government objects to the above terms, because neither British manufactures, nor colonial produce, are included in it.

P. S. We have been obliged to omit several articles of minor importance in this month's report, owing to the length of the foregoing documents, which did not admit of the slightest curtailment; those articles, however, shall obtain insertion next month.

Current Prices of Shares in Docks, Navigable Canals, Bridges, Harbours, Water Works, Institutions, and Fire and Life Insurance Offices, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, 21st August, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 281l. per share.—Leicester and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 115l. ditto.—Grand Union ditto, 6l. per share, premium.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 53l. per share.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 44l. ditto.—Thames and Medway ditto, 51l. per share, premium.—Croydon ditto, 44l. per share.—Grand Surrey ditto, 76l. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 40l. ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 51l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 23l. 10s. ditto.—Ellenore ditto, 75l. ditto.—Worcester and Birmingham, 5l. to 6l. per share premium.—London Dock Stock, 125l. per cent.—West India ditto, 166l. ditto.—East India ditto, 133l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 86l. per share premium.—Strand Bridge, 3l. to 5l. per share discount.—Yorkhill Bridge, 5l. to 6l. ditto.—Commercial Road, 39l. per share, premium.—East India Branch of the Commercial ditto, 4l. ditto.—Great Dover.



Dover-street ditto, 8l. ditto.—Highgate Archway ditto, 9l. 10s. to 10l. ditto.—East London Water Works, 220l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, (new shares,) 50l. premium.—South London ditto, 27l. ditto.—York Buildings ditto, 50l. ditto.—Kent ditto, 41l. ditto.—Colchester ditto, 48l. ditto.—Holloway ditto, 3l. ditto.—London Institution, 80l. per share.—Surry ditto, 10l. per share, discount.—Russel ditto, par.—Auction Mart ditto, 75l. per share, premium.—Globe Insurance Office, 127l. per share.—Imperial ditto, 76l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Eagle ditto, 10s. per share discount.—Hope ditto, 10s. ditto.—Atlas ditto, 10s. ditto.—Rock ditto, 21s. per share, premium.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in August, 1810, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 26, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Canal, dividing 40l. per share clear per annum, 1075l.—Coventry, dividing 28l. per share, 680l. to 707l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 270l. to 286l.—Moss-monthshire, 3l per share half yearly, 135l. to 138l.—Stourbridge, 246l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 186l. 10s.—Kennet and Avon, 43l. 10s. 44l.—Wilts and Berks, 53l. 59l.—Huddersfield, 39l. 10s.—Grand Union, 4l. 15s. premium.—Bath and Bristol Extension, 6l. 15s. to 7l. ditto.—Ellesmere, 76l.—West India Dock Stock, 166l.—East India Dock, 136l.—London Dock, 126l.—Globe Assurance, 128l.—Thames and Medway, 53l. premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 22l. 10s.—Imperial Assurance, 76l.—Atlas Assurance, par.—East London Water Works, 218l.—West Middlesex, 145.—Vauxhall Bridge, 5l. per cent. discount.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

### JULY.

#### Fruiting Month.

Hark! where the sweeping scythe now rips along;  
Each sturdy mower emulous and strong;  
Whose writhing form meridian heat defies,  
Bends o'er his work, and every sinew tries;  
Prostrates the waving treasure at his feet.

**T**HE long-continued drought is at last at an end. During the present month we have had a considerable fall of rain, by which the corn crops have been surprisingly recovered. Those few farmers who ploughed in their wheat at the beginning of the spring, have now reason to lament their rashness; since, even in the least promising fields, the crops will prove on the whole by no means unfavorable.

On the 3d of the month we had strong gales of wind from the south, south-west, and west; and on the following day from the north-west: on the 12th and 13th, we had the same from south-west; and on the 27th, from the south.

We had rain on the 1st, 3d, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 26th, 27th, and partially on several other days. In the afternoon of the 21st there was a sharp hail storm. There were thunder storms on the 1st, 8th, and 14th. The lightning on the morning of the 8th, set fire to a farm-house, and burnt it to the ground.

July 1. Garden beans are more than usually pestered with *aphides*, or plant-lice. Some of the crops are nearly black with them, and have been so much checked in their growth that the pods are scarcely formed. The larvæ or grubs of the seven-spotted or common lady-bug (*coccinella septem-punctata*), which devour great quantities of them, are also numerous.

July 2. A privet hawk moth (*Sphinx ligustri*), of unusually large size, issued this day from the earth of a breeding-box, in which its caterpillar, in the autumn of last year, had changed into a chrysalid state. The following plants are now in flower: Wild teasel, (*dipsacus fullenum*.) Yellow willow-herb, (*lysichachia vulgaris*.) Purple-flowered or bog pimpernell, (*anagallis tenella*.) Bird's foot clover, (*lotus corniculatus*.) Hare's foot trefoil, (*trifolium arvense*.) Common rest harrow, (*ononis arvensis*.) Common self-heal, (*prunella vulgaris*) And wild parsnep, (*pastinaca sativa*).

July 7. The wheat is looking remarkably well; and the barley which had been kept back by the late dry weather, is now nearly all in ear.

A large species of ants fly about the sandy fields and dry banks.

July 11. A tortoise-shell butterfly (*papilio polyctorus*), the chrysalis of which was formed on the 5th of June, came this day to life; and on the following day a peacock butterfly (*papilio io*), the chrysalis of which had been formed on the 10th of June.

July 14. The caterpillar of a drinker moth (*bombyx potatorius* of Haworth,) began this day to spin its nidus. It will continue in a chrysalid state until about the 12th of August.

July 18. The farmers have begun to cut rye.

July 19. I found a great number of the curculio, the larvæ of which feed on the water betony, (viz. *curculio scrophulariæ*.) They were just issuing from a pupa state. The follicle that is spun by each larva is about the size of a small pea, of an olive brown colour, and semi-transparent. These follicles, to the number of about a hundred and twenty, occupied the

the flowering stalk of a plant of water betony; and at a little distance had the appearance of seed vessels. There were some few on the adjacent blades of grass.

July 20. Young partridges are now able to fly; and the broods of several kinds of small birds begin to make their appearance about the trees and hedges.

July 24. The brown tail moths (*bombyx phœorræus*) are more numerous this year than usual, but by no means so as to be injurious to the vegetation.

July 28. The flowering fern (*osmunda regalis*), cotton thistle (*onopordon acanthium*), drooping thistle (*carduus nutans*), spear thistle (*carduus lanceolatus*), greater snapdragon (*antirrhinum majus*), toad flax (*antirrhinum linaria*), meadow cow-wheat (*melampyrum arvense*), wild thyme (*thymus serpyllum*), stinking horehound (*balloia nigra*), yellow vetchling (*latyrus aphaca*), water hemp agrimony (*eupatorium cannabinum*), and lesser centaury (*chironia centaurium*), are now in flower.

Hampshire.

## MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

SINCE we last mentioned the Botanist's Repository, six Numbers have come to hand, of the contents of which we shall now proceed to give some account: from pl. 587 to 612 inclusive.

*Corchorus japonicus*. We have already mentioned this plant in our account of the Botanical Magazine; since which we have observed that it is sufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our ordinary winters, at least in a sheltered situation. The author has expressed his doubts whether it really belong to the genus *Corchorus*, having observed from five to eight styles in all the flowers he has examined. We think this point cannot be determined, till we shall have an opportunity of examining the flowers in their natural single state, as such enormous multiplication of parts may affect both the number of styles and the form of the germen.

*Sisa lasaria*. Does not seem, by the figure Mr. Andrews has given, to be a plant of much beauty. But being a native of Peru and an annual, it would probably shew itself to more advantage if planted in the open ground, instead of being kept in the stove. We see no reason to doubt but that it would succeed perfectly, if treated as the annual species of *Linnaia*, *Mirabilis*, and *Tagetes*, are.

*Gladiolus argenteus*, can scarcely be considered as even varying from the same species figured in the 17th volume of the Botanical Magazine.

*Mespilus odratissima* and *tenacetifolia*. We mention these two together as having a very great affinity, and being generally confounded with one another, but are now accurately characterized by the Right Honourable the Marquis of Bath. Dr. Smith has united the species of *Cratægus* with *Mespilus*, an alteration which is not here noticed. The author remarks, that these two species have the natural habit of *Cratægus*, with the artificial character of *Mespilus*, and in this observation we perfectly agree with him, if the characters of *Linnaeus* are adopted. This circumstance shews an imperfection in the system; undoubtedly, wherever *Oxyacantha* be arranged both these plants should accompany it, and the generic character be so framed as to comprehend them all. Nor do we object to a dogma here laid down, that "he that discovers one new truth is surely a benefactor to society, but he that defends and inculcates error is a tyrant in the kingdom of nature;" though we are at a loss to comprehend the application intended to have been made.

*Mimosa grandiflora*. A splendid figure. The foliage of this plant is very beautiful: both the general leaf and the separate pinnæ are abruptly pinnate, which, from a little negligence in the drawing, is so very indistinctly marked, that it is not easy to decide whether there be not a terminating leaf.

*Crotalaria tetragona*. A new species, nearly allied to *juncea*, from lord Valentia's garden at Arley, who received the seeds from Dr. Roxburgh. There is a singularity in the stipulation according to the description; but not expressed in the drawing.

*Blechnanthus barbatus*. This is a curiosity likewise from lord Valentia's collection, and said to be raised from Abyssinian seeds, sent home by his lordship about four years ago.

*Panax fruticosum*; from Mr. Lambert's collection at Boyton.

*Laurus cinnamomum*; the true cinnamon-tree. This interesting shrub has flowered in several collections. We are informed here that at the Bishop of Winchester's, at Farnham Castle, it has for several years produced ripe seeds, from which many fine young plants have been raised, that have far surpassed in healthiness those raised from cuttings. Mr. Andrews has not represented the very curious structure of the anthers.

*Tropæolum peregrinum*. A native of Peru: the structure of the flower is very singular, but in beauty the plant is far behind the common *Tropæolum* of our gardens.

*Rackea virgata*; *Liptospermum virgatum* of Forster. This genus differs from *Leptospermum* only in having a definite number of stamens, eight or ten; whereas the latter has an indefinite number. Persoon, in his Synopsis, has surely erroneously placed this genus in the class pentandria.

*Chamærops humilis*. The only palm that is indigenous to Europe; unless two species have been confounded together, which may be the case, for otherwise it varies from being stemless to having a stem from two to twenty or thirty feet high. In the mode however in which palms vegetate, this difference may take place in the same species, as the trunk is merely an elongation of the caudex or upper part of the root.

*Gærtnera racemosa*, from the collection of the late lady Hume, at Wormleybury. From the observations the author has made, this genus appears to have greater affinity with *Bannisteria* than had been supposed. He observes that the germen is three-seeded, and has commonly two styles, with a rudiment of a third. If so *Gærtnera* seems to be distinguished only by the inequality of the stamens and the glands of the calyx, of which *Bannisteria* has eight, and this plant only one.

*Crotalaria pulchra*; from the same collection, raised from seeds sent by Dr. Roxburgh from the East Indies. This plant seems to approach very near to *Crotalaria triflora*; published in the first volume of the Repository, under the mistaken name of *Borbonia cordata*.

*Glycine comptoniana*. We suspect that this is merely a variety of *Glycine bimaculata*, which usually produces simple leaves, but in a fertile soil may probably enough become ternate leaved. Whether it be a distinct species or not, it certainly belongs to the genus *Kennedia*, as established by Ventenat. Mr. Andrews ought either to have adopted this name, or have given us his reasons for continuing it under *Glycine*.

*Commerstonia dactyphylla*. Native of New Holland or Van Diemen's Isle; flowered at Fonthill. Another species of this genus was published in the Repository, under the name of *ecbinata*; which having been discovered to be a distinct species from the *ecbinata* of Forster, we are desirous to expunge that name, and substitute that of *Commerstonia platyphylla*.

*Malpighia polystachia*. Introduced from the West Indies by Lord Seaforth, and presented by him to Mr. Lambert, in whose stove at Boyton, it came into flower last April. It is a native of the Island of Trinidad, whence it was sent to his lordship, while governor of St. Vincent's, by Mr. Thompson.

*Peliosanthe Teta*; a new and distinct genus, sent from the East Indies by Dr. Roxburgh, whose barbarous name of *Teta viridiflora* is here very properly changed for one of classical origin, denoting its livid flowers. From the collection of sir Abraham Hume.

*Zieria smithii*; a New Holland plant, named by Dr. Smith in memory of Mr. Zier. This gentleman was an excellent botanist and classical scholar. He was appointed Professor of Botany in a Polish university, but died of a decline before he could set off on his journey to take possession of his appointment, leaving the celebrated Monsieur (or Mademoiselle) Verdun, his sole executor. He left behind him an extensive herbarium, especially rich in cryptogamic plants.

*Clerodendrum tomentosum*. Native of New Holland, near Port Jackson; from the same collection.

*Citrus nobilis*; the Mandarin orange. This beautiful tree has borne fruit at sir Abraham Hume's, at Wormleybury, but we believe has as yet given no earnest of that superiority of flavour so boasted of in China.

*Citrus medica* var *odoratissima*; the bergamot lemon. The drawing of this plant was also taken at Wormleybury. If it be true, as it is here asserted, "that it is only to those who have an opportunity of observing them in their original situations, where the space of the labourer has never disturbed their repose, that we must look for it," we fear we shall wait long "for their complete illustration."

*Ruellia formosa*. Native of Brazil. Introduced by sir Charles Cotton from Portugal, to the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. This plant appears to us to be very nearly allied to *Ruellia macrophylla* of Vahl.

*Daviesia corymbosa*. We are not sure that this is really the *corymbosa* of Dr. Smith, (Lin. Trans. vol. IX. [not VII.] p. 258) though certainly very nearly allied to that species. The doctor describes this plant as having two peduncles springing from the same axilla; but in this the flower stalks are solitary, as we have observed, not only in this drawing but in several living specimens which have fallen under our notice, for it is not true, as here supposed, that this species is in no other collection than that of Mr. Gibbs. The flowers of this plant grow rather in racemes than corymbs.

*Pæonia albiflora*. A variety with double flowers raised from seeds, which Mr. Livingstone brought from China, by Mr. Whitley at Prompton. Peonies are so subject to vary under cultivation, that it is extremely difficult to decide with respect to the genuine species. The capsules in this plant, if we mistake not, but we speak from memory only, are not, as in the *albiflora* from Tartary, smooth; nor do the leaves appear to be so regularly triternate.

We cannot conclude our account of the progress of this work without remarking that the letter-press continues to be much better executed than it formerly was: the assistance of a good botanist is very evident; and as we observe that a large portion of the specimens are supplied from Boyton, our former surmise that this improvement may be attributed to the author's con-

nicious



nexions with A. B. Lambert, esq. is strengthened. We wish we could add that the style of drawing was improved, but the artist continues apparently to make Chinese paper-hangings his great model. If he would endeavour to copy accurately the plant before him, he would not so constantly outstep the modesty of nature. If his pictures were less striking to the vulgar eye, that always delights in gaudy tints, they would be infinitely more prized by those who know how to appreciate the excellencies of the art.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July 1810, to the 24th of August 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

#### Barometer.

Highest, 29.95. Aug. 21. Wind N. W.  
Lowest, 29.16. July 27. — S. E.

#### Thermometer.

Highest, 76°. Aug. 24. Wind variable.  
Lowest, 48°. Aug. 18 and 18 West.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 3-tenths of an inch. } Between the 17th and 18th inst. the mercury rose from 29.55 to 29.88.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 6°.

This variation, which is but trifling, occurred three or four times in the course of the month.

THE quantity of rain fallen since the last report, is equal to 6.57 inches in depth. At one time it was feared the constant rains, which had lasted for several weeks, would have materially interfered with the business of harvest. But the brilliant and very seasonable weather which has occurred from the 16th to the present day (27th), has revived the hopes of the people, and we have now reason to expect an abundant and well-collected harvest to crown the expectation of the farmer, and to defeat the predictions of those who have repeatedly foretold a scarcity that was to have been attended with the most dire effects. So late as the end of June, indeed, the prospects were truly gloomy, on account of a long and very unusual series of dry weather: the rain however came, the corn increased beyond the most sanguine hopes of the husbandman, and fair weather is now apparently set in to complete the blessings of Providence. The second hay-harvest proves to be the most productive of any remembered for many years, and the deficiency of the first is said to be amply made up by the latter.

The wind has been chiefly in the westerly points: the weather has been remarkably cold as well as wet, and during the whole month the thermometer was but once as high as 76° or summer heat. There have been 10 brilliant days, and on 19 there has been rain in greater or less quantities. On one of these we had a violent thunder storm, and a considerable quantity of hail. The average height of the thermometer is but 60° $\frac{1}{2}$ ; of the barometer it is equal 29.515.

Highgate, June 27, 1810.

### TO OUR READERS.

AFTER the observations of our Correspondent, who signs COMMON SENSE, had been printed off at page 109, we received his request that we would add a note, stating, that "He has since found that some respectable bankers, friends of his, know nothing of the existence of the 'New Directory.' They do not know that there may not be such a list circulated among certain houses, but it is not known among the bankers at large." Further information on a subject so interesting, and at the same time so dangerous to commercial credit and independence, will, no doubt, be desirable to our readers at large, as well as to COMMON SENSE.

The same Correspondent requests us to add "as a further proof of the inadequate powers of man, to conduct a paper currency with due relation to the welfare of the public, that the Bank Directors have lately been narrowing their discounts, at a moment when several millions of their notes on the country bankers, to meet the general run, have been diverted out of old into new channels. These latter," he says, "have been obliged to drain the metropolis of Bank notes, with which to retire their own notes on their being presented for payment; yet the Bullion Report has so baffled, or puzzled, the Bank Directors, that they have fixed on such a moment to narrow their usual discounts, and thereby create a degree of pecuniary distress never before known to the country!"

ERRATUM. In the Varieties, page 152, in the second line, for "manufacturer's," read "manufactures."

## PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of July to the 25th of August, both inclusive.

	Bank	3 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	Long	Imper.	3 per Cent.	Imper.	3 per Cent.	India	Bonds	S. Sea.	Old	New	Ann.	Ann.	Excheg.	Bills.	Omn.	Consols	For	Acco.	Lottery
1810.																							
July 26.	264½	69½	85½	100	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	186	21 P.	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	P.	0½ Dis.	69½	69½	122 15	
27.	268	70	85½	100	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	186	23 P.	—	—	—	—	—	7 P.	P.	1 Dis.	69½	69½	22 15	
28.	—	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	24 P.	—	—	—	—	—	8 P.	P.	1 Dis.	68½	69	22 15	
30.	—	69½	85½	100	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	25 P.	—	—	—	—	—	8 P.	P.	1 Dis.	69½	69½	22 15	
31.	269	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	24 P.	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	P.	1 Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
Aug. 1.	269	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	23 P.	—	—	—	—	—	8 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
2.	269	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	23 P.	—	—	—	—	—	7 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
3.	269	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	182	23 P.	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
4.	269	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	182	20 P.	—	—	—	—	—	5 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
6.	268	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	181½	21 P.	—	—	—	—	—	5 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
7.	268	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	181½	23 P.	—	—	—	—	—	5 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
8.	267	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	182	25 P.	—	—	—	—	—	5 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
9.	266½	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	24 P.	—	—	—	—	—	5 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
10.	—	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	183	26 P.	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
11.	—	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	182½	26 P.	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
13.	—	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14.	—	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	182½	27 P.	—	—	—	—	—	7 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
15.	—	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	182½	27 P.	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
16.	263½	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	26 P.	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
17.	262½	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	26 P.	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
18.	—	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	26 P.	—	—	—	—	—	6 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
20.	—	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 P.	P.	1½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
21.	261	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	182½	21 P.	—	—	—	—	—	4 P.	P.	2 Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
22.	261	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	182½	23 P.	—	—	—	—	—	4 P.	P.	2 Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
23.	261	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	181½	22 P.	—	—	—	—	—	2 P.	P.	2 Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	
24.	—	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25.	260½	69½	85½	99½	18½	67½	67½	67½	67½	—	21 P.	—	—	—	—	—	3 P.	P.	2½ Dis.	68½	69½	22 15	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.

WM. TAYLOR AND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 204.]

OCTOBER 1, 1810.

[3 of Vol. 30.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**T a moment when inland bills of exchange and promissory notes have unfortunately lost the confidence of men of property, and of the country at large, it may not be useless to invite attention to the origin, extent, and nature, of this novel but universal species of factitious currency.

Foreign bills of exchange had their origin in commercial convenience, and are an admirable contrivance by which A. in one country, pays B. in any country, a debt due to him from C. in some other country; but a local bill, or note, created by parties residing in the same place, is on the face of it a confession of inability to pay, indicating that the debtor would pay if he could; but to get excused by his creditor, or to accommodate him, gives him a negotiable engagement, which, till it is due, is also made to serve the purpose of currency.

Considered however as currency, both descriptions of bills are alike unnatural. The foreign bill originating in convenience, having effected the professed object of the drawer, has no other legitimate purpose; and to allow current validity to local bills and notes, is to give public sanction to insolvency.

Yet such is the deplorable condition and present shifting character of the English, Scotch, and Irish people, that of three millions of houses contained in the empire, the inhabitants of at least one million of them are pledged by the acceptance of local bills, or by promissory notes. Estimating them at the moderate average of 100l. to each of this million of houses, it will appear that there are ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS of this factitious currency in existence. Hence the facility possessed by forestallers and monopolists to raise and keep up the price of every commodity;—hence the depreciation of the legitimate currency;—hence the doubling, trebling, and quadrupling of the nominal value of every thing;—and hence the consequent misery of every

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class of the people, arising from fluctuations in the value of labour and income.

It seems extraordinary that any member of a well-organized society, should be allowed the power of creating artificial thousands and tens of thousands by a stroke of the pen, and yet be in danger of suffering death for coining a shilling of full weight and purity. He is sanctioned in preparing his copperplate, and in giving every specious appearance to his issues of bills and notes, which in due time are let loose, to destroy the happiness, or involve in ruin, all who chance to be ensnared by them; but if he coin a shilling, pick a pocket, or rob on the highway for so paltry an amount, he must suffer the penalty of death. It would be less hurtful to allow a man the privilege of firing a blunderbuss along a crowded street, than in this way to give him the power of robbing his neighbour. For his own sake, and that of his family also, it is a power with which no man ought to be entrusted; it is, in fact, a power as pernicious to himself to be allowed to wield, as it is dangerous to the public. Such unlimited and uncontrolled privilege of creating currency, or the representative of currency, is a social novelty, monstrous in its nature, and proved by experience to be pernicious to those who possess it, and fatal to the nation in which it is exercised and tolerated.

No subject is so deserving of the consideration of economists in the legislature. I advise that a committee of parliament should consider of the most efficacious means of regulating or restricting it. In the absence of a better plan, I shall for the present suggest the following.

1. That every inland and local bill or note, express on the face of it the particular consideration for which it is drawn, and that every omission or misrepresentation, be punished with the forfeiture of double the amount.

2. That there be witnesses to the drawing and the acceptance, who shall be

2 D

liable



liable to three months' imprisonment, if, within their knowledge, the terms or the origin of the bill are contrary to the facts.

3. That the address of the several parties, and all the indorsers, be appended to their names.

4. That every bill or note be recoverable by a summary process; and that execution be levied within a week on the acceptor, in a fortnight on the drawer, and in a month on the indorsers.

5. That all inland and local bills and notes, be considered as of two classes, transferable, and untransferable, that is, payable to order, or not payable to order; and that the preceding restrictions and regulations apply to those only which are transferable or payable to order, the public interest being unconcerned in unnegotiable time-engagements, which, for various private purposes, may be created between two parties.

6. That as bills and notes which are payable to order, become thereby a sort of public currency, no person should be at liberty to draw such bills or notes, without taking out an annual licence at the stamp-office. Such licences to vary in cost according to the amount of the bills required to be drawn; say one guinea for the service of drawing transferable bills or notes under 100l.; two guineas from 100l. to 1000l.; and five guineas for 1000l. and upwards. The licences to be classed and numbered, and the drawer to annex his class and number after his name, subject to forfeiture of 100l. for every offence. No licences to be granted to minors, to females-coverts, to persons confined for debt, to the clergy, nor to uncertificated bankrupts. The names of persons taking out licences, to be published in the manner of those who take out game-licences.

Such provisions would give solemnity to the creation of bills and notes; would render them representations of few besides real transactions; and would occasion the creation of mere accommodation or fictitious paper, to be a matter of difficulty and serious responsibility.

We should then have in circulation fewer bills of private persons, clerks, servants, and bankers. Instead of nine bills in ten being drawn for the mere accommodation of the parties, we should not have one in ten, besides those arising out of real business. Bills of bankers in particular, which are commonly drawn for purposes of accommodation, would be reduced to their proper average;

many banker's bills being in some of the parties, nothing but money-raising fabrications, or a kind of *kite-flying*, as it is jocosely called in Lombard-street.

Let the Bank of England set its face against all paper which is not checked as above, and thereby proved to be connected with real business. Let it prefer, as it ought, the honest bills of small amounts, drawn in any correct form by shopkeepers, manufacturers, and retailers, to the sham, though fairly-drawn bills of jobbers, bankers, speculators, and pretended merchants, whose whole capital is their credit, and whole stock in trade nothing besides their desks and counters. In short, let the directors of the Bank of England revise and correct their limited and mistaken reasonings on these subjects; let them encourage the middling, industrious, and useful class of traders, and then one half the mischiefs of a paper circulation, would be avoided previously to the passing of an act of parliament.

At present, the card-house of paper-credit in Great Britain, is tumbling to pieces before the breath of public opinion; and in rebuilding and regenerating it, care ought to be taken that a new fabric does not inherit the imperfections of the old one.

#### COMMON SENSE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

JOURNAL of a recent VOYAGE to CADIZ.

(Concluded from page 37.)

Cadiz, Nov. 1809.

AS marble is in abundance and variety in Spain, the use of it is very general; the entire front of some houses is of white marble elegantly adorned. The house occupied by the Gremios (a set of merchants who are granted peculiar privileges in commerce) is handsomely built; the front is ornamented with beautiful sculptures, representing on the first story, in alto-relievo, the figures of Neptune and Mercury, with their appropriate emblems, and over them a beautiful figure of Fame.

The stair-cases are commonly of marble; the drawing-rooms and other apartments are laid with it (wood never being used for flooring); this causes a coolness in the house in summer, and in the winter is not unpleasant. The cold in this month is agreeable, the thermometer generally being above 60°. A chimney is scarcely to be seen; at a few English houses only is the "happy fireside;" and if heat be wanted in a room, the

the practice is to introduce a large pan of charcoal, placed under, and sometimes on, a table. The pit-coal which is burnt is brought from England; but it seldom pays for importing: there has lately been some discovered in the neighbourhood of Seville, but not yet in any considerable quantity. Sometimes an English or a Turkey carpet covers the marble floor, or a mat made of cane, woven on cord in various patterns, some of which are manufactured here; but the best are brought from Africa. The rooms are lofty and large; in the front of almost every window is a balcony, or railing; but the furniture of a house, although elegant, and often splendid, is not so neat and tasteful as it is seen in England.

A stranger is generally greatly disappointed in the appearance of the city on passing the Barria, which leads directly into the market-place, presenting a scene similar to Billingsgate and Clare-market. Hundreds of ragged dirty fellows are selling their fish, which are but little enticing; (the dory, is perhaps the best sort of fish that is caught here; they are often two feet in length;) countrymen have their eggs and poultry in abundance. Fruit-sellers, with grapes, oranges, melons, raisins, almonds, pomegranates, garlick, &c. spread in large heaps on mats on the stones, are for ever bawling out the name of the article they sell with such confused noise, that makes one glad to hasten from the scene. Others are frying of fish in oil, over charcoal; and the roasting of acorns and chesnuts, add not a little to the offensive air: this is the scene every day in the week, not excepting Sundays, or the night-time: the supply of the above articles, with a variety of culinary vegetables, appearing never to be diminished. The fruit of the arbutus, or winter strawberry, is now in perfection, and is freely eaten; of apples we have but few, and they are not of good flavor. Here are shops well supplied with partridges, snipes, hares, rabbits, turkeys, &c. in great plenty, as well as with wild ducks and geese. Turkey's are just in perfection; they are coming in from the country in flocks, and the season will continue about a month; it is calculated that 7,000 of these birds are brought here every winter from the province of Valencia: they fatten on the journey, and are about seven weeks coming down. Pigeons are also in plenty; they are fed in a singular manner; a man holds the bird in his left hand, while

he opens its mouth, and injects from his lips the grain, which is previously soaked in water. The market does not supply butter; this article is furnished from Ireland; and its substitute in all cases, and in the summer, is oil. The cheese made here is from goat milk, but so bad that it scarcely forms a substance; and the milk we use is the goat's: they are led through the streets, and generally milked at the door of the purchaser. Bread is very good and cheap; particular care is taken in making it white; for this purpose children are employed to pick from the grain every particle of dirt that might give it a dark hue.

Here are several coffee-houses, which are frequented indiscriminately by persons of all ranks; the beggars are even permitted to intrude; and as segars are smoked by every Spaniard, these poor creatures seek on the tables, and on the floors, for the refuse tobacco. The Spanish newspapers are, of course, to be seen at these places; and on the arrival of the courier, it is usual for one person to read aloud their contents for the information of the company. They sell all sorts of liquors, as well as coffee; a cup of which, with the saucer filled to the brim, costs about 2½d. and is taken with or without milk, the waiter bringing both liquids to you in kettles, and pouring it boiling hot. The tables are necessarily of marble, on account of their placing on them a pan of charcoal-fire, for the purpose of lighting a segar; and the servants attend you, when wanted, by calling them with a hiss, and not by their name, as in England.

The coffee-houses are also furnished with billiard-tables, several being in one house, as the Spaniards are remarkably fond of this game.

Smoking of segars is so very common, that in the houses, and in the streets, from before breakfast until after supper, one is exposed to the fumes of them. Those of the finer quality, from the Havannah, have been so scarce as to be worth sixpence each; and the sale of them, as well as of all manufactured tobacco, is the exclusive privilege of the king. The common people contrive a cheap sort, by cutting the leaf very fine, and nicely rolling it in paper, which answers the purpose of a pipe; and they are not very delicate in smoking them, as several men will take a whiff from the same segar, one after the other. Most persons are provided with a flint, a steel, and tinder, which is a white fibrous vegetable, procured



procured from South America, resembling cotton; and in default of this, fire is always at hand in the streets, as numbers of boys are always running about, crying out, Fire! which they carry with them on a piece of match-rope, and accommodate you with for a trifle of copper money; some shopkeepers are so obliging as to suspend at their doors a piece of this rope, for the same purpose: you may judge, therefore, how prevalent is smoking, and it is as common a compliment to offer a segar, as it is with us a pinch of snuff.

In almost every street are images of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint, secured in a glass case, gilded and otherwise decorated, and generally with a light burning before it; a cross presents itself in almost every direction: the walls of the convents are surrounded with them, the posts at the corners of streets are formed into this shape, and scarcely any thing ornamental is without the crucifix.

The space of ground on which Cadiz stands is so limited, that there are but two or three gardens here, and no house has the convenience of a court-yard; the walk round the ramparts is about three miles; the inhabitants are now computed at about sixty thousand, but previous to the two dreadful visitations of the fever, in the years 1800 and 1804, they reckoned seventy thousand.

In the first of these afflictions there died about twelve thousand, and in the second about four thousand persons. At each of these periods the intercourse between families was, as you may suppose, suspended as much as possible; few persons appeared in the streets but from real necessity; those who performed the last sad offices to the dead were the porters, who in general escaped the effect of the contagion: they were employed day and night in removing the bodies in carts to the place of interment, where they were often left uncovered in pits and in heaps; some of the sick were actually carried to this cemetery under the idea of their being dead, and after an exposure to the air, returned from the horrid scene to their homes, and are now living in the recollection of the dismal event.

Previous to this period, the practice of burying in the churches had been always adopted; but there is now a large spot of ground allotted for this purpose, at about a mile from the city; it was with difficulty that the inhabitants in general

could be prevailed on to acquiesce in so salutary a regulation. The effluvia in the churches, I am told, used to be so offensive, that the constant fumigation by herbs and perfumes, would not totally overcome the unwholesome and noxious air arising from the putrefaction of the dead;

The time of interment is within twenty-four hours after the decease; and in the mean while the corpse is exposed at the street door, decorated with flowers and lighted tapers; but the funeral ceremony takes place, at times, some days after the interment of the body; indeed, according to Catholic custom, there is no end to the masses that may be said for the preservation of the soul of the departed: but this depends on the liberal donations to the clergy for that purpose.

There is an entry in the Court Calendar of Spain, for the last year, enumerating the masses celebrated for the souls in purgatory, which amount to one hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven; and in the year 1807, to the month of November, one thousand two hundred and thirty; making 143,187; at one particular institution of charity, called the "*Piedad de los Montes*," and which cost one rial, or about three-pence for each mass, to which, it is added, were "appropriated the voluntary gifts of the faithful for those pious purposes."

To increase the calamity of the inhabitants during the first rage of the fever, the British fleet, with the army which afterward landed in Egypt, appeared off the place, and were inclined to take advantage of its distress, by summoning it to a surrender; thinking that a defence could not be made against our forces. You may recollect the event; the Spaniards do; and notwithstanding their gratitude to our nation at this moment, their feelings will not permit them to withhold the mention of the circumstance with astonishment at the conduct of the commanders. They do not however think that the British cabinet suggested this step; but they talk of the memorable reply of their governor, signifying, "That if the attack were made, our commanders must have expected to see the dead rise from their graves, to be avenged of their cause." Such was the inclination of the inhabitants, that the convalescent crawled from their abodes, rather wishing to perish in the defence of their city, than to submit to the cruel advantage endeavoured to be taken of their distresses.

The



The withdrawing of the armament, acquired afterward that portion of glory to the British arms in Egypt, which they would have heaped on themselves of detestation in the eyes of the world, had they fired a gun against Cadiz.

Beside the ramparts that surround the city, and protect the outer harbour, where merchant-ships anchor, there are considerable forts which protect the inner harbour, called the Caraccas; here the men-of-war and galleons lie defended by the forts of Matagorda, of St. Louis, and of the castle of Puntales; the former of which is on the northern side of the bay, and is distant from the city about three miles; this fort, and the latter (Punatles,) so effectually command the entrance to the dock-yard at the Caraccas, that no vessel can pass either of them without being exposed to destruction by their guns.

The navigation to the harbours is difficult, and often dangerous; the approach is known at sea by the lofty mountains of Medina Sidonia, usually called, from their round appearance, the "Turk's Cap." At night, an excellent light-house is the guide at the extremity of a ledge of irregular small rocks, running at a considerable distance into the sea, where is a strong castle, called St. Sebastian's. The principal ledge is called the Porpoises, and a very dangerous rock is known by the name of the Diamond Rock, which do not leave but about a mile free navigation to the harbour; so that ships are often liable to the fire of fort St. Catharine, near Port St. Mary's, and of the bastions and the ramparts of Cadiz.

The light-house was newly erected, and finished in the course of this year; it shews a brilliant revolving light every minute; and our pilot, on pointing to it, significantly shrugged his shoulders, saying, that "an Englishman built it."

In this castle are confined the French officers of the ships of war that surrendered here in the summer; they are almost insulated, and have no communication with any one but their guards and attendants; no person being permitted to converse with them out of curiosity. They were lately unusually outrageous, in consequence of seeing two English frigates enter the harbour with treasures from the American colonies; and they confidently talked of Buonaparte's ultimately subduing Spain, and of his subsequent invasion of England in twelve months!!

*Cadiz, Dec. 5, 1809.*

You are now shivering by your fire-side, while I am enjoying the warmth of our month of May. The thermometer is at 62° in my room at noon, mornings and evenings, at 43°. In the middle of the day it has been only once so low as this, and then hail and snow fell on the mountains. At night the dews, and in the morning the fogs, occasion a chilliness in the air; the former begin to fall soon after sun-set, like a misty rain, and continue until about ten o'clock in the morning. The ramparts are in pools of water, and the harbour is so enveloped that a ship is scarcely to be seen. The sea air is very salubrious; and this being the most southern province, the summer is very hot the thermometer often being at 96° from ten o'clock until noon; in June, July, and August, it is intensely hot; the sea breeze then sets in, and circulates through the city with a refreshing coolness. It is hottest when the wind is in the east, though it does not continue long at a time in this quarter; but changes to the south and north-west. When the Levanter blows for any considerable time, great damage is done to the shipping, and wrecks often happen. In the winter the south wind is equally dangerous; but from these points, at other seasons of the year, it is not so. The rainy season is from October until May, but then it is with much intermission of fine dry weather; and during the other four months, scarcely a drop of rain falls. Thunder and lightning is frequent in the winter, and is very often dangerous; snow seldom falls in Cadiz; while the neighbouring mountains tower to the clouds, exhibiting their snow-clad summits throughout the year.

Most of the summer flowers of England are now in bloom: the myrtle, rose, carnation, jonquil-jessamine, geranium, &c. &c. are "wasting their sweetness" in an almost uncultivated state. The aloe grows to a great size, some of its leaves being from six to nine feet in length; and the nopal, or prickly pear, rears its defensive leaves to the same height. These plants, which you cultivate with so much care in your green-house, are regarded here only as we do common thorns, chiefly for fences; the broom, the heath, and the asphodil, are also in flower, and are equally disregarded. The only two gardens in the place belong to convents; there are no plants in them worth notice; and the spare ground around Cadiz, withoutside the

the fortifications, is appropriated to raising vegetables. This is on the narrow road leading to the continent, and extends about half a mile, in the midst of which is the public carriage-road, and on each side a foot-path, having white marble benches: this is called the Almeida, and is the usual promenade in the evenings, particularly on Sundays. It is delightfully situated for commanding the harbour and adjacent towns, and the skirts of the bold shore which here bounds the Atlantic; where the surge breaks with tremendous violence, defying the approach of boats over the numerous sunken rocks and shoals.

In the gardens are cauliflowers, lettuces, pease, &c. in the highest perfection; we have celery and asparagus, but not very good; the former is small, and the latter tall and bitter. The soil is naturally sandy, and is watered by an ingenious contrivance. A well is dug to twenty or more feet, and brackish water is brought to the surface by means of a large wheel having several rims or grooves; around it are attached ropes, with buckets suspended from them; as the wheel revolves, one rope and a bucket descends while another is wound up, which empties itself into a reservoir, and then again descends: thus constantly supplying a quantity of water, with no other labour than that of an ass or a bullock to turn the machine.

The scene is always more or less lively here, this road being the only one to and from Cadiz. We see the countrymen, and their loaded mules and asses in droves smoking their segars, and singing discordantly with the jingling of the animals' bells "Long live Ferdinand VIIth." The Spanish don, mounted on his beautiful Andalusian horse, with flowing mane "pawing the ground, impatient of his course;" and the stately coach, drawn by four mules not more elegantly caparisoned than a common hackney-coach in the streets of London.

There seems not to have been any improvement in the construction of carriages in Spain, since their first invention; they have no pretension to neatness or elegance, but are heavily and clumsily built, and badly ornamented. The coachman, the footman, and their liveries; the mules, their bells, and the harness; are all subjects of laughable attraction. In this case, as in most others in Spain, the want of cleanliness and neatness is too visible; we see a laced livery in tatters, the footman stuck

up behind the carriage with his dirty locks flowing in no very graceful elegance on his shoulders, with or without a neck-cloth; or, if he have one, perhaps it never was at the laundress's!

The only good appendage to a carriage are the mules; they are generally beautiful animals, from fourteen to fifteen hands and half high, very tractable and swift. Those used in post-coaches have a number of small bells fastened to the collar; their jingling causes the mule to travel with more cheerfulness; and are indispensable when in the woods and the almost impenetrable parts of the country, as a warning of their approach.

The driver of a post-coach sits so low in front as to place his legs between the hinder ones of the mules; he commonly guides them with reins made of long grass into a rope; sometimes he is seen trotting on foot by the side of the mules, but this is a pace the roads seldom admit them to go.

Besides the heavy post-coach, scarcely more commodious than our travelling taxed carts, (except from their form) here is a smaller vehicle called a Calesse, something like an old-fashioned one-horse chair; it will contain two persons, is drawn by one mule, and the driver or owner always accompanies it sitting on one of the arms, while he flogs the mule, and now and then overturns the machine.

Post-houses are established on the great roads, as they are termed; those are under the controul of the government; a regular table is formed of the expence per league to prevent impositions; but to have any thing like comfort when travelling, it is necessary not only to take beds and bedding, but even provisions and wine, otherwise it is a chance if you meet with a mattress to recline on, and a few eggs and goat's milk for refreshment.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the TOWNLEY STATUES, by  
the REV. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE,  
M.A. F.A.S.

(Third Room.)

No. 1. **A**N old Faun struggling with a Nymph. An old Faun is an error in iconology. Winckelmann (*Art. ii. 268, ed. Amstelod.*) classes the Fauns among the *Juvenile Gods*, whose figures are in a state of ripe manly youth, with an air of simplicity and innocence; the Greeks representing the rustic deities upon ideas similar to those which influenced Morland in his delineation



delineation of country girls, swains, &c. Modern authors, Winckelmann observes, mistake Fauns for ugly, large-headed, short-necked, high-shouldered, thick-legged beings, whereas no such instance occurs in sculpture. The *Encyclopedie des Antiquités (v. Faunes)* says, that *Fauns* are commonly represented young, and are called *Sileni* when they are old. This is only another version of the following passage in Montfaucon. "The *Sileni* are generally distinguished from the *Satyrs* by their age. The same persons, according to several authors, when they are young, are called *Satyrs*, and when they are old, *Sileni*." The *Satyrs*, *Sileni*, *Fauni*, *Pans*, and *Silvani*, are often confounded together. This is borrowed from the poets, and as they differ entirely from the artists of antiquity, it is sufficient to say, that each of these presumed assimilations has a very distinct and characteristic representation. Before the publications of Winckelmann, the works on sculpture were full of errors; and this is one among numbers which have been propagated. He concedes the old *Satyrs*, called also *Sileni*, and this again is not correct; for certain it is, that the goat's legs and feet are indispensable to *Satyrs*, but not to *Sileni*, as is proved by the paintings at Herculaneum, the coins of the Troad (*Vaill. Colon.*) and statues at Rome. What *hoydens* the nymphs were, and what gambols they had with tipsy Silenus, Virgil tells us in his 6th Eclogue; but it is by no means certain that this bas-relief has not a direct allusion to some specific mythological fact.

No. 2. *A bas-relief, representing a Candelabrum.* Fillets hang down from each side of the candelabrum. The use of bandelets was infinite among the ancients. The ornament of a rope of flowers, so commonly annexed to candelabra, refers to the Bacchanalian dances; and candelabra, with appendages of this nature, allude to festivities. See the plate in *Montfaucon, v. iii. p. 2. b. 4, c. 2.* Upon the bases of the candelabra of S. Agnes, at Rome, some doves, who are surrounding them with bandelets, issue from a ground of foliage.

No. 3. *Ditto, in the centre of which is a pilaster pedestal, supporting a vase, the handles of which are composed of Griffins' heads. Several other mythological symbols are represented on this monument.* Without affirming that *Candelabra* were never used for domestic purposes, it is certain, from ancient monuments, that they were

chiefly devoted to religious uses. In *Du Choul*, is *Elagabalus* holding a patera over a pedestaled column, lighted at top. In the famous Months of Lambecius, January is throwing incense upon a fire lighted on the top of a *Candelabrum*, by the side of which is a cock. The mythological symbols, (as they are styled) are a duck, stork, &c. Now a duck and a stork (or a heron, as Montfaucon) accompany February in the same figures of Lambecius. These figures are clearly supported by Ausonius in his descriptions. In the same months we find another candelabrum, (*with a candle stuck in it*), it being hollow at top, in a bowl, fitted both for holding a lamp, or any fire, and burning before an image of Venus in the *Medicean* attitude, like the Roman-catholic tapers burning before images not Venuses. From the occurrence therefore of *Candelabra*, and the symbols in the representations of the months, it is extremely probable that this bas-relief was part of a series, which referred to the months of the year; or at least comprised a groupe taken from that subject.

No. 4. *Bacchus received by Icarus, as before.*

No. 5. *A funeral monument, &c.*

No. 6. *In the flat early style of Grecian sculpture. It represents Castor managing a horse.* The flat early style of the sculpture is shown by knees very small, ankles wide. The mane of the horse is hogged. Though the head of Castor appears alone upon the coins of Beryte; though there are distinct figures of Pollux at the Villa Albani, the Capitol, and Farnesè palace; though in Maffei and Valliant, are the brothers together, each holding a horse; yet the separation of the Dioscuri is so very rare, that if the appropriation be proved to be accurate, which depends upon the bonnet, or bonnet and star, or helmet and flame, a circumstance which this writer forgot to notice, it is very singular. It is true, I believe, that there are some single Castors at Rome; that a Castor does occur singly in the Gaulish monuments found in the cathedral at Paris; but Pollux followed next. The horse is no exclusive test of Castor or Pollux. Funeral monuments are inferior in execution to other bas-reliefs, and if the appropriate symbol of the Cabires be wanting, the writer of this article is of opinion, that the horse, being common on funeral monuments, as a designation of rank, perhaps (*Archæol. xiii. 287*), this



is not Castor, but a funeral monument similar to that engraved *Archæol. xiii. pl. xix.* where we have a youth holding a horse, with likewise a hogged mane: similar figures occur on Roman funeral monuments. The Dioscuri are, in general at least, naked, or with only a chlamys floating from the shoulder; and the above Grecian figure, and the Gaulish Castor, is draped. Lastly, figures leading horses, though tunicked, occur (exclusive of *Gemini*) in the marble *Calendarium*, engr. in *Boissard ii. pl. 140*; but Pausanias mentions imitations of the Dioscuri by persons in tunicks.

No. 7. *Hercules securing the stag, which, at the command of Eurystheus, he had pursued a whole year in the forests of Arcadia.* Notwithstanding Winckelmann's elaborate defence of the workmanship of animals by the ancients, this stag by no means conveys a favourable idea of it. Hercules catching the above stag, occurs upon the medallion of Prusa; but it should be remembered that a hind accompanies the Hercules of the Villa Borghesi, &c. in allusion to that which nursed Telephus, and not to the deer with golden horns and brazen feet.

No. 8. *Blank.*

No. 9. *A bas-relief, in three compartments. (1.) The infant Jupiter, riding on the Amalthean goat. (2.) A Triton, seizing a bull by the horns. (3.) Two men carrying a hog to sacrifice.* They carry him upon a pole, between their shoulders. Jupiter upon a goat is very common upon coins, in flattery, as Montfaucon observes, of the infant sons of the emperors, as appears by coins of Valerian the younger. A bull was the symbol of a river, and that accounts for the interference of the marine deity by seizing his horns. The strange method by which the hog is carried, may allude to some conveyance of him, as he is slung and bound, from drowning. The goat is the known symbol of *Jupiter the Preserver*: and this bas-relief is therefore probably votive, from some escape of drowning by inundation; the Triton seizing the horns of the bull, that is, conveying the water by the arms of the river, to the sea; and the hog being thus borne, in order to show the particular species of danger, and probably to be sacrificed afterwards.

No. 10. *A festoon of vine-branches, supported by the skulls of bulls. In the centre, above the festoon, is a mask of Bacchus. It has served as a decoration in the inside of a circular building.* This

monument may serve to illustrate a painting of Herculaneum, engraved in the *Archæological Library*, i. 176. Garlands and festoons hang under the roof of a square building, which is presumed to be a *Molus*. Now this term is applied by Pausanias to round temples, because of the arch, or vaulting. The festoons and mask of Bacchus, have festive allusions.

No. 11. *The Dioscuri on horseback.*

No. 12. *A Bacchanalian groupe.*

No. 13. *Victory offering a libation, as before.*

No. 14. *Ornament of a building.*

No. 15. *The Centaur Nessus carrying off Dejanira.* The lower part of the hind legs of the horse are bad and slender. The fore-legs and profile are very fine. This is not a common subject. The barbarous figure of the Centaur originated in Egypt; as appears by a monument in the Barberini palace, and by another at Bologna. The Centaurs there have four horse's feet, but the Greeks made the fore-feet human. (See *Stosch Cl. iii. n. 78.*) We find four Centaurs with horse's ears in Gori, (*Inscr. Etrusc. iii. pl. 27.*); and the Etruscan vases of Hamilton. Our knowledge of the marbles of Centaurs is recent; for Montfaucon gives none under the article; yet now they are not uncommon.

No. 16. *A cow drinking out of a circular vessel, whilst she suckles her calf.* This representation occurs upon the coins of Apollonia, and Dyrrachium, both in Illyria: where the subject is Egyptian, it implies Athor, the sacred cow, or the Venus of that country: but, what certainty can be drawn from so general a representation? The Greek artists were fond of such subjects; witness the cow of Myron, and calf of Menacmus. See *Plin. 34. 8.*

No. 17. *Two terminal heads joined back to back: one of the bearded Bacchus, the other of Libera.* The heads of *Liber* and *Libera*, that is, according to some antiquaries, of the male and female Bacchus, are seen upon the coins of the Cassica family: *Varro*, as quoted by *Augustine de Civ. Dei*, l. 6. c. 9, gives the true explication of these united heads, but it is of too indelicate a kind to be mentioned. Foucault, Maffei, Bonanni, Canini, and Montfaucon, have published similar double heads of Bacchus, or rather (to speak more properly) *Liber* and *Libera*. The beard here does not appear to relate to the Indian Bacchus, but merely to denote the male from the female head, Bacchus and Ariadne occur

occur double-headed, but one by the side of the other, in Winckelmann (*Art. i.*, 241. *ed. Amst.*); but Ariadne is here evidently distinguished from *Libera*. She wears the *mitra*, and Bacchus has no beard, only a crown and corymbus of ivy-berries. A young and female head, crowned with ivy, or vine leaf, is commonly called an Ariadne; and Winckelmann supports this opinion by similar appropriations in Stosch; indeed, in the famous bas-relief in the *Admiranda*, the presumed Ariadne has a crown of vine-leaves; but, notwithstanding, it is very far from being general, and in the monuments quoted, the female may be the goddess *Libera*, and the very bas-relief called *Orgia*, with a pretended Ariadne, refer instead to the *Liberalia*, different and still more licentious festivities in honour of Bacchus. See *Aug. de Civ. Dei*; l. 7.

No. 18. *Fortune*. She has the *modius* on her head, carries a cornucopia, and has the helm on a globe. Count Caylus, upon the subject of a Fortune with the *modius* upon her head, says, (*Rech.* 5, 187), that it was a compliment of flattery to the emperors, in allusion to good and happy government; and that as the Romans did not introduce the *modius* before the reign of Hadrian, these Fortunes cannot be of an earlier fabric. The attributes of Fortune and Nemesis are so similar, that it is worth while to notice that the appearance of the cornucopia never, so far as I know, occurs in figures of Nemesis. The cornucopia shows, that she dispenses all worldly blessings; the helm and globe imply her government of the universe.

No. 19. *A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus*. This god was one of the guardians of the highways, the *Lares Viales* of Plautus, and *Dei Viaci* of Varro, and this accounts for the terminal form, such statues being for the purpose, among others, of direction-posts.

No. 20. *A bust of Heraclitus*. No bust of Heraclitus is included in a list by Mongez (*Rec. d'Antiq.* p. 6) of those indisputably antiques. Fulvius Ursinus or Orsini, (*Imag. Viror. illustr. Præf.* p. 2.) says, that the heads of Aristophanes, Heraclitus, &c. do not belong to the busts nor pedestals to which they have been appropriated: and adds, that forged inscriptions have occasioned the mistake. If this bust therefore be a genuine Heraclitus, it is exceedingly rare and valuable.

No. 21. *A votive statue of a Man, who is carrying a round leathern bucket, suspended from his left arm. The head is covered with a conical bonnet, and a dolphin serves as a support to the figure.* It is Ulysses: possibly carrying the wine to intoxicate Polyphemus. A conical bonnet, such as is still worn by the sailors in the Levant, and applied to Ulysses, from his voyages, always distinguishes this hero. (See *Winckelm. Monum.* n. 153). It is true, that Vulcan wears a similar bonnet, as do the Dioscuri (with a star), but the Dolphin appropriates it to Ulysses, this fish being one of his distinctive characteristics, and the ensign on his shield. (*Lycophr. Cassand.* v. 658). In Stosch, is a regular series of gems, of which the subjects are the various adventures of Ulysses. The conical bonnet is sometimes ornamented with broad network.

No. 22. *A Venus*. It is fine.

No. 23. *An unknown head, supposed to be that of a Titan. It is highly animated, and is looking upwards, apparently in great agitation.* It has clotted hair. I know not what connection there is between Typhon or Typhæus the Titan, and the Egyptian Typhon, further than that they are both parts of their mythology (*Natalis*, 644), though affirmed by others to be quite distinct. Apollodorus, (*Bibl.* i. c. 6), gives the Titans a *terrific visage*, and this is also a striking characteristic of the Egyptian Typhon, the god of evil. The learned may compare the dreadful aspect of the latter in the Florentine gems, (*t. ii. pl.* 41. n. 1.) with this unknown head, and determine for themselves, whether it be a Typhon, or not.

No. 24. *A Faun*. Very fine.

No. 25. *An elderly man holding a basket of fish, votive.* The muscles are in wrinkles all over the upper parts, but not in the thighs. The legs are restored. Maffei, Bonanni, and Montfaucon, give us marbles of men with baskets of fish. This might be a man who sold fish in the Forum, for such an *old man*, with a basket of fish, occurs in *Apul. Metam.* l. i. They were great extortioners, and might afford such a votive bas-relief, as a present to the temple of Esculapius.

No. 26. *A bust of Zeno*. A fine bust was found at Herculaneum, (*t. v. p.* 67), with the name in Greek, but it is not known whether it is the founder of the sect of stoicks, or one of the two Zenos who followed Epicurus.



No. 27, 29, 30. *Bearded Bacchuses*. Terminal. See n. 19, where the frequency of these heads is accounted for.

No. 28. *A recumbent Diana*. Count Caylus has given a Diana in repose, and he and others have cruelly suspected that these attitudes, notwithstanding her known prudery, imply the occupation of her mind by Endymion, or some lover. *Reposing Dianus* are exceedingly rare. Wincklemann says, she is always represented marching, or running. *Art. i. 282. ed. Amstel.* They are generally running figures: now and then sitting under a tree.

No. 31. *Boys quarrelling at the game of Talus*. The leg is fine. The reader will recollect the famous *Astragalizontes*, or two naked boys playing with *tali*, of Polycletus, in the *Atrium* of the emperor Titus. See *Plin.* 34, 8.

No. 32. *A terminal head of Pericles, helmeted, and inscribed with his name*. This is an authentic and genuine bust. From its perfect resemblance, in all respects, to the fine one found at Tivoli, in the ruins of the villa of Cassius, and now or recently in the Museum *Pio-Clementinum*; it may be suspected to be an ancient copy. In this bust we see the Greek helmet, called *μετάρων*, with two apertures for the eyes, and which, by being let down, covered the whole face like a mask. This accounts for its length and elevation; but it makes the busts of Pericles and Minerva (where also it often occurs) very unsightly.

No. 33. *A statue, in which the artist has united the two characters of Bacchus and a Faun*.

No. 34. *A terminal head of Epicurus*. This is a very common bust. Pliny the elder, (*l. xxxv. c. 2*), and Cicero, (*Finib. l. v*), observe, that the disciples of this philosopher not only preserved his portrait in their apartments, but ensculpted it on cups and rings. The portrait too is authentic; for the bronze bust found at Herculaneum (*t. v. p. 81*), perfectly resembles that in the Capitol. See *Mus. Capit. t. i, p. 12*.

No. 35. *A terminus of Pan, playing upon a pipe*. These are exceedingly common; being placed in gardens, &c.

No. 36. *A Greek inscription*.

No. 37. *A terminus of Aspasia*. She is draped up to the chin; and according to my notes, higher than in the terminus found in the ruins of Castro-Nuovo, near *Civita Vecchia*, in the *Pio-Clementine* Museum. See *Mus. Pio Clem. t. vi.*

*pl. 30*. This is a *tête-donnée*, or one of those busts, &c. the portraits of which are all alike; and if my marginal notes are correct, this bust is no copy of the *Pio-Clementine*, or one similar.

No. 38. *A Patera*.

No. 39. *A bronze head of Homer*. Pliny (35, 11), notes, that in his day there were no genuine portraits of Homer, *all being fanciful*. Fulvius Ursinus, (*pl. 72*), has published a head from a coin of Chios, which Mongez thinks is the portrait of a magistrate named Homer. The features, beard, and hair, are certainly different from the bust generally ascribed to Homer, though upon tradition only, now in the French museum, and engraved in the *Mus. Capit. t. i. pl. 59*. At all events, this is a very fine bust; and I regret that we know nothing of its history, a most essential point in investigating busts of Homer. If it be ascribed to him only from the portrait, this can be nothing. There are Jupiters, &c. which much resemble the features of these Homers.

No. 41. *A Greek sculphral monument. The bas-relief in front represents a trophy, on one side of which stands a warrior, and on the other a female figure, feeding a serpent, which is twined round the trunk of a tree, on which the trophy is erected. On the right of these figures is the fore-part of a horse. An inscription on the top of this monument, contains a list of names, probably of those who fell in some engagement. The female figure is the well-known one of Hygeia, Salus, or Minerva Medica, the goddess of convalescence; and, in my opinion, this bas-relief is not a funeral monument, but votive; and I think that the names apply to persons who had recovered their health. The horse is a mere symbol of rank, and the reason why we have so many statues of Hygeia, is, because it was customary for the rich to erect them, upon receiving a cure.*

No. 42. *A terminal head of Periander*. In the villa of Cassius at Tivoli, was found a bust inscribed. It is engr. *Mus. Pio-Clement. t. vi.*

No. 43. Repetition of No. 33.

No. 44. *A terminal head, said to be of Homer*.

No. 45. *Actæon attacked by his dogs*. The noses of the dogs are very long: but possibly he was fonder of coursing than hunting. Very few people are there who would not stop to look, if they saw women bathing naked in public, which was the case of the modest Diana, who deserved



deserved punishment much more than Actæon. In all probability, this common fable originated in the *hydrophobia* infecting his dogs. Actæon, and Peeping Tom of Coventry! There is a very fine medallion in Pellerin of this adventure; some of them are very bad: that in Maffei, exhibits him in Roman military costume; possibly because the Orchomenians, after his death, made him a hero, and raised to him heroic monuments. Now the true Greek *costume* of heroes, is, to make an Hibernicism, *nudity*, with much vein and muscle.

No. 46. *A terminal head of Bacchus and Hercules united.* Very deep reasons have been assigned for this union. Vossius de Lisieux says, that *Bacchus* was a theological deity, of the same nature as the *Theban Hercules*, &c. Froet adds, that *Hercules* and *Bacchus* were gods of the first order, the soul of the world, &c. Perhaps these *termini* may not be mere caprices of the artist, but have an allegorical allusion.

T. D. FOSBROOKE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER II.—*To a Friend.*

MY last would inform you of my visit to Poole's Hole; I have now to acquaint you with my further ramble over an extensive hill that rises at the back of the before-named cavern, in which there are a number of curiously-constructed dwellings, infinitely better worth looking at than the gloomy hole we had recently quitted. They are formed in what have formerly been lime-kilns, the sides of which having hardened by time and oft repeated rains, serve as the walls of these extraordinary habitations, the roofs being supported by poles fixed in the ground in front, while the other end of such rafters as they have, lean on the bank or wall at the back. Each hut, or cabin, contains two rooms, in general remarkable for cleanliness, and really a greater appearance of comfort and convenience, than could be at first imagined in such wretched places. The hill on which they are erected, has an astonishing appearance at a little distance: innumerable dwellings, from whence smoke is seen issuing perpetually, and which looking only like heaps of rubbish, may almost be mistaken for miniature volcanoes, opening on its bare uncultivated heights; for surely no person could imagine that above a couple of hundred human beings actually exist in

these abodes, and, on a nearer view of them, appear to wear the countenances of contentment and cheerfulness. But so it is: and thus we behold another instance added to the many already under our knowledge, of how wonderful is the wisdom and the power of Providence; how "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and bestows even on the meanest of his creatures, that happiness and ease of mind, the more favoured sons and daughters of opulence and luxury too frequently destroy in their own bosoms, by the wilful abuse of his blessings, and their own capricious dispositions.

The poor people who inhabit these ash-hillocks, or ashy-hillocks as they are sometimes called, sometimes gain a trifle for the relief of their wants, by the sale of some small pieces of crystal and petrification they gather in the environs, and present to the notice of those whom curiosity, or the idea of a frolic, induce to pay a visit to their wonderful dwellings.

Having heard of a famous Well called the "Ebbing and Flowing Well," a few miles distant from Buxton, I one day joined a party in a ride to visit it. We accordingly pursued the way across a dreary moorland tract of hilly country, about five miles; when, on reaching the spot we sought, we found only a very common-looking spring of water, received into a bason of about a yard square, which occasionally fills and empties itself to the astonishment of ignorant and superstitious observers, who imagine it the work of some supernatural power, and never enquire further into the cause of its appearance; which, in reality, I am told, arises from a bason being hid beneath the surface of the earth, which, on filling, disgorge its contents, and is again replenished as before. As there was nothing in the appearance of this place calculated to induce us to prolong our stay, and having neither inclination, nor sufficient curiosity to penetrate further into its mysteries, we left its desolate melancholy precincts, and by a circuitous route arrived at the road, leading from Middleton to Buxton, when alighting on an height called Chee Tor, we gave our horses to the servants, and after a short walk across a kind of common, round which there are a few cottages picturesquely situated, we descended a steep and rugged bank, and sunk as it were at once into a contracted dell, through which a pretty rivulet winds its devious way, and in front beheld an immense

immense pile of greyish rocks rising perpendicularly from the water's edge, forming an appearance somewhat similar to the ancient walls of a fortification, tufted and fringed with various-coloured shrubs and trees, finely contrasting the sombre hue of the rocks, and forming at once a scene, wild, interesting, and so admirably suited to the pensive cast of my mind, that with extreme pleasure I could have remained there for the day; but unfortunately, as is frequently the case, in what are falsely termed parties of pleasure, my taste, and that of my companions, were not exactly similar; for though I would have greatly preferred the view of this enchanting spot to that of our well-filled table at the hotel, they were of a very contrary way of thinking, and as it began to draw near the hour of dining, they were impatient to resume the way back to the "busy haunts of men." Slowly and unwillingly I followed their steps up the ascent, and turned my back upon a spot, which, if you ever pay a visit to St. Ann's Well and Baths, you must not fail to see: nor must you omit walking to a sweet romantic scene, upon the banks of the stream that passes by the town, about half a mile from thence, where the rocks are extremely picturesque, and which you will readily hear of by enquiring for the Lover's Leap.

My next excursion was to visit the celebrated Peak, or the Devil's Cave, near Castleton, a village about sixteen miles from Buxton. Our party consisted of six persons, all equally desirous to behold the wonders of this often-talked-of Cave. The day was as fine as we could have desired it to be, had the power of chusing the weather been our own; and having set off at an early hour, in order to have breakfast at the conclusion of our ride, and then visit the object of our curiosity, we pursued the way in perfect harmony and safety, notwithstanding we had heard tremendous accounts of the frightful precipices, and steep descents, we should have to encounter ere we could reach the end of our journey. These, like many other reports, we found to be greatly exaggerated; and in spite of the steepness of the way descending from the moor to Castleton, we were much gratified by the view presented to our sight, when, after passing on the left, the lofty precipice of rocks and loose gravelly substance usually termed the Shivering-Mountains, Hope Vale was opened to our view, and seemed a little paradise, compared with any thing we

had seen for a considerable time before. This vale is not extensive, but it is cultivated and pretty; and the contrast formed by its smiling inclosures, and verdant meadows, from the bare and desolate-looking aspect of the surrounding hills, is at once striking and peculiarly pleasing. Castleton is a very small village, not remarkable for any thing but its vicinity to the cave we were about to visit.

Breakfast being over, we found the party encreased to the number of fourteen, besides some attendants, and the ordinary guides; and sallying forth to the entrance of the cave, we entered where it is arched over by a rock of about forty yards in height, formed by Nature at the foot of a craggy precipice, surmounted by a high hill, on which are the remains of a castle, fast hastening to decay. Within this arch is a spacious cavern of nearly an hundred yards in length, and very lofty, the roof of which is composed of darkish-coloured stone, and conveys an awful feeling to the mind of the spectator, who there beholds a number of his fellow mortals immured within this dismal abode of wretchedness and penury, carrying on a manufactory of packthread, by means of the light that enters at the opening of the cave; for all beyond is dark as imagination can picture. One woman assured us she had lived upwards of half a century in that place, and never had the curiosity to venture a mile from it: a sure proof, you will say, that the failing of our first parent does not extend in full force through every succeeding generation. Yet notwithstanding her stationary life, she wore the hue of health, and the air of cheerfulness and contentment; a proof likewise, that happiness is a plant of common growth, resting principally on the imagination, and easily disengaged from the weeds that surround it, if a little trouble only is bestowed upon the search for them. But to return: towards the farther end of this cavern, the ground slopes to nearly the edge of a stream, that winds the whole way along to its extremity, and a rock of considerable magnitude blocks up the passage, save by a low arch across the water, beneath which each of the visitors is ferried over in a narrow boat, pushed forward by one of the guides, who are all supplied with lights, as in Poole's Hole, in order to display the wonders of the place. When landed on the farther side, (which is a work of time if the party is numerous,



rous, as one person only with convenience can cross at once) we again assembled, and proceeded to another and a yet more spacious cavern, from which there are several openings, so high in the rock that the eye cannot discern their extent; but which the children in the neighbourhood are used to climb with the agility of young goats: and as we entered another lofty apartment, after a second crossing of the stream upon the shoulders of the guides, we were screened from the top of one of the highest ledges of the overhanging precipice by a troop of youthful songsters, ranged in order on their elevated station, bearing each a candle in his hand, and chaunting an hymn, which, though neither harmonious nor beautiful, was well enough adapted to the place, and had really not an unpleasing effect. From thence we again passed underneath some arches of different dimensions, and entered a third large cavern, known by the name of Roger Rain's House, from the continual dropping of water from its roof and sides; and again descending about fifty yards, we reached a hollow called the Devil's Cellar, where visitors often kindle a fire, and regale themselves with punch, or negus. We did not however partake of such enlivening beverage; but proceeding onwards, still descending by the edge of the narrow stream, arrived at the last large cavity, denominated the Bell, from its shape; when, continuing our route, we reached the extremity, where the rock descends to within a few inches of the water, and as the guides assured us, is above an hundred and fifty yards beneath the surface of the hill, and about eight hundred from the entrance to the cave. We had now arrived at the end of our journey, and deemed ourselves fortunate in having been able to go so far, as parties are frequently unable to penetrate beyond the second or third cavity in the rock, owing to the quantity of water in the place, which is said to rise and subside likewise very suddenly. As we had all carefully guarded against the effects of cold and damp, we were none of us incommoded by either; and after surveying all that was deserving of notice in this really wonderful place, we returned to the inn, partook of a slight repast, and reached Buxton at an early hour in the evening, more gratified by our excursion than is always the case upon parties of a like nature, where disagreements in taste and sentiment frequently render that

which was intended as a pleasurable scheme, one of pain, vexation, and mortification, if not of serious differences.

This cave is certainly very deserving of a visit, as a great natural curiosity; but there are others in Yorkshire, and on the borders of Derbyshire, which are, in my opinion, better worth the seeing, and of some of which I shall hereafter have it in my power to give you a short description; in the meanwhile, I shall merely add of the Peak, that from the total darkness, and the uncertain glimmering light of a few candles, it cannot be viewed to advantage; that is, its height cannot be properly ascertained, and consequently the feeling and awe which would naturally be inspired by its lofty caverns, must fall far short of what it would be if seen more clearly, which might easily be effected by means of a few torches, or flambeaux. As for any beauty of spar, or incrustations on its sides or roof, the visitor need not expect to behold the least; for the constant moisture within its recesses, occasions a sliminess upon the rocks, and totally prevents any lustrous appearance from becoming visible to the eye.

There is another cave accounted a great curiosity, which may be visited either in going to, or returning from Castleton. It is known by the name of Eldon Hole: but a visit thither not being deemed so safe as to the one just described, it is not so much known, nor talked of. Our next excursion was to Chatsworth, the seat of the duke of Devonshire, situated on an eminence, above the river Derwent, which winds in beautiful meanders through an extensive park, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, not far from a comfortable inn, called Edonsor, where we breakfasted after our ride over the dreary moors from Buxton, and thence proceeded to view the house and gardens which are laid out in the old-fashioned French taste, with parterres of flowers, artificial cascades, fountains, and all the unnatural, unmeaning trumpery, once so much admired, but now most happily almost entirely exploded.

By many persons, Chatsworth is accounted a beautiful place; but it is not one which would suit your taste more than it does mine; for you too are an admirer of nature's simple scenery, or her more sublime features, as they are displayed in rocks and mountains of enormous magnitude; and it would only excite your ridicule to behold a copper tree,



tree, spouting water at every branch; a stream set flowing over a range of steps, to form a cascade, to fall upon a fine shorn grass-plot, with Tritons, flying-fish, and cherubs, disgoring their contents on every hand. For my part, I turned from the sight of such absurdities, with a smile of pity at the folly of the inventor, to survey the really pleasing rural view across the park; while my companions waited the conclusion of the raree-show, which being over, we repaired together to the house, and were there shewn a few tolerably good apartments, and some paintings, with a large hall and stair-case, ornamented by a profusion of gilding and painting, on the roof and walls, more gaudily than tastefully executed. The exterior of the building is handsome; it is a square edifice constructed of yellowish free-stone, finely cut, with a flat roof, and balustrades surrounding it. The principal front is towards the flower-garden, and is richly adorned by carved work, with large sashes of plate-glass, and the frames most gorgeously gilt. For a sight of these fine things, both within and without the house, the visitor must pay largely, at least ten or twelve shillings, to the different attendants who conduct strangers over the place. I am not apt to grudge my money for the view of scenes I can admire, either for their natural or artificial beauties; but really such stupid inventions as are exhibited at Chatsworth, are not worth even the trouble of looking at.

Reddlestone, the seat of lord Scarsdale, within a few miles of Derby, is infinitely better worth a visit than Chatsworth; for though there is also much that is artificial in the grounds, around this spacious mansion, there is nothing to offend the eye of taste, or excite ridicule for its absurdity. I visited Reddlestone some time previous to going to Buxton, and was pleased with it. The house is large and magnificent, with a grand outside staircase ascending to the first floor, in which there are a number of handsome apartments, adorned with paintings, by some of the first masters; and the whole wears an air of elegance, united with comfort and convenience, not always to be found together in the mansions of the affluent. The grand hall is spacious, and the roof is supported by rows of marble pillars, procured in the neighbourhood, and receiving a beautiful polish.

At Derby there is much to be seen deserving of a stranger's notice, viz. the

silk mills, where that material is spun and prepared for the loom by machinery of most ingenious contrivance. There is likewise a china manufactory, equal to any at Worcester, and the beautiful spar ornaments which bear so high a price, and are so universally admired, are there manufactured, and may be viewed in perfection.

I must now conclude this long epistle, and resume my pen by an account of my visit to Matlock and Dovedale. Adieu, believe me your's with esteem and regard.

THE WANDERER.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

PRESUMED IMPROPER PRONUNCIATION  
ON OUR THEATRES; WITH INSTANCES  
OF ABSURDITY IN STAGE BUSINESS.

MR. Kemble, generally affecting so great correctness and precision, both with respect to old and new readings upon his theatre, it has often appeared to me an omission, rather strange in him, that he should permit the following erroneous, and even absolutely burlesque, mode of pronunciation, in a most affecting part of perhaps the greatest and most lasting favourite of all our national tragedies. In *Macbeth*, the name of one of the king's sons is pronounced by all the players, Mrs. Siddons herself not excepted, Donaldbane, with the stress of the voice laid upon the last syllable, instead of the word being articulated, as it properly ought to be, according to the Scottish idiom, Dōnāld-bāne, the voice dwelling on the second syllable, *nald*, the last, *bane*, being pronounced short, as in the title of the present noble earl Breadālbāne, who certainly would stare, should Mrs. Siddons address him as in the above mode of pronunciation, lord Breadalbane. To those who have noticed this as an error, the bawling out of Donaldbane! Donaldbane! just as the murder of the king has been discovered, is really the bane of the solemn and appalling interest of the scene, by mixing it with incongruous ideas, arising involuntarily from such burlesque sounds. Thus however has, no doubt, the word been pronounced upon our English stage from the days of Shakespeare to the present; but I can scarcely suppose the same upon the stage of Edinburgh.

I have farther always thought, that the word *Macbeth* is by no means spoken on our stage with sufficient attention to national manner, but rather given in a

tone

tone which savours much of vulgarity, so great stress being improperly placed upon the prefix *Mac*. Now the Scots say *Macbeth*; speaking the first short, and placing the stress of the voice upon the last syllable, a practice which we take care to oppose diametrically; inso-much, that having introduced this topic to a Scotch gentleman at Covent Garden Theatre, last year, he assured me he had frequently made the same observation; and that he once, in particular, had remarked an actor mouthing out so broad a *Mac*, in announcing the play for next evening, that he really thought the man might e'en as well say *Mackarel-beth*, at once, and so make the most of it.

Perhaps we of this country, among our many indubitable high claims, may safely enter the lists with any in the world, in point of nationality. I am consequently well aware of the dangerous ground which surrounds the tomb of our immortal Shakespeare. I am also feelingly alive to his transcendent merits, without at the same time entertaining the smallest particle of spleen against his equal in immortality, Voltaire, for styling Shakespeare his buffoon. Who can object to that word, after reading *Troilus and Cressida*, the play to which I have understood Voltaire, and the French critics, had a peculiar dislike. *Macbeth*, perhaps, is Shakespeare's greatest performance; and is, beyond all question, one of the noblest monuments existing of tragic fame. Had Shakespeare never written a line beyond, he had earned immortality. There is yet, I think, one very weak and absurd contrivance in that play, in which probability and decency are both ridiculously outraged. It is, where the king is called from a state dinner, at which all his court is assembled, to give audience to two cut-throats, and with whom he holds a confab of considerable length; the spectators of the play beholding, at one view, and in one room, the queen and all the nobles assembled at table, and the king, in a corner at the door, discoursing most impressively with a couple of blackguards. This might indeed be meet and appropriate in *Tom Thumb*, but as to the real tragedy, "they manage things better in France." Again, in Shakespeare's *Richard III.* can any conceivable thing be more unnatural, more gross, more improbable, or more in the veritable style of the burlesque, than *Richard* stopping the body of the king in its passage to the

grave, and courting the widow in a long speech, before all the procession. It is a capital omission in *Fielding*, that he had not such a scene in *Tom Thumb*, the heroine being prepared with a well replenished jordan, from which to rebaptize the idiot infidel who could, in violation of all decency and common sense, so grossly address her. Nor am I quite sure that it is in nature or probability, for the young princes to revile their powerful uncle in such bold and contemptuous terms, as they are made to do in that play. I know not, that these observations on the above two tragedies have been before made.

Alas! it is vain to talk now of improvements, either in our players or our plays. Covent Garden Theatre is again become a prey to the lawless violence of men equally ignorant of their own, and the rights of others, as children, and equally capricious, mischievous, and forward. In short, it will be henceforth vain for the people of this country to look for stability and comfort, or moral institution, in their theatrical entertainments, until it be discovered that stage players, as well as to have bodies at last secured in consecrated ground, are also, equally with the rest of their fellow-citizens, whilst living, entitled to the protection of the laws. The pretence of a right in the public, or of a few hundreds who arrogate to themselves to be organs of the public, arbitrarily to controul the business and management of the theatre, however it may be sanctioned by custom, I hold to be a most stupid and degrading absurdity.

J. L.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

COMMUNICATION made by HENRY MEREDITH, esq. to the SECRETARY of the AFRICAN INSTITUTION, dated WINNEBAH, 20th December, 1809; and containing ANSWERS to the "QUERIES relative to AFRICA," as they respect that DISTRICT of the GOLD COAST called the AGOONA COUNTRY, in which WINNEBAH is situated.

THE Agoona country, of which Winnebah forms a part, extends about twenty miles in length from east to west, and about fifteen miles in breadth; being situated between 5°. and 5°. 30'. of north latitude. The sea forms its boundary on the south: on the west, north, and east, it is bounded by the countries of Akron, Adgumakoon, Assin, Akim, and Akra. The aspect of the country varies considerably. In some places it



is flat; and rather marshy; in others it rises into hills: in some it runs into open plains of considerable extent, while in others it is richly covered with wood. The climate is esteemed to be comparatively healthy: it certainly is more temperate than that of many other places on the same line of coast. The height of the thermometer is usually from 75° to 85°. In the rainy season it has been observed as low as 73°. The seasons may be divided into the tornado, the rainy, and the dry. The tornado\* season commences in March, and continues about two months. The rainy season begins about the end of May, and ends

\* “Tornadoes are violent gusts of wind which come from the eastward, attended by thunder, lightning, and, in general, heavy rain. The violence of the wind seldom continues longer than half an hour; but the scene during the time it continues may be considered as one of the most awfully sublime in nature. Its approach is foretold by certain appearances, which enable people to be on their guard. A dark cloud, not larger than ‘a man’s hand,’ is just observed on the verge of the eastern horizon. Faint flashes of lightning, attended sometimes by very distant thunder, are then seen to vibrate in quick succession. The clouds in that quarter become gradually more dense and black; they also increase in bulk, and appear as if heaped on each other. The thunder, which at first was scarcely noticed, or heard only at long intervals, draws nearer by degrees, and becomes more frequent and tremendous. The blackness of the clouds increases, until a great part of the heavens seems wrapped in the darkness of midnight; and it is rendered still more awful, by being contrasted with a gleam of light which generally appears in the western horizon. Immediately before the attack of the tornado, there is either a light breeze, scarcely perceptible, from the westward, or, as is more common, the air is perfectly calm and unusually still. Men and animals fly for shelter; and, ‘while expectation stands in horror,’ the thundering storm in an instant bursts from the clouds. It is impossible for language to convey a just idea of the uproar of the elements which then takes place. The temperature of the air is greatly affected by a tornado. It becomes cool and clear; and it is not unusual for the thermometer to suffer a depression of eight or ten degrees within two or three minutes after the storm has come on. After a tornado, the body feels invigorated and more active, and the mind recovers much of that elasticity which long-continued heat tends to impair.”—The above is taken, with two or three slight verbal changes, from Dr. Winterbottom’s able and accurate Account of Sierra Leone, p. 24, &c.

in August. The dry season follows, and continues, with trifling variations, throughout the remainder of the year; that is to say, from August till March. About the end of December or beginning of January in every year, and sometimes in February, a land wind of a very peculiar nature, called the Harmallan, continues to blow for four, six, or eight days, and sometimes for a fort-night. It is chiefly remarkable for its cold and chilling effects on the human frame, and for the very extraordinary degree of dryness which it produces; the process of evaporation, while it lasts, proceeding with astonishing rapidity.\*

Near the sea the soil is in many places light and sandy, and therefore unfavourable to the cultivation of most articles of tropical produce.† And where it is of a different description, many plants are found not to thrive, in consequence, as is supposed, partly of the coldness and humidity of the sea-breezes, or south-west winds, which meet with nothing on the shore to mitigate their severity; and partly because the air is there impregnated with saline particles thrown up by a constant and generally violent surf. About two or three miles from the sea, the soil is found to be much more productive; and it gradually improves as it recedes, till, at the distance of six or eight miles from the shore, it is so fertile as to be well adapted for the growth of almost every article of tropical culture. The climate at this distance is also improved, and so temperate as to favour the cultivation of European plants and seeds. The articles which succeed best near the sea, are rice, sugar-cane, and cotton.

The only mineral production which has hitherto been discovered in this country, is gold; their method of procuring which the natives endeavour to conceal from Europeans. They are obviously very ignorant of the proper means of searching for mineral bodies, or of working them when discovered.

The domestic animals are sheep, goats, hogs, dogs, cats, common fowls, &c. Those in a wild state are, tigers, leopards, hyenas, buffaloes, hogs, deer,

\* For a full account of this singular phenomenon, see the work of Dr. Winterbottom, already referred to, p. 39, &c.

† Such a soil and situation, it is apprehended, would be peculiarly suited to the cultivation of the sea-island cotton of Georgia.



hares, ant-bears, musk-cats, squirrels, alligators, monkeys, snakes, &c. &c.

There is but little timber in this country applicable to ship-building; but there are several kinds well adapted for house-building and cabinet ware, and other useful and ornamental purposes; though not in any great abundance. Besides these, its chief vegetable productions are, maize (of which there are two crops in the year), millet, yams, cassada, sweet potatoes, plantanes, bananas, sugar-cane, rice, cotton, pepper, and pulse of various kinds, cabbages, ochra, eschallots, &c. besides oranges, pine-apples, and other tropical fruits. All these articles are more or less cultivated by the natives of Agoona. Their land, however, is for the most part capable of producing all other articles usually reared between the tropics. Their present system of agriculture, indeed, is very rude and defective; but it might be greatly improved, by introducing among them horses and horned cattle, and proper implements of husbandry, as well as useful seeds and plants; provided they had at the same time the benefit of the enlightened example and instruction of intelligent Europeans, who might be induced to engage in agricultural pursuits; and provided, also, their industry were excited and encouraged by suitable rewards.

At present, all the land in the country forms a common stock, and no part of it can be appropriated by any individual except during the time he actually cultivates it. There are extensive tracts of unoccupied land; not above a tenth part of the whole being in cultivation. Any native of Agoona, who chooses to clear and cultivate any portion of this unoccupied land, becomes the exclusive possessor of it for the time; but if he should afterwards allow it to lie waste, he ceases to have any peculiar claim to it: it may be occupied by any other individual. Among the natives, no such thing is practised as the lease or sale of lands; except in the case of Europeans, who sometimes for five or six pounds may obtain the appropriation of a considerable tract of land. Their title to lands so obtained is not likely to be disturbed; but, in the present state of society, unless they had the means of protecting themselves, if necessary, by force, the produce which they might raise could not be considered as altogether secure. Their best means of protection would be to have a considerable number of hired

cultivators in constant pay, who would serve the double purpose of cultivating the soil, and protecting the fruits of their labour from pillage. Labourers may easily be had at the rate of from ten shillings to twelve shillings and sixpence per month.

Agoona contains no navigable river; but it is tolerably supplied with fresh water, by means of rivulets which flow through it, and branch off in a variety of directions.

The chief towns are Winnebah (or Simpa), Agoona, Bereac, and Fettah. Their present extent and population fall very short of what they were before the late desolating expedition to the coast, which was made by the Asiantees.\* Indeed, the whole population of the state cannot now be estimated at more than ten thousand souls, of which number seven thousand may be considered as women and children. The country, however, has begun to recover from the effects of that disastrous war; and its population appears to be on the increase. Immediately on the sea-coast, the people derive their subsistence chiefly from fishing; in the other parts of the country, from hunting and agriculture. A few, and only a few, gain their livelihood by trade. This trade chiefly consists in purchasing from Europeans, in exchange for gold and a few other articles, cowries, East-India cottons, iron, lead, spirits, tobacco, tobacco-pipes, guns, gunpowder, vessels of brass, and woollen and cotton goods of British manufacture, which they afterwards barter with their countrymen, or with persons from the interior, for gold, provisions of all kinds, palm wine, palm oil, &c. &c. Cowries and gold form the current medium of exchange: forty cowries make a string; fifty strings a head, which is equal to one ackie of gold; and sixteen ackies make an ounce, the value of which is usually estimated at four pounds. They have no fixed standard of weights and measures.

As to the means of increasing their trade, they obviously consist in opening a free intercourse with the interior; in introducing an improved system of agriculture, and the arts of civilized life; in

\* The Asiantees are a powerful people, living in the interior, whose king, being provoked by the conduct of the Fantees, entered their country about three years ago, with an army of not less than fifty or sixty thousand men, and spread ravage and devastation throughout a great part of the Gold Coast.

enlarging their knowledge and exciting their industry; and, above all, in establishing such a government and police as shall secure them in the enjoyment of what they may acquire by their exertions.

The government, political institutions, and laws of Agoona, resemble, in a great degree, those which are described in the account of the Fantees. In some cases the caboceers, or chiefs of petty districts, are hereditary, in others they are elected by the people. Those chiefs occasionally assume a despotic power, but in general they do not retain it long; the people frequently revolting in such cases, and expelling, or otherwise punishing, the usurper. The chiefs are assisted in the administration of the laws by a kind of judicial senate; the members of which, called Pynins, are chosen by the people from among the elders of the district; and it is their office to hear and decide causes, and pronounce the sentence of the law. They must be considered as having an interest in condemning persons who are accused, as they have a share of all fines and forfeitures. The Pynins are the only depositaries of the laws; and in order to preserve and transmit the memory of them, they hold frequent meetings, at which the laws are promulgated, or rather rehearsed.

Almost all crimes, great and small, are punishable by fine or slavery, which, indeed, are almost the same punishment; for if the convict cannot pay his fine, he becomes by law a slave. Even murder (a crime of rare occurrence), though the law says it shall be punished with death, may be compensated by seven slaves. All criminal charges are tried by the Pynins, who hear and weigh the evidence produced. But if there be no evidence, the cause is decided by a species of ordeal called *Doom*, which consists in administering to the person accused a certain quantity of the bark of a tree deemed poisonous. If he retain it on his stomach, he is pronounced guilty; if otherwise, innocent. The refusal to submit to this ordeal is considered as a decisive proof of guilt, and the judges proceed accordingly. The Pynins, who combine the offices both of judge and jury, are supposed to be very accessible to bribes; and no person who is liberal in his gifts, is likely to be found guilty. In some cases, however, where partiality is strongly suspected, the cause is tried by the Pynins of another district,

or referred to the decision of the governor of the fort.

In the case of convictions for witchcraft, the family of the convict is involved in his punishment: it even extends to all persons residing under his roof, on pretence that all in any way connected with him must possess a certain portion of his malign influence. Since the abolition of the slave-trade, however, no convictions of this sort have taken place.

Hereditary feuds are common among this people; and the way in which they usually proceed in the prosecution of hostilities is, to seize by surprise, and carry off, persons belonging to the state or district with which they are at enmity, or to any state in alliance with it; for they seldom engage in enterprises of a daring kind; nor is personal courage a striking feature in their character. Almost all their wars are of this predatory description; and the prisoners taken become the slaves of the captors, and are completely at their disposal. They are sometimes killed in the heat of passion, but generally are preserved, with a view to profit. Prisoners are seldom exchanged. Sometimes two or more slaves are given for the ransom of an individual; but this is unusual.

The people of this country are black, of the middle stature, in general well-made, vigorous, and capable of undergoing great labour. For the most part they have a pleasing and open expression of countenance, and are of a gay and cheerful turn. They manifest a certain slowness of comprehension when new subjects are brought before them: and yet this is hardly to be ascribed to any peculiar dullness or stupidity, as they shew a sufficient degree of quickness in matters with which they are conversant. They cannot be said to be warm in their affections; and though occasionally violent and impetuous in their temper, yet they are more commonly slow and deliberate in their proceedings. Hospitality is carried among them to a great extent: all strangers and travellers are admitted freely to partake of whatever the family board affords.

The natives of Agoona may be considered, on the whole, as an industrious people; particularly those who are engaged in fishing. With respect to those engaged in agriculture, as all their wants are supplied with little labour, it cannot be expected that, in the existing state



of things among them, they should make any great exertions beyond what is necessary to that object.

The moral standard of this people is extremely low. They appear to have no idea of restraint, beyond what their own interests or the dread of punishment imposes; and besides that their laws are both too loosely framed, and too partially executed, to have a very powerful effect in curbing men's passions, it is to be considered that no laws can provide an effectual check for that class of offences which may be comprised under the head of immoralities. They are without any education or discipline of a moral kind; and from their earliest infancy are habituated to examples of inhumanity, fraud, and licentiousness. In short, the moral principle is not cultivated among them: so that there is hardly any act which will attach disgrace or infamy to the individual, or even bring reproach upon him, if he do but pay the penalty of the law. Their religious system has no tendency whatever to improve their morality. It consists almost entirely in a superstitious dread of suffering from some malign influence, and in the faith they repose in the Fetishes, or charms, which are furnished by their Fetishmen, or priests, for the purpose of warding off the dreaded evil. The people in general do not appear to engage in any kind of worship; and although on certain days they abstain from their ordinary employments, yet they assign no reason for this, except that it has been the custom to do so. The Fetishmen, however, who may be considered as an order of priests, engage in certain forms of worship and religious ceremonies; and they are supposed to hold communion with the demon, or Fetiche, and to obtain from him the knowledge which is requisite for the exercise of their profession, which is, to solve the doubts and perplexities of their followers, and to furnish them with the means of averting evil, either actual or possible. Their profits arise from the presents made to the Fetish by the votaries: these they appropriate to their own use; and they are often of considerable value. The Fetishmen usually connect themselves with the persons in power, and are often serviceable in strengthening the government, and enforcing obedience to the laws; as they have great influence among the people, and continue to be respected by them even when the government has fallen into disrepute.

At Winnebah there is an annual sacri-

fice of a deer made to the Fetish. Human sacrifices take place only when a man of eminence dies. The victims are selected from among the slaves of the deceased, and are generally old and infirm persons. Such sacrifices, however, very seldom occur in Agoona. When a victim has been selected for this purpose, it is believed that he cannot be redeemed.

With respect to intellectual capacity, this people do not discover any natural inferiority to Europeans; at the same time their attainments are as low as can be imagined, their minds not being improved by any kind of culture. They are wholly ignorant of letters; and their language, which is the Fantee, has never been reduced to writing. The language itself is soft and harmonious. The following short specimen of it gives the proper names of men and women, according to the day of the week on which they are born:

Day of the week.	Men.	Women.
Sunday	Quashie	Aquieswa
Monday	Cudjoe	Aduah
Tuesday	Quabino	Abinebah
Wednesday	Quacow	Eccoah
Thursday	Quaw	Abbah
Friday	Coffee	Esfuah
Saturday	Quamina	Ambah

Arts and manufactures are in a low state among them. They make canoes, fishing-nets, hooks and lines, hoes, bills, baskets, mats, and various other articles of the same kind; and some of them can work as masons and carpenters. The amusements of the young consist chiefly in dancing and singing: those more advanced in years, amuse themselves by relating the exploits performed in their youth.

The women of this country, as in all countries where polygamy is practised, are in a degraded state. They are literally slaves to the men, and perform almost all the laborious offices, as grinding corn, procuring fire and water; they do every thing, in short, but fish and plant corn. The women also generally act both as physicians and surgeons. The prevailing complaints are fevers, fluxes, rheumatism, and leprosy; for the cure of which they use for the most part certain herbs, which are natives of the country. They sometimes have recourse to bleeding, by means of scarification and cupping; and these operations are performed with much dexterity by the women.

The number of persons in a state of slavery



slavery in Agoona, is very small; not above one person in forty, or perhaps in fifty, can be considered as a slave. The power of the master over the slave is absolute, and extends not only to the exaction of whatever labour the slave is capable of performing, but to life itself. The slave is liable to be seized and sold for the debts of his master, or for the payment of any forfeiture to which the sentence of the law may have subjected him. In respect, however, to the common field labour which they have to perform, there is practically no difference between the slave and the freeman. Their hours of working are the same, and those not strictly regulated; the forenoon only being usually allotted to labour. Nor are the slaves ever driven, or otherwise compelled to work; what they do, they do with willingness. There is still some slave-trade carried on by the Dutch, and lately also by the Danes, who continue to reside on the coast. The chief carriers of slaves from the Gold Coast, are the Portuguese. Their great market, however, is on the leeward, or what it called the Slave Coast. Two vessels from Cuba carried off cargoes of slaves from the Gold Coast, in October last.

The continuance of the slave-trade, though on a reduced scale, by other nations, has greatly impeded the beneficial effects which might have been expected to follow from its abolition by Great Britain; for though the export of slaves from the coast be comparatively trifling, yet it serves to keep alive there many of the mal-practices, which would otherwise have ceased. What is wanted, therefore, to give this measure its full effect, is an universal abolition of the trade. Even as things are, the natives have become more diligent in seeking for gold, and in procuring other articles wanted by Europeans; and, generally speaking, more industrious; but still, the partial existence of the slave-trade, is a great bar to industrious exertion. It is also true that accusations and condemnations for crimes (as witchcraft, &c.), and predatory wars, have been less frequent than they used to be. Kidnapping, or panyaring, as it is called on the Gold Coast, is not much diminished. Personal security, however, is, on the whole, increased; and this has manifested itself by increased industry. From these partial improvements, may be inferred

the unspeakable and innumerable benefits which must accrue to Africa, from a total abolition of the traffic in slaves.

The foregoing observations embrace but a small portion of what is called the Gold Coast; and although there is throughout the whole much similarity of soil and climate, yet in other respects there are material differences. The Anta country, for instance, which lies between the rivers Ancobra and Suecondée, is a rich woody country, well watered, and well planted. The timber here is fit for every purpose. It abounds in gold, and other metals, in a greater degree than the neighbouring states. The cultivation of the soil is more attended to than in many parts of the coast; and it has many very convenient creeks and harbours.

The river Ancobra separates this state from the kingdom of Apollonia. Here the country is still better watered by lakes and rivers: it is more flat, and better adapted for the growth of rice, sugar-cane, and all those articles which require a moist soil. The great disadvantage under which Apollonia labours, is, that the surf along its coast is so violent, that it is impossible to land without danger. The form of its government is despotic; a circumstance which certainly prevents many of those irregularities and abuses, which prevail in other districts.

As we recede from the sea, however, and advance into the interior, the state of things appears to be much more favourable than it can be said to be on any part of the coast. We witness a life of more industry and more happiness; and a great improvement, not only in these important respects, but in soil, climate, and other natural advantages. In short, the capabilities of Africa can be appreciated but in a very inadequate degree, if we confine our observations to the sea-coast, and do not proceed inland. The difference, indeed, is visible even a few miles from the shore; but it is still greater the farther we advance into the country. There is no valuable article of tropical culture, which might not be raised in this country in great abundance; while its population stands in need of our manufactures, and is accustomed to their use. And when it is considered what the hand of industry has done in the West Indies, in the pestilential swamps of Guiana, for instance, what may not fairly be expected from the

the rich hills and extensive plains of this country, blessed as it is with a luxuriant soil, and a comparatively healthy climate?

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SILK WORMS—WINE—HONEY.

IT must necessarily happen, in the vast revolving series of the affairs of a nation, that failures in every concern must be forgotten, together with even their records; and that thence the desire of this or that improvement should periodically burst forth, stimulating the enterprising to new attempts. My recollection, which now extends to nearly half a century, has furnished me with a variety of instances of this nature; and with many, particularly in the medical department, in which old pretended infallible remedies have been re-produced as new discoveries, in order to the honours of a second, third, or fourth, repetition of failure. Amongst a thousand other projects of late years, that of growing silk in England has been eminently pushed forward. It was in course out of memory, and, until lately, out of the common road of reading, that, in or about the year 1721, the silk mania became epidemic in this country; and that among a great number of inferior extent, an attempt upon a considerable scale was made, to breed and feed silk-worms in the duke of Wharton's park at Chelsea, taken expressly for that purpose, and under the sanction of a patent. Whether the silk manufactories at Greenwich, established about the same time, were of the same connection, I have really forgotten, but I conjecture they were. I have also forgotten the particular cause of failure in breeding the silk-worms at that period, but I have repeatedly, and at different periods of my life, experienced such failure, both in my own attempts, and those of other persons; insomuch, that I have many years since made up my mind on the real impossibility of ever growing silk to advantage in this country. Such has also been the case in various parts of France. Nevertheless, silk-worms have, during a century, and still are kept and bred for the amusement of young misses and masters, and a breeding stock may, at any season, be purchased in Covent-garden market, together with mulberry leaves, at two-pence per dozen, wherewith to feed them.

The climate of this country is by no means inimical to the silk-worm, which

is most prolific here; and I have even had autumnal broods of them, from keeping the eggs of the moth too warm. The sole bar of which I am apprised to success in breeding them, is the impossibility of obtaining mulberry leaves sufficiently early in the spring for the worms, or a healthy substitute, until the foliage of the mulberry be ready. I have tried every plant within my reach, whilst waiting the tardy progress of the mulberry-tree, but could find none on which the worms would feed, excepting the lettuce; and that invariably injured, after the first day or two, by scouring and weakening them, until finally they burst the greater part of them, with a species of hydropic rot, like that of sheep. Lettuce dried, proved too harsh for their mouths. In the mean time, their stench was insufferable; rendering the atmosphere of the chamber in which they were kept, absolutely morbid. Many of them began to spin; but from debility, their labour was imperfect, and they died with their web incomplete, producing no chrysolite, the dead worm being apparent through the web, which is otherwise impervious to the sight. Some silk indeed was, and generally will be obtained; but the quantity insufficient, and the quality weak and inferior. The most healthy worms produced the strongest and yellowest silk, following the rule of vegetable roots, in which the yellow colour is generally the harbinger of superior quality. In conclusion, we never need regret the want of silk culture in this country, not only because our lands may be much more advantageously occupied, but also because were such an undertaking desirable, colonies now might be found in the world, with every requisite of climate and food for the purpose. Moreover, it is universally desirable in the view of necessary human commerce, that one country should depend upon another for its peculiar indigenous commodity. I am yet prejudiced in one respect, and loath to depend on other countries for a supply of wine, more especially as there is good reason to conclude, that real wine was made in this country some centuries back, and that the introduction, with commerce, of superior wines, occasioned the discontinuance of our home manufacture, and, in a considerable degree, of the vine culture. Our cydery balderdash from currants, gooseberries, and other fruits, I will not consent to honour with the name of wine; nor can

I agree



I agree with a certain useful provincial writer, in his recommendation of such debilitating slops, to be given to the sick poor, to whom, in their sickness, good sound beer, when foreign wine cannot be procured, will be generally more beneficial. But I yet entertain the hope of being able to make real wine, of passable quality, in this country, the chief impediment to which is the scarcity of grapes. We are the most indolent of nations at the fruit culture, and of marvellous stupidity in our choice of fruits: of apples, for example, one half of the varieties of which grow among us, are unfit even for pigs, and ought, like our bad plays, to be damned.

Honey is another staple article of periodical projection. Every seven, or half a score years, a fortune is to be made by the bee culture. A French curé, starving upon his living, but living sumptuously upon his bees, treated his diocesan with a dinner of I know not how many courses, to the absolute alarm of the good bishop, who ever after replied to those asking preferment of him—Keep bees. Lately we have been informed, Mr. M<sup>r</sup> What-d'y<sup>e</sup>-call-him, has made so many hundred pounds weight of honey from his numerous hives, and sold it for so much money. And all this is passing well, to have a good stock of honey for home consumption, and a comfortable surplus for market, to be sold at a high price. But *latet anguis in herba*: there is a sting in the tail of this. In all probability, the confined use of honey in this country would not bear any very extensive growth, and were the constant recommendations of increased culture to be generally attended to, down would go the price like a jack-weight, or like the stocks after the cheer-up of a Birmingham victory. It ought to be recollected, that honey is rather a medicinal than a dietetic article, and that it would make a most improper substitute for sugar, rendering tea still more debilitating. About twenty years since I was offered quantities of virgin honey, both in Essex and Hampshire, at two-pence farthing per pound; the second species at seven farthings; and the squeezings, at five farthings. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read a letter in your last Number, signed *Agricola*, which, as having been occasioned by my former

communication concerning Stramonium, and as being calculated to give the public a very different impression with regard to its virtues from that which I endeavoured to convey, I feel myself in a certain degree called upon to reply to.

Agricola seems to regard the smoking of stramonium as a species of ebriety, or as the use merely of one of those ordinary opiates, that people are apt to have recourse to in order to relieve a paroxysm of pain, whether it originates from a mental or a corporeal cause, by which they purchase a temporary suspension of misery at the expense of permanent injury. Stramonium, however, used in the manner explained in my first paper, produces effects essentially different from that of any intoxicating drug that I am acquainted with. It acts favourably upon the feelings of the mind, only inasmuch as it alleviates the pain of the body; neither is its first and happy influence succeeded, as in the use of opiates or narcotics, by depression, lassitude, or stupor.

So far from stramonium having induced that torpor or sluggishness, which the smoking of tobacco and hops occasioned in Agricola's friend, I am confident, that without the assistance of that invaluable remedy, I should not have been able to go through the exertions that my daily avocations call for, which, thank God, I am doing with an alacrity unknown to me for years past.

As far as my experience has gone, and it is of some standing, it has not lost, by its frequently repeated use, one iota of its medicinal influence; and wherever it has been had recourse to, in a proper manner, within the sphere of my personal knowledge, it has been equally successful.

I am by no means disposed to detract from the value of Dr. Brees's work, by the application of which, Agricola has been able in a manner to regenerate his constitution; or, to make use of his own significant expression, "to turn the habit of his body." I should be extremely happy if such a new birth should take place in my crazy and capricious fabric. In the mean time, I am, as I think I ought to be, humbly contented with having a never-failing antidote at hand.

Towards counteracting the tendency to spasmodic asthma (for destroying it where it is implanted in the habit, I consider as impossible)—I have found nothing that has, in any important degree, conducted



conducted but abstinence (to which I wish I had resolution enough uniformly to adhere), together with a careful protection of the body against cold or damp, or any sudden vicissitudes of the weather.

VERAX.

*London, Sept. 8, 1810.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS a reader of your useful and entertaining publication, I am induced to send you an account of a medicinal spring, which, from its obscurity, is hardly known; and from the want of that knowledge, many are deprived of the great benefits to be derived from the use of it. The spring or well, I allude to, is called Holywell, about two miles from Flookborough, a small village in the parish of Cartmel, Lancashire, near to a very ancient building, Wrorysholme Tower, the rock adjoining to which the water appears to spring from the bottom of, and is sold at a very cheap rate by a person residing in a hut, who is little acquainted with the value of the qualities it possesses, to those afflicted with scurvy or any cutaneous disease. The benefits derived by the drinking of it, to numbers in that neighbourhood, as well as in other parts of the county, induces me to make it better known, that those, unfortunately afflicted, may receive that relief so many of their fellow-sufferers have done.

The accommodations at Flookborough are very good. The beauties of rural scenery have been so well described by tourists who have visited that part of the north, and more especially those of Winanderm (about six miles distant,) that no description of mine would be adequate; I will only claim particular attention to that beautiful edifice, Cartmel Church, formerly a priory of Austin Canons, founded in 1183, and purchased by the parishioners at the Dissolution: the choir is well worthy of notice.

*Ely Place, Aug. 22, 1810.*

O. H.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A LETTER which appeared in your Magazine of last month, lays me under the necessity of troubling you with the following in answer. Mr. Thelwall, a person of whom I know nothing but by common report, whose works as an author I have never seen, further than to glance at his prospectus and terms; whose lecture-room my curiosity never

led me to visit a second time; and the only time I did go, is so long passed, that I remember not even the subject of the lecture; this gentleman accuses me of having marred, altered, and appropriated, in a work of mine lately published, certain doctrines and discoveries which he has, for several years, been propounding to the public. I own I feel indignant at the accusation, not because I have any exclusive claim to the principles on which the work is grounded (for my grammar is avowedly a compilation,) but because Mr. T., for reasons best known to himself, would insinuate that I am walking, and only lamely walking, in his steps, and would lay claim to what, if not mine, most certainly is not his. So far am I, sir, from desiring to be seen in the rays of Mr. T.'s notoriety, that there is nothing I should more strenuously avoid. The pretensions I make are not the same, neither does it appear, from what little I have heard and seen of Mr. T., that we should choose, as teachers of delivery, to be judged by the same standard of opinion. His pupils, therefore, will never be mine; nor, I believe, will mine be his. Impressed with, and willing to preserve, this distinction, it was not likely I should trespass on grounds belonging exclusively to Mr. Thelwall.—I have not done so. There is not a single portion of my book which is not founded on the authority of one or other of those respectable orthoëpists, Walker, Herries, Nares, Sheridan, and Rice. I am no theorist, bewildering my own and others' brains by new speculations, but travel in a plain and beaten tract. The work itself will prove the assertion.\* Confident that those writers only were my guides, protesting that I never entertained an idea of deriving assistance from any thing Mr. T. hath said or written, I stand astonished at the absolute effrontery of his claims. My first chapter "On Sounds," is derived from the Elements of Speech, by Mr. Herries, with such modifications as were dictated by the works of Walker and Sheridan. The second chapter "On Letters," is indebted almost wholly to the Principles of English Pronunciation, pre-

\* I would by no means insinuate that much may no yet be done towards the tuition of whatever relates to audible language; and the improvements lately made in teaching the deaf and dumb, prove that every encouragement should be given in this respect to men of science.

fixed to Walker's Dictionary. My third chapter "The Praxis," which forms the principal, and I believe most useful, portion of the volume, is compiled from the last-mentioned treatise, from Nare's Elements of Orthoepey, and from Walker's Rhyming Dictionary. The rules in the fourth chapter "On Accent," were formed after a perusal of Nare's and Sheridan's rules, on the same subject. The first article in the chapter "On the Pronunciation of Sentences," was suggested by my own experience, joined to a hint in Herries; and in the remaining articles, I have closely followed Mr. Walker. In regard to the sixth and last chapter, it must have been observed, that though Mr. T. "exonerates me from any suspicion of having purloined from him any part of it," yet he would make it believed that, without his help, I could not have conceived the wonderful idea of endeavouring to remove a habit of stammering, "by enforcing the necessity of an even and well-ordered movement in discourse:"—(the words which he quotes from me.) "By whom," he asks, "do I mean to insinuate that the idea in question was conceived and brought to the test of successful experiment?—Was it by the author of the Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation?" I have to confess, in answer, that such an idea did certainly come into my head; but if it was a discovery, so little pride do I derive from it, that Mr. Thelwall, if he pleases, or any body else, is welcome to all the merit. That teachers do not usually direct their pupils to the rules of prosody, in order to remove a stammering delivery, is true;\* but the smallest reflection points out the propriety of this method, especially when these rules are brought to bear upon prose as well as verse: and it is well known, that stammerers are less likely to be influenced by their defect when they

feel a rhythm in a sentence, than when they feel none. My chapter "On Prosodical Admeasurement," was composed therefore with a view of its being applied to this purpose; and, without vaunting my experience, I leave the public to judge how far it appears likely to have the intended effect: hoping, however, that those who would form an adequate idea of it, will read it throughout, and not rest any judgment upon a single illustration deprived of its own content, and adorned with Mr. Thelwall's. As to the theory advanced in it, though it is new in several respects as a system of prosody, yet the reader will find I have built on the principles of Mr. Walker. I refer, in proof, to the Elements of Elocution, under the head "Harmony of Prose;" and to the second of two methods given for marking the different forces of words in the "Rhetorical Grammar." These principles, however, are not Mr. Thelwall's principles; and, therefore, as he observes, either he or I know very little of the matter.

Mr. Thelwall charges me with meanness; but now, sir, let circumstances be reviewed, and then let the public decide who most deserves this charge. I am, sir, but a young man yet, having been long engaged in teaching, to which I was destined from my earlier years, I conceived that, by "an attempt\* to combine every thing which my experience had taught me was really useful in the writings of our best orthoepists, within such a system as might render pronunciation capable of being studied from its elementary principles, and become, as other branches of learning, an object of methodical acquirement," I should be rendering a material service to the cause of education, and doing some little credit to myself. As I have never made pretensions to the original materials, so I can claim no other merit in the volume than what may be found in the plan and method of treatment; and on these points, it is somewhat gratifying to find that even Mr. Thelwall allows, "there are parts in the compilation that are well arranged, tolerably digested, and intelligibly explained." My work being published, this gentleman, through the medium of your Magazine, would persuade the public, that popular rumour has laid it at his door, and that, in truth, he does lay claim to many of the early pages in the book, many illustrations,

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\* Mr. Thelwall, it appears, has recourse to the principles of musical proportion for this purpose. How the strictness of musical time can be uniformly applied to speech, without destroying that unaffected delivery which is founded in nature and just taste, I own myself at a loss to conceive. For my part, though I spoke of using the hand or toe to mark the movement of discourse, (as Mr. Herries has done before me,) yet I never dreamed of making my pupil beat time with the regularity of a musician; so that joining the two discordant feet, and talking of minim, breve, and semibreve, amount to nothing but a misrepresentation.

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\* See the Preface to my Grammar.



modes of reasoning, &c.; protests, notwithstanding that the interests of the science are placed by it in the utmost danger; sneers at the profound prosodist who could put nine syllables into an octasyllabic foot, (an oversight not altogether unpardonable, I should hope;) and, finally, in his last emblazoning paragraph, accuses me of talking discouraging nonsense, because I had intimated, that they who unfortunately have not the organs which nature requires for the purposes of speech, are not fit subjects for the master of elocution. Not fit, where there is willingness to make the trial and perseverance? Mr. Thelwall denies it most positively, is authorised by experience to deny it.

B. H. SMART.

*Princes-street, Leicester-square,  
Sept. 7th.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

On the CHARACTER of SIR JOHN  
FALSTAFF.

LETTER III.

AS in the beautiful paintings of objects in themselves ugly or contemptible, such as are observable in the works of Murillo, Schalkens, Hemsckerck, and the greater part of the Flemish school, the attention is forcibly drawn from the consideration of the minute parts and their deformity, and rests with pleasure on the natural colours, or striking proportions, of the whole; so, in a full view of the character of Falstaff, his vices seem completely in the back-ground. There is a charm, which withholds the spectator from the contemplation of them. Still, however, they are of no inconsiderable magnitude; and it may well be objected, that moral propriety, which can never be too much attended to in dramatic composition, has been infringed seriously by giving inward turpitude to so alluring a disguise. Besides his avarice, cruelty, and voluptuousness, he has the glaring faults of a liar, a drunkard, and a robber.\* But, in palliation of

of all this, you must hear his message to Mrs. Ford: "Bid her think what man is, let her consider his frailty, and then judge of my merit." His remarkable cowardice is an essential part of his character, and obliges us to remove our attention to the poet. It is a trite and indisputable truth, that fortitude is the offspring of none but virtuous principles. This feature of his character, therefore, while it is closely natural, the poet observed would likewise prove an endless source of ridicule and amusement to the audience. How ludicrous is it to see this egregious liar, who insists that "manhood, good manhood, will be forgotten upon the earth, when he dies," standing at a respectful distance, while his fellows are plundering the poor pilgrims, and exclaiming "Strike! Down with them! Cut the villains' throats!" with all the energy of a blood-thirsty hero. Or who can refuse a smile, when he hears him request the Prince, in the camp at Shrewsbury, in this ignoble form of words: "Hal, if thou see me down in the battle, and bestride me, so; 'tis a point of friendship?" Even his detestable cruelty is rendered laughable, where he observes of his poor scare-crows, with whom he was ashamed to walk through Coventry, "I have led my rag-a-muffins where they are pepper'd: there's not three of my hundred and fifty left alive, and they are for the town's-end to beg during life."

Thus, all his faults and imperfections are so well depicted, and so effectually made the objects of derision, that we can scarcely refrain from loving the company of the man who affords us so much diversion at his own expense. For we find he has always so much grace left as to be continually pleading and proclaiming his purposes of reform. In one place he says, "I must give over this life, and I will 've it over;" and adds, "I'll be damped for never a king's son in Christendom." So he tells Bardolph he will repent, and that quickly, while he is in some 'filing,' &c. and, in his letter to the Prince, he gives him this advice, "Repent at idle times as thou may'st, and so farewell." This is, indeed, holding the mirror up to Nature. Those who have most reason to reform their habits, talk violently of their resolutions, and are

\* It is to be remembered that robbers, at that time of day, were very differently received in society from what they are at present. It could not be otherwise, when the example began around the king's person, by courtiers who pleaded in justification the scantiness of their allowance from their royal master. This made it a 'vocation,' as Sir John calls it, of less public disgrace. Matthew Paris mentions two merchants of Brabant, in the time of Henry III. who complained of an open robbery in the middle of the day, and after much trouble the perpe-

trators were discovered to be men of rank at court. Yet even then "resolution was fobbed by the rusty curb of old father Antic, the law," for no less than thirty of them were hanged.



ever last to execute them. The same opportunities of indulgence recur, and always find the same complying weakness. This is specifically exemplified where Sir John makes a long parade of his penitence; and, after he has finished, is asked by the Prince, "Where shall we take a purse to-morrow, Jack?" and the hoary sinner answers, "Where thou wilt lad, I'll make one; an I don't, call me villain, and baffle me."

He has, however, in a manner, no unnecessary or superfluous vices. They are all the natural excrescences of his character. We may be inclined to connive at his "drinking old sack," "unbuttoning after supper," and "sleeping upon benches at noon," because he tells us "he has more flesh, and therefore more frailty;" and we may allow him to ask, "Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?" but no indulgence must blind us to his real faults, and he must be reprobated for too often "leaving the fear of God upon the left hand;" in his dishonesty to Dame Quickly, and Master Shallow; for his enormous lies and obscenities; and the vices consequent upon his avarice. Hence, the exhibition of such a character to a young person, should be attended always with an admonition to distinguish between the fascinations of poetry, and the depravity which it may seem to extenuate, by the beauty of the resemblance to nature.\*

But, it is astonishing how much the attention is drawn aside from these dark parts of his character, by his wit and incessant humour. I before hinted to you, that there are persons who value his wit no more than the jests and scurrilities of a buffoon; who look upon him as no better than the clowns in *Twelfth Night*, and *As You like it*; and who conceive that the same degree of talents would be requisite to personate them all. To these Falstaff might answer in his own words; "Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me; the brain of this foolish-compounded clay, man, is not able to produce any thing that tends to laughter, more than I invent, or is invented on me. I am not only witty myself, but the cause that wit is in other men." Contrary to the fashion of Shakespeare's age, Falstaff's wit is, for

the most part, pure and sterling; and often supported through a whole soliloquy. Few men can read half a dozen lines of any of them, without acknowledging it. If the definition of wit is just, that it discovers real congruities not before apparent, (and to me it appears a very just one,) the effusions of Falstaff are, in most instances, entitled to that name. It would be useless to demonstrate what is self-evident in every scene of his appearance. Much of his wit so called, however, is of another description, and arises from his assigning wrong causes, which, from their seeming probability and relation, produce the same effects as the *bulls* attributed to the Irish.

The effects of wit upon the hearers, are generally favourable. In addition to its known influence upon the muscles, which are never so moved without a degree of pleasure, it opens a new source of gratification, by flattering our vanity. We feel almost as though we ourselves were the authors of it, when we give ourselves the credit of understanding and experiencing its full force. It is, perhaps, from this cause likewise, that we look with favour on the more objectionable parts and profligacies of this "grey iniquity," Sir John. The man who would win upon our affections, or rather our partiality, cannot do better than to address himself to our self-love. This kept alive the Prince's affection for Falstaff; and continues to excite in us the same favourable sentiments.

Having said thus "much in behalf of that Falstaff," I cannot help adverting to the prospect of a New Theatre. Whatever may be the intended plan of such an establishment, I am sure the lovers of rational amusement (for if it ceases to be rational, it had better cease altogether,) look forward to a long-wished-for reformation in theatrical representation. I am far from thinking it fastidious pedantry, to condemn, with very few exceptions, the whole mass of modern dramatic poetry.

It has mistaken the plan, the means, and the end, of such compositions. The plots, intrigues, and characters, of these plays, are either bad imitations of originals unnecessarily neglected, grotesque transcripts from low life, or they are so unnatural and unmeaning, as to disgust even the critics of the gallery. As to the means, I believe no one ever thought of fixing in his memory a single line or sentiment of these plays, for the instruction contained in them; and with regard

\* Plutarch gives the same advice at greater length: De Audiendis Poetis. Sec. 11, 12, 13, 14. Speaking of subjects of this kind, he adds: εν οίς, μαλιστα, δει τον νεον εθιζεσθαι, διδασκομενον οτι, την πραξιν εκ παλαια, μεν, ης γεγραυη μίμησις, αλλα την τεχνην, ειρμεμενται προστηντας το υποκειμενον.

to their wit, none but raw apprentices would ever consider them worth repetition. But, to the public are these authors amenable for their deviation from the great end of dramatic writing. I am not inclined to cant, when I declare my abhorrence of the oaths, obscenities, immoralities; nay, of the solemn addresses and prayers to the Deity, which are without number so perniciously introduced.—This may be called stage-effect. The only effect I know of from such representations and expressions, is the gradual depravity of the ignorant and inexperienced part of the audience; and the familiarizing all with words and actions at which they ought to shudder. Let us therefore hope, that the Theatre now in contemplation to be erected, will give the lie to those who think propriety and popular amusement incompatible. The first step towards this will be the formation of an '*Index Expurgatorius*,' containing the names of plays not to be represented on any terms, and the names of those which shall be prohibited, '*donec corrigantur*.' It is absurd to imagine that we want new plays: we have already a great sufficiency, whose merits have been approved. Let these, and these only, find admission on our new stage; and when the evening's amusement is announced, every man will know whether he may safely indulge his children, or introduce a female, where, as the stage is now constituted, common prudence forbids their appearance. Much more might be advanced upon the regulation of such a Theatre, which, if I had influence to effect, it should be almost exclusively a *Shakespeare Theatre*. But I have trespassed already beyond the limits of a letter; and must therefore, at length subscribe myself,

A. B. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your correspondents will take the trouble of mentioning where the best account of gold fish is to be met with, it will confer a favour on some of your readers. How long have they been known to live in glass vessels? Do they ever breed in them? How often should the water be changed? What proportion of fish ought there to be to any given quantity of water? How is it known when it is quite necessary to change the water? As they require soft water, and it sometimes is difficult to procure that from a river, will rain water,

collected from a house-top, after it becomes clear from the smoke, injure them? What food should they have? What are the usual periods of their change of colour, and by what rule is it governed? An answer to any of these questions, or any other information on the subject, will be thankfully received.

August 12, 1810.

D. S. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is scarcely possible to read the article in your last Number, entitled "*A Vindication of the Banking System*," without being struck with the extreme unfitness of its title. One should rather imagine it was written with a view to expose the improper practices of bankers, than to vindicate their conduct. The practice to which it alludes, as the cause of the many recent failures amongst bankers, of lending money upon bills of exchange to merchants and speculators, is of this nature, and so far is it from being, as the writer of that article represents, the business of a banker, that no banker can embark in it, and thus expose the money deposited with him, to the risk and uncertainty of trade, consistently with the obligation to return it *on demand*, which he contracts on receiving it. I am perfectly aware that it is not, and cannot be expected, that a banker should make no use whatever of the money placed in his hands; if so, it would not be possible for him to support himself, to pay his clerks, or to keep his house open: but, though it is known that he cannot keep it idly in his hands, yet it is understood that he is only to employ it in such a manner, as not in the slightest degree to expose it to the risk of being lost. The public funds, India bonds, exchequer bills, mortgages of land, and similar securities, from which (though slight fluctuations in their price may occasionally endanger the interest payable upon them), no loss of the principal can be apprehended, are the only description of securities upon which bankers are supposed to invest the money of their customers; and never, I believe, has it happened that a banker has failed who has so, and only so, employed the money entrusted to his care. But this way of employing it cannot yield annually more than about 5 per cent.; and though that rate of interest, upon the large sums deposited with bankers, must produce a very ample income, and be a sufficient reward for the trouble

for

(for as to risk there is none) of keeping the accounts of their employers; yet the avarice of modern bankers, it appears from the vindication of their system alluded to above, has induced them to seek another method of employing the money confided to their care; and that is, by lending it to merchants upon the security of their bills of exchange. By thus hazarding the money of his employer, the banker, if the speculation entered into by the merchant to whom he lends the money happens to answer, makes an enormous profit, and his customer is lucky enough to get back the money he had deposited in his hands: but if the speculation should prove an unfortunate one, and such perhaps is the case four times out of five, why then, says this vindication, "the merchant declares his insolvency, the banker is ruined, and the evil spreads widely:" in other words, the banker stops payment, and those who had placed their money in his hands, as they thought in a secure and sacred depositary, are defrauded of their property; and hundreds of honest industrious tradesmen are ruined, and many are thrown from a state of comparative opulence, into irrecoverable poverty. Thus the banker, and his customers, enter into a new kind of partnership; the banker employs their money in trade; he takes all the profit, and they sustain all the loss! This is indeed a pretty vindication of the banking system; one to which the vindication of the coiners of base money, contained in the concluding paragraph of the article in question, is a most worthy companion! It is much to be regretted that the legislature has never yet passed any law to subject bankers, who sail through practices so avaricious and dishonest, and commit frauds so ruinous and extensive, to the same punishment it inflicts upon coiners, whose frauds, compared with theirs, are trifling and inconsiderable. This would be the best preventative to the evil resulting from these practices.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**S the translator of part of Prince Eugene's memoirs, published in your Magazine for August, wishes to be informed of the meaning of the words, "*Sur sa Spire*," I beg to inform him that Prince Eugene must have, as I suppose, alluded to the battle of Spire, which marshal Tallard had gained the year before the battle of Blenheim was fought. In

the *Histoire de la Milice Française*, in the following passage:

"Regiment Royal de Cravattes. M. de Tallard lui fit l'honneur de se mettre à sa tête, pour charger l'ennemi à la *Bataille de Spire*, qu'il gagna, 1703." Of this battle he was certainly very proud.

J. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE OF CHELTENHAM,  
and its VICINITY.—No. VI.

Cheltenham, August 16, 1808.

**I** SHALL proceed at once with the subject of my last letter. Katherine, who had been richly jointured by lord Latimer, and royally endowed by the king, was left at the death of the latter in a state of enviable opulence. Her exalted character, and exemplary conduct, had secured her the esteem of the friends of the reformation; whose influence at this time predominated in the government.

The reign of a minor is ever favourable to the machinations of the ambitious and designing. Immediately therefore, upon the accession of Edward VI. the two Seymours, who were his uncles, seem to have formed separate schemes for seizing upon, and retaining during the period of his minority, the supreme power in the state. The earl of Hertford, the eldest brother, who was appointed an executor, and one of the sixteen regents, by the will of the late king, soon procured himself, by indiscreet means, to be constituted sole protector of the realm; and was further gratified with the title of "Duke of Somerset."

His younger brother, sir Thomas Seymour, who was nominated only a privy-counsellor, but who was equally aspiring, and perhaps jealous of the duke's superiority, appears to have determined, at any price, to purchase further distinction.

The princess Elizabeth, then very young, was placed under the guardianship of the queen dowager; and the frequent visits of Seymour (upon whom was conferred the title of lord Sudeley, and the rank of high admiral) were generally attributed to an endeavour to obtain the affections of the princess, with the hope of advancing his ambitious projects by so splendid an alliance. How far this conjecture may be correct, is uncertain; for he must have been aware of the impossibility of gaining the consent of the regents to such an union, and must also have known, that by mar-



rying without their approbation, she was effectually debarred from succeeding to the crown. We have some authority for believing, that an attachment had subsisted between the queen and the admiral, prior to her late marriage; and the additional wealth and high rank which she had acquired by this union, powerfully incited him again to renew his solicitations.

Dugdale has described him as being "in fashion courtly, in personage stately, and in voice magnificent." Possessed of these attractive qualities, and well versed in the art of advantageously employing them, can we be surprised that the influence which he is said to have acquired over the queen and the princess, was, in those days of ignorance and superstition, ascribed to magical incantation? As a proof however how warmly he pressed his suit, and how artfully he prevailed on Katherine to deviate from the strict line of prudence and propriety, for which her deportment had hitherto been so eminently conspicuous, the following passage from one of her letters may be cited:

"Whereas ye charge me with a promyse written with myne one hand to chaunge the two yerres into two monethes, I thinke ye have no suche playne sentence wrytten with my hand. I knowe not wether ye be a parâphryser or not: yf ye be lerned in that scyence that ys possyble, ye may of one word make whole sentence, and yet nott att all tymes after the true meanyng of the wryter as yt aperyth by thys yôwr exposcycyon apon my wrytyng."

Wearied with the tyranny of her former husband, for whom she never could have felt much affection, and anticipating years of happiness, united to one of the most distinguished subjects in the kingdom, she at length submitted to his importunities, and consented to a private marriage in the sixth month of her widowhood. This unguarded procedure proved fatal to her future peace, for she now became embroiled in the various discords that agitated and perplexed the political parties of the day; and the short period of her life which was spent with lord Sudeley, was cruelly embittered with vexation and regret. The stern and haughty spirit of Seymour was still restless and dissatisfied; feuds were industriously fomented between the brothers, by those who envied their advancement; and thus, from being secret rivals, they soon became open enemies.

During the absence of the duke on the Scottish expedition, the admiral sought every opportunity of ingratiating himself with the king. He even made an attempt to be appointed governor of his person; and secretly caballed with those who were most inimical to his brother's administration. The decisive conduct however of the duke, defeated these malevolent schemes, and the subsequent submission of the admiral produced a temporary reconciliation. Katherine, in the mean time, had many domestic inquietudes to contend with. The duke had disapproved of her hasty marriage; and the duchess, a proud imperious woman, was mortified at being obliged to give precedence to the wife of the younger brother; although the king, as a mark of respectful regard, had ordered her to be prayed for immediately after himself.

In the course of the first year of her marriage, Katharine became pregnant, and she probably left with much satisfaction the vicinity of a turbulent court, and retired to Sudeley to prepare for her approaching confinement. About this time the admiral is suspected of again aspiring to the hand of the princess, and much stress has been laid upon the familiarities that passed between them at Hanworth and Chelsea; but, as the queen appears to have been a party in these pleasantries, I think we have no right to conclude that he was actuated by any criminal intention, or to infer that the encouragement which he received, induced him to accelerate the death of his wife. Katherine, however, was delivered of a daughter on the 30th of August, 1548, and died on the 5th of the following month. The circumstance of the admiral's having been accessory to her death, is curiously introduced into the bill of attainder which was subsequently passed against him. The testimony of some of the witnesses who were examined on this point, is still preserved; but it does not appear that the charge was substantiated, although from the evidence of lady Tyrwhil, who attended the queen during her illness, it should seem, that she reproached him with "wyllynng her no good," and with having given her "many shroud taunts;" but these expressions may be considered as the wanderings of delirium, or as allusions to some former unkindness, rather than as indications of a suspicion that he was guilty of so atrocious an act. In addition to this, it may be observed,

that she devised to him the whole of her disposable property, by a will which is dated on the day of her decease, although that event occurred "between two and three of the clocke in the morning."

Her body was embalmed, and wrapped in lead in the usual manner; and great preparations were made for her interment in the chapel of Sudeley Castle, notwithstanding the late king had directed that her remains should be deposited with his own, and those of his other favourite queen, Jane Seymour, in a vault prepared for that purpose at Windsor.

The funeral procession commenced with a long train of gentlemen and esquires, knights, officers of household, and gentlemen ushers. Then followed the corpse, supported by six gentlemen in black gowns and hoods, preceded by a herald "in cote," and surrounded by attendants bearing torches. The chief mourner on this solemn occasion, was the amiable and interesting lady Jane Grey, who was followed by a numerous assemblage of ladies, arranged according to their rank, and these were succeeded by a band of yeomen, who closed the procession.

Dr. Coverdale,\* who had been the almoner of the deceased queen, performed the service, and preached a "goode and godlie sermonde," in which he assured his audience, that the accustomed offering which was made to the alms-box, was not "don anye thinge to profitt the deade, but for the poore onelye."

The daughter of Katherine, whose name was Mary, did not long survive her unfortunate parents. The execution of Seymour took place on the 20th of March, 1549, and he then committed her to the care of the duchess of Suffolk. She was soon after restored to that rank of which she had been deprived by her father's attainder, and died the same year.

For upwards of two centuries, the body of Katherine was allowed to rest quietly in the earth, but becoming at length an object of curiosity, in consequence of the publication of a breviat of her bu-

\* This active and zealous reformer, was consecrated bishop of Exeter, in 1549, but he was afterwards compelled to vacate his see, and fly to the Continent for refuge during the persecution of queen Mary, by whom he was designed to have been sacrificed. His advanced age prevented his resuming his episcopal functions, when Elizabeth ascended the throne.

rial, *a party of ladies*, in 1782, directed her coffin to be sought for in Sudeley chapel. It was soon discovered, at a very small distance from the surface; and when opened, the body was found covered with cerecloth, and in very complete preservation. No care was taken to close the apertures made in the lead, so that when the coffin was again exposed, in 1784, the face was entirely decayed. In 1786, the queen's remains were once more disinterred by Dr. Nash.\* He found the coffin that contained them, to consist of a sheet of lead, fitted closely to the body, and on the part that covered the breast, was the following inscription: "K. P. here lyethe Katherine, wife to kyng Henry VIII. and the wife of Thomas, lord of Sudeley, high admy— of England, and ynkle to kyng Edward VI. 1548." He examined one of her hands, which was somewhat discoloured, but yet quite perfect, and then respectfully placed the coffin in its original situation. But the ashes of Katherine were not even now suffered to repose in peace. Her grave was again violated with a sacrilegious temerity that had neither the plea of antiquarian research, nor of scientific curiosity, to extenuate the outrage. The body, almost decayed, was taken out of the coffin; the hair, which was long and beautiful, although somewhat discoloured by damp, was cut off; and the next day, a deep grave was prepared near the centre of the chapel, where the mouldering relics were finally deposited.

Dr. Parkhurst, afterwards bishop of Norwich, who was one of her chaplains, wrote for her a Latin epitaph, which Strype has preserved, and which probably was inscribed on her tomb. It has been thus translated:

In this new tomb, the royal Kath'rine lies,  
Flower of her sex, renowned great and wise:

\* It is a singular circumstance that the remains of the marquis of Northampton, the queen's only brother, should also have been impiously disturbed. He died October 28, 1571, and was buried at the upper end of the choir of the collegiate church of Warwick, where "his body was dug up in the reign of James I. to make room for an ordinary gentlewoman. It was found perfect, with the skin entire, dried to the bones, with rosemary and bays lying in the coffin. All which were so preserved by the dryness of the ground wherein they lay, it being above the arches of that vault, which is under the choir, and in a sandy soil."

A wife, by every nuptial virtue known,  
 And faithful partner, once of Henry's  
 throne;  
 To Seymour next her plighted hand she  
 yields,  
 (Seymour, who Neptune's trident justly  
 wields,)  
 From him, a beauteous daughter blest her  
 arms,  
 An infant copy of her parent's charms.  
 When seven short days this tender flower had  
 bloom'd,  
 Heaven, in its wrath, the mother's soul  
 resum'd;  
 Great Katherine's merit in our grief  
 appears,  
 While fair Britannia dewes her cheek with  
 tears;  
 Our loyal breasts with rising sighs are  
 torn,  
 With saints she triumphs, we with mortals  
 mourn.

Many original portraits of Katherine are known to exist. One at Lambeth palace, another at Newnham Paddox, a third at Stowe, a fourth at Strawberry-hill, and a fifth in the possession of a clergyman in Norfolk. She had many eulogists among her contemporaries; and her character and talents have always been duly appreciated. In a very scarce tract, by *Ulpian Fulwell*, entitled, "*The Flower of Fame*," 1575, is a curious poem, "in prayse of the renowned ladye Queene Catherin Par." It commences with Fame calling an assembly of renowned women, by order of "*Dame Virtue*." The assembly being formed, *Dame Virtue* decrees, that "one among the rest should bear the chiefest mace," upon which some propose Penelope, Cornelia, &c. but it being answered that they "by Fate in earthly clod were stayde:"

"At last by lot the cryer sayd,

Where is that noble dame,

That was the eighth king Henries wife,  
 And had K. P. to name."

Queen Elizabeth being present, answers, that her "mortall lyfe had run the fatal race." Upon this the whole troop of *Dame Virtue*, *Dame Pacionce*, *Paleas*, the *Muses*, the *Graces*, &c. &c. break out into "*paynefull playnts*," and "*dolefull dollors*," but are comforted by *Dame Virginitie*, who informs them, that Q. K. P. "had yelde her soule unto the heavens, yet left on earth her fame;" and that her name, in books of fame, for ever shall remain: and she finally proposes that they

"Should let queene Katherine Par enjoye

Fame for her vertuous race,

And unto queene Elizabeth

Dame Virtue yelde the mace."

I shall now take leave of Sudeley Castle, and of Katherine Parr; and shall endeavour very soon to give you some account of Hailes Abbey. Adieu.

### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU would greatly oblige a constant reader of your valuable miscellany, by the insertion of a few remarks on *Od- dy's Immaculate Stereotype* edition of *Hume and Smollett's History of England*, (as the public is informed) now publishing in Numbers.

The external appearance of the work, and respectability of the historians, determined me to subscribe to it, in full expectation of possessing an excellent history of my country, or at the least a tolerable one, from the pompous language on the covers of the numbers; but you may guess my disappointment when I assure you, that in each number, consisting of thirty-two pages, the first and second excepted, I have discovered four, five, and sometimes six, errors, on only reading them over cursorily; besides others which may have escaped my notice. If any of your numerous correspondents can inform me, whether it is possible for so many errors to be committed in the stereotype, or whether it is not rather a name imposed on the public, as I am much inclined to believe, their information would much oblige,

I. A.

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### For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the PRESENT STATE of  
 the COTTON COLONIES.

(Continued from page 117.)

HAVING already ascertained the real state of the colonists, it becomes a matter of moment to determine the causes which have conduced to that condition. There are a variety of them. Those events which have so long demaiged the whole world, may be considered as one general class. Besides these, there are particular causes which have more directly promoted the depreciation of colonial produce. The consequences of the protracted war form the first



class. The monopoly by the mother country—the encouragement afforded to foreign cotton—the continued slave-trade by other nations—the favour uniformly shewn to the manufacturer at the expence of the planter—and the imposition of duties on the raw material, compose the second. There may be other minor circumstances that concur in producing the same end; these however are of primary importance, and if obviated, the others will soon avail nothing. It would be useless to trace the various ramifications of the first, as they operate generally; and it is not to be expected that these effects will cease as soon as their influence on one part of the empire is pointed out. The latter, however, is of a different character: their injurious operation is immediately confined to the planters; they may be obviated, if prejudice and folly do not interfere.

1. The monopoly claimed by the mother country is of a two-fold nature, viz. as relating to the supply to the colonies, and to the export of produce from them.

Each part of this monopoly is, exacted with unrelenting activity by Great Britain. Every person at all acquainted with West India affairs, is aware that all provisions might be obtained at one half expence from North America, than they are from the United Kingdoms; but, according to the letter of Monopoly Acts, the admission of such a practice would be destructive of British interests. This is to be questioned: indeed, Mr. Jordan, in an excellent tract on this subject, has clearly demonstrated, (as far as such matters are capable of demonstration) that this opinion is completely without foundation. If then the spirit and not the letter of old statutes is to be regarded, (and this is most consonant with common sense,) the restriction would be impolitic and oppressive, and some remedy should be immediately applied. It is not a little singular, that the exclusion of foreigners from a free trade with us, is most rigorously enforced in that instance, in which it is most detrimental to genuine British interests; and that where its partial enforcement would be beneficial, it is altogether neglected. It is scarcely necessary to recal the encouragement afforded to the foreign growers of cotton wool. Of this more hereafter.

The most favourable expression of that can be used in speaking of the principle of monopoly is, that it is a very doubtful one: if it be examined more

narrowly, it will be found far from dubious, and accordingly the best informed politicians, have uniformly discouraged it, except in one or two extraordinary cases, where it is warranted by peculiarly strong circumstances. But on these exceptions, the national objects are of primary importance, and the individual oppression little or nothing.

If the general principle of monopoly be inadmissible with one or two exceptions; if it be proved that the present is not one of the extreme cases, but that public, no less than individual injury, must be the result; if it be farther shewn, that a departure from the general principle will be highly advantageous to the whole empire; then no monopolist, however determined on his object, will venture to oppose the reasoning, however pertinaciously he may persist in the practice. Now all this has been already done.

2. The encouragement afforded to foreigners is the next source of the colonist's misfortunes: by reference to table C. it will be seen, that American and Portuguese cottons, when imported into this country in British shipping, pay no more than that which is produced in our own colonies.

It has been also shewn, that the cotton thus encouraged, is cultivated at an expence much inferior to that of British cotton; and that while foreigners are enjoying every advantage, the British planter is actually sacrificing his capital. Connected with this cause, is another to which humanity, equally with policy, directs the attention of Great Britain. The legislature of this country has, with a propriety that does it eternal honour, abolished the British slave-trade, and continues to adopt regulations subversive of the system still covertly carried on. By this act, its memory is sanctified in the hearts of all good men, and will be an everlasting monument of the omnipotence of truth. But as it now stands, it is imperfect: by it, British property is rendered comparatively less valuable; for foreigners still carry on the trade; so that they are daily and hourly extending the plantations, the quantity of produce is necessarily increasing, and the price is consequently becoming depressed. The British planter being restricted to his original limits, can produce only a certain quantity of cotton, which, at the present low prices, cannot requite him. On the contrary, he must be overwhelmed with all the misery that poverty,

poverty can inflict. The foreigner suffers no loss, for the quantity makes a larger return than compensates for the depreciated price. Besides this, the cultivation of tobacco in Virginia and Maryland, has of late been less an object of attention; and the gangs of negroes formerly engaged in it, have been sent into the southern states, where the American cotton planter, thus reinforced, is enabled to commence his operations with increasing vigour.

3. The encouragement uniformly shewn to the manufacturer, at the expense of the planter, is another cause of the misfortunes of the latter. All applications made for relief by the latter to the Board of Trade have been rejected, because the objects sought, were considered by the former as injurious to his interests. How far this opinion is well founded, will be best enquired into when discussing the most expedient means of relieving the cotton planter.

4. The imposition of duties on the raw material, is the last of these principal causes; the fact is notorious, and the examination of its correctness will best take place when the remedy is proposed.

*Means of Relief.*—A short sketch of the condition of the cotton planter, and of some of the most prominent causes of that condition, having been given, it becomes necessary to suggest some means of alleviation, lest it should be supposed that the foregoing statement has been made merely for the sake of complaint, without the means, or even the possibility, of remedy. The British cotton grower is not one of those querulous beings, that feel satisfaction in constantly conjuring up schemes of misery for himself, or in detailing evils from which escape is impossible. So far from cherishing a disposition of this kind, he has uniformly anticipated more favourable events; and now that hope is almost banished from his horizon, it cannot surely be improper either for him, or those interested in his success, to detail his misfortunes, and to point those means which seem most conducive of general advantage. That there are means by which this end may be attained, the author of these pages undertakes to prove. How far he may succeed in his attempts, depends ultimately on the decision of the public, to whose judgment he submits, in the just confidence that no unfair bias will occur against his subject.

The object to which the attention is now to be directed then, is the means of relief which may, and ought to be, afforded to the cotton planters.

The great and crying cause of the present distress under which he labours, is the encouragement, or rather preference, shewn to foreigners, as has been fully proved in the former parts of these observations. It is impossible to reflect on this circumstance without the greatest surprise, whether the colonies are considered integral parts of, or mere dependencies on, the empire. If the former opinion be admitted, (as I think it must) such conduct is inconsistent with every principle of common sense, and common justice: the mere obligations of society require, that the subjects of every state have the first claims on its protection and encouragement. No man would dream of supporting his neighbour's offspring, while his own are perishing for want. The obligations of nations ought to be as binding as those of individuals.

Even those who contend that colonies are to be considered mere dependencies, will readily admit that they certainly are more nearly allied to the parent state, than any foreigners can possibly be. And by a parity of reasoning, they are entitled to more unqualified support and aid.

That they receive neither in the proper degree, is an unquestionable fact. The proofs are to be found in the preceding pages.

It has been of late too much the fashion with a certain class of politicians, to consider the quantity of cotton produced by the British plantations so insignificant as to be unworthy of attention in great political determinations. They forget that this quantity amounts to a third of the whole quantity consumed; they forget that it is always within our power; and above all, they forget their own great public, as well as private, stake, which they expose to certain loss. To have so large a proportion as a third of any staple article in our own territories, is certainly better than having none; for suppose (as in all likelihood will be the case in future times) that the vast continent of America should direct its attention to manufacturing objects; policy, and a fair attention to their native interests, will lead them to monopolize the purchase of their produce for their own manufacturers. In the mean time, the British colonies have been involved in ruin by the cruel neglect of the mother

country! What will then be her resources? She can look to India alone, whence cotton may be exported, but of such a description, and on such terms, as will deprive our manufactures of any chance for competition with foreigners. Such a prospect may be considered as remote and unlikely to be realized, at least at the present day. But even a remote probability should be regarded by the patriotic politician with careful attention; and for that reason the present question should be boldly met, and not avoided like a pestilence.

By forgetting the interests of the colonists, they forget that such a neglect will involve others, sooner or later, in ruin. The revenue now furnished by them, must devolve on the public; while thousands of individuals who now live by their properties in the colonies, would be deprived of the very means of existence.

The most careless observer must be struck with the intimate relation borne by the cotton colonies, to the first springs of public life. Revenue, industry, and private independence, are all involved in its prosperity; and unless this be promoted with zeal and energy, the sure dependence of the manufacturer will be converted into an unstable dependence on foreigners. Industry will be repressed, the revenue diminished by such a multiplicity of drains that it would be impossible to ascertain its precise amount, and the very object of the navigation laws will be defeated by the diminution of our naval resources. This is the part in which the public is interested. Let us turn and contemplate the prospects of those whom it more immediately affects.

The chimeras respecting West Indian wealth, have ceased to influence the dreams of any but the unfledged stripling, who has for the first time quitted his paternal roof, and in the flush of expectation anticipates events which are never to happen. The man who has spent the greater part of his life in the West Indies, knows from fatal experience, that independence is only to be obtained by unwearied exertion. He knows that, after having acquired the means of support, and having returned to spend the evening of his days in his native country, his fond wishes, and indeed reasonable expectations, have been blasted; and that misfortune has accumulated so rapidly, as to overwhelm him with despair. Year after year he has looked forward in

the humble hope of redress from the legislature of his country, for which he has already sacrificed so much. But his hopes are as vain and futile as those of him, who, deluded by the false glare of an *ignis fatuus*, expects to be led into a place of security and comfort. The prospect now blackens, and at an advanced period of life, with a constitution broken by activity and anxiety, this unhappy sufferer will be again exiled to distant countries, where his almost exhausted frame must soon yield an unavailing sacrifice to new efforts. Bereft of a protector, his wife, his orphans, are cast on a pitiless world, without any consolation or even commiseration.

Nor is this an exaggerated picture: too many illustrations of its truth might be detailed.

(*To be continued.*)

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I WISH to propose for discussion the conduct that ought to be pursued towards the poor; the common opinion is, that too much cannot be done for them. I, on the contrary think, that too little cannot be done for them, and that the wisest course, generally speaking, would be to leave them to themselves, and allow them to overcome the disadvantages of their situation, and to obtain the advantages possessed by their superiors, by their own exertions. Every assistance that is afforded them, is at the expence of their independence, and discourages exertion; upon this principle, I disapprove generally of charitable institutions, whether for the purpose of affording education to the children of the poor, or for any other purpose: my notions may be thought to be unfeeling, and a number of arguments may be brought against them, but I think they are outweighed by the consideration I have mentioned, that whatever assistance is afforded the poor, affects their independence, and discourages exertion. I do not mean that the poor should not be relieved on occasional distress; but poverty is not distress: poverty and distress are quite distinct things; perhaps the opinion I have adopted may appear to be ill-founded, but at present it appears to me to rest on just notions of human nature; at all events, the discussion can do no harm, if you shall think this communication worthy of insertion.

Sept. 8, 1810.

J. S.

To



*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your correspondents, who will inform me of a cure for the roup in fowls. I have now several chickens labouring under this disorder, and have not found the usual remedies in any degree effectual. The disease is well known to be contagious, and is indicated chiefly by a difficult and noisy respiration. I have known it continue for near two years, and never have seen any case in which it was fatal, though it is commonly reputed a mortal disorder. In young chickens perhaps it is so; and I have now some, whose growth is apparently stopped by it. As it is one of the valuable distinctions of your publication to circulate intelligence of domestic use, I hope that the insertion of this inquiry will not be contrary to your rules.

A MIDDLESEX FARMER.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTICE respecting the PREFACE to the fourth edition of the *ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA*.

IN writing the preface to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, some mistakes having occurred relative to the writers engaged in the publication, the conductors of that work beg leave to assure their subscribers and the public, that they are wholly unintentional; as it could never be their design to detract, in any way, from the merits of the authors whom they employed. They understand, in particular, from Dr. Kirby, that the article *Physiology*, attributed by mistake to another gentleman, was written by him. And the following articles, viz. *Faunery*, *Geography*, *Geology*, *Materia Medica*, *Prescriptions*, *Russia*, *Amusements of Science*, and *Spain*, were also contributed by him.

N. B. This notice is to be printed separately; and may be had by the subscribers to the *Encyclopædia*, from the publishers of that work in London and Edinburgh.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THROUGH the whole of the *Potteries*, a district which extends near ten miles, and comprehends a population of about 50,000 people, asthma is a pre-railing disorder.

Strangers usually feel the ill effects of our smokes, and great numbers before the meridian of life, suffer severely from this complaint.

Situated amidst so many asthmatic subjects, I felt a peculiar interest in the

observations of your benevolent correspondent, *Verax*, on the use of stramonium, and have been waiting in hope of seeing some additional remarks on the best method of preparing and employing it, as well as for fresh instances of its utility.

The remarks of *Agricola* appear to have originated in the unavailing use of gums, tinctures, extracts, &c. and not in the unsuccessful trial of stramonium. If *Agricola* had given stramonium a fair trial, he would have been entitled to a candid hearing; but as this does not, from any thing he says, appear to have been the case, his remarks are irrelevant.

Let this root have a fair trial. Experiment ought, and I hope will be, the test by which the asthmatic will decide for themselves. And when B. C.'s letter is answered, I flatter myself that very few asthmatic subjects that peruse your pages, will neglect to make the experiment.

At the same time, *Agricola's* observations on the connexion between the improvement of general health, and the diminution of asthmatic paroxysms, deserve a marked attention.

I have myself afforded relief in the fit, and prevented for a long time the return of a paroxysm, or any other symptom of the complaint, by the successive use of a medicine which I have for years used in my family, for the gradual improvement of two or three weak constitutions.

The means by which so important a change in the constitution of *Agricola* was effected, as that which is stated in his letter to have taken place, would be communicated to the public with great advantage; and *Agricola* will oblige some of your readers, as well as myself, by giving the necessary information through the medium of your useful Magazine.

*Henley, Sept. 13, 1810.*

*EUPHROS.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I WISH to ask a question from some of your intelligent correspondents, who may have a better opportunity of information upon the subject than I have.

It is this: Are there any proofs of the nightingale being a distinct species?

I ask the question from having heard birds singing in the night, which I was told were nightingales, but the notes which I heard seemed so much like those of the day, that I was led to doubt their being a distinct species.

There seemed evidently amongst them the whistling of the thrush, and others which I do not recollect.

On thinking upon the subject since, I remember

remember some years ago keeping a canary bird, which used frequently to sing in the night, (I apprehend at some particular time of the year), and on mentioning the subject to some of my acquaintance, they have given me the same information respecting birds which they have kept.

QUESTOR.

*Yorkshire, May 14, 1810.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I WISH to put on record in your pages, an anecdote lately communicated to me by a friend, which seems worthy of a place by the side of the great mass of facts now collected, evincing the existence of gratitude in the brute creation. All your readers remember the story of Androcles and the Lion, in Sandford and Merton. That touching relation is probably fabulous. What I am about to mention, if not so romantic, does not less strikingly prove that quadrupeds can have their hatred converted into affection by good offices; and is, besides, indisputably true.

My friend, Mr. B. spent a month last year at the house of a farmer, who had a bull so wild and ferocious, that he was kept constantly chained, except when led to water, &c. at which time he was never suffered to be out of the hands of a trusty person. This animal seemed to have conceived a particular antipathy towards Mr. B. who, being young and daring, had probably at some time irritated him. He never saw him approach the open shed in which he was kept without beginning to bellow most dreadfully, which he continued while the object of his dislike was in view, at the same time tearing up the earth with his horns, and giving every symptom of the utmost aversion. On two occasions while leading to water, he very cunningly watched an opportunity, and endeavoured to make a sudden spring out of the hands of his attendant at Mr. B. who was standing in the yard.

Some of your readers in the north of England, may probably recollect that in the night of the 10th of August, last year, there was a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning. This took place during my friend's sojourn in the country; and though he has often been in tropical storms, he declares that for about ten minutes he never witnessed any thing more awful. The lightning resembled sheets of fire, and each flash was instantly succeeded by a thunder-clap as loud as if a volley of ten thousand cannon had

been discharged. But what most affected him were the piteous roarings of the poor bull, which, exposed in its open shed to all the fury of the elements, sent forth every instant a yell of terror beyond description hideous. Imagining that it was the lightning which chiefly alarmed the animal, Mr. B. proposed to the men-servants to go and remove it into the barn; but in vain. They were one praying in one corner and another in another, as much terrified as the bull, whose roarings made no impression on them. He then said, "Well then, I will go myself; the poor creature will be tame enough now." He accordingly put on his great coat and went into the yard. The moment he approached the bull, which was lying trembling on its back, and had almost torn its chain through the gristle of its nose in its efforts to get loose, it rose, and by its fawning actions expressed how delighted it was at the sight of any thing human amidst such a scene of horror. Like Roderick Dhu's bull in the *Lady of the Lake*, when it had been pricked on some scores of miles by the lances of a troop of Highland foragers, its ferocity was gone; and with the utmost quietness it suffered my friend to untie it and lead it into the barn.

The next morning in crossing the farm yard, Mr. B. remarked that his old friend who had regained his shed, no longer saluted him with his accustomed bellow. It struck him that the animal might remember his last night's kindness. He accordingly ventured by degrees to approach it, and found that now so far from shewing any ill-will towards him, it with the utmost gentleness suffered him to scratch its head: and from that very day it became to him as tame as a lamb, suffering him to play all kinds of tricks with it, which no other person about the farm durst venture to attempt; and seeming even to take pleasure in being noticed by him.

I do not remember to have read any more striking instance of gratitude amongst brutes than this: certainly none in which the hatred was so markedly succeeded by affection, and in which the cause of the sudden change was so distinctly obvious. It is the more worthy of notice because we are not accustomed to regard bulls as very sagacious animals. They are doubtless much less so than the dog, horse, or elephant; yet this fact proves that they are at least equally susceptible of gratitude for favours, and have the faculty of memory in as strong a degree.

*August 13, 1810.*

ZOOPIHILUS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*,

SIR,

THAT strangers are struck with beauties and defects in a town, to which the inhabitants are insensible, is an old remark, and founded on the very nature of things. We cannot expect that the case-hardened cuticle of the feet of a resident in Birmingham or Liverpool, should feel any torment from the unflagged foot-pavements of those towns; while it is equally certain that this defect is very uncomfortably felt by the tender-skinned feet accustomed to the foot-ways of Leeds or London: and a cockney would doubtless laugh at the retired inhabitant of a Scotch village, who should expatiate on the miseries he endured from the thronged streets and eternal bustle of the metropolis, which to him are a source of pleasure.

One of the great objects of my attention in any place to which I am a stranger, is the management of its police; understanding this term as applicable to all arrangements for the safety and comfort of the inhabitants; and in this view, in the course of a late two months' derustication in your great city, I have been struck in my perambulations through its streets, with defects and desiderata of different kinds, to which, as far as I could judge, many of those who saw them daily, are quite insensible; and which, therefore, it may not be useless to have pointed out by a stranger.

I shall, with your leave, therefore transmit to your widely-circulated miscellany, a letter or two on this subject. The present I shall restrict to the consideration of one great establishment—the British Museum.

This large collection I viewed several years ago, but with feelings rather of disgust than pleasure. I lost the greater part of two or three days in getting admission with the required party, and then was hurried through the rooms in a way that only vexed me, by demonstrating the impossibility of gaining any information from such a cursory view; and I had not another two days to waste in repeating my visit. During my recent abode in town, however, the fame of the new suite of rooms for the reception of the Egyptian sculpture, and of the new regulations, which I was told had removed all the inconvenience formerly complained of, tempted me once more to visit the Museum. I was accompanied by a friend; and having previously fixed the day, we walked three miles through a heavy rain,

reaching Russel-street by eleven o'clock. On asking for admission at the Museum, we were told that parties of fifteen or sixteen, who had previously written down their names, were admitted every half-hour; that the lists were full for eleven, twelve, and half-past twelve; but that we might put down our signatures for one. This, as it seemed unlikely we should gain admission without the sacrifice of an hour or two, we did. Our next consideration was how to beguile the tedious interval. There were no sights to be seen in the immediate neighbourhood; and to sit in the library in mute contemplation of the parties that were to precede us, had nothing very attractive: we had no alternative therefore but to saunter up one street and down another, in the midst of a heavy rain, until the appointed hour. We were admitted at one, without delay, and accompanied by a guide: we entered the first room of the suite, containing the curiosities brought from various barbarous (as we are wont to call them) regions. On these I had no wish to dwell; I had seen similar collections frequently; and after taking a hasty glance, I was passing on to the second room, but was stopped by our conductor, who told me that twenty minutes were allotted to each room, and that it was not permitted to leave the party. I was of course obedient, and occupied the remaining time in listening very particularly to the loud comments of one of the company, a plain decent-looking man, who, having picked up one of the printed pasteboards describing the cases, read it over for the edification of his wife and children. After passing through another room or two, we came into that in which the minerals are placed. Here, thought I, I shall be gratified. I had been studying mineralogy theoretically, and I longed to see a named collection of objects, that I might have some correct idea of the granite, feldspar, &c. &c. about which I had been reading. Accordingly I hastened to case No. 1, and with the aid of the names attached to a few of the specimens, I was gaining some accession of knowledge. I had not, however, looked over this case before our conductor approached me, told me that the time allowed for viewing that room was gone, and that I must accompany the groupe; which, on looking up, I perceived had already passed to the next. It was in vain to expostulate. The conductor was a very civil man, and was merely conforming to his orders. But mortified



tified and disappointed I most certainly was; and finding it utterly impossible to reap any pleasure from such a hasty glance as was permitted us, I amused myself through the remaining rooms by keeping close to my companions, and listening to their exclamations of wonder, and unanswerable queries, to those about them. To make an end of my story, I was glad when the exhibition was over, which, though supported in part with my money, had afforded me much less information and pleasure than many a travelling museum, to which I have gained admission for a shilling. In my way home from London I took Oxford; and there the Ashmolean Museum, though not containing one-tenth part of the objects which adorn the British, afforded me infinitely greater gratification and advantage; and for this plain reason: that I was suffered to walk about the room as long as I liked; that every object had a ticket with its name affixed; and that I was permitted to direct my exclusive attention to that department which most interested me.

The above plain statement proves, I think, that three grand defects attend the present arrangements of the British Museum, which might, and certainly in a public institution, supported by the nation, ought to be remedied. 1st. The difficulty and loss of time in gaining admission. This, to those to whom time is valuable, to men of business, and to strangers passing through London, is a great evil. Except to those who reside in the immediate neighbourhood of the Museum, a whole morning must be wasted in order to spend two hours in viewing it. 2nd. The want of names, vulgar and scientific, attached to the objects. These names are, in a few instances, given, and but in a few. Could there be any thing difficult or impracticable in extending them to all. What are the scientific men connected with the Museum paid for, if they cannot ascertain the names of every thing in it, natural and artificial; and where would be the difficulty of printing their names in legible type, and affixing them to every article? 3d. The limited time for viewing the collection, and the restraint imposed upon spectators as to what they shall direct their attention to. This is the greatest evil of the whole: of what use is such an institution, if it cannot be made subservient to the studies of those who have access to it? But what advantage can the antiquarian, the mineralogist, the ornithologist, or the conchologist, derive from a twenty-minutes interrupted glance at some

thousands of objects? I shall be told that persons properly introduced, may have access to the Museum at other times. But, how many humble students of Nature are there that never can be so introduced! Is it supposed that no man studies nature or art, without having some great acquaintance to perform this service for him? Nothing could be more ridiculous or contrary to truth, than such a supposition. Besides, not even the trouble which this requires to those who have the means, should be necessary to obtain access to an institution, to which every man who pays taxes contributes. On the present establishment of the British Museum, I have no hesitation in asserting that the comparatively small, but respectable, collection of the ingenious Mr. Bullock, of Liverpool, to which every man may have free and unrestrained admission for his shilling, is infinitely more adapted to the furtherance of science, and vastly more productive of amusement and gratification.

But now to the remedy for these defects: and this is very simple, obvious, and unobjectionable. Let every decently-dressed male and female above the age of twelve, have free entrance into the Museum, at seasonable hours; and unrestrained access, for an unlimited time, to any part of the collection. Let all the objects be in glass cases, and ticketed with their names common and scientific. Let there be stationed in every room a person, whose sole business it shall be to see that nothing is improperly meddled with or taken away. It is not necessary that these inspectors should know any thing about the collection. If they have eyes it will be sufficient; and ten or twelve respectable old men might be found to sit a few hours daily in the Museum, for half the sum that is now spent in the salaries of guides. A decisive argument in favour of this arrangement, is, that it has been tried in a similar instance, and found perfectly to answer. The French Museums are all upon this plan; and no difficulties attend admission to them, or the inspection of what they contain. Surely the people of England have a right to expect, that their access to a collection to which they have paid for and support, should not be clogged with difficulties which the French do not experience in surveying the treasures which their Emperor has stolen. I can see no even plausible objection to my proposal but this: that so large a concourse of visitors would be drawn by such easy terms

terms of admission, as would be productive of inconveniences that no regulations could obviate. But this will be deemed of small weight by those who reflect how soon public curiosity is satisfied: how small a number used daily to attend the Leverian Museum, a collection more suited to the popular taste than even the British, and to which the money price of admission was extremely trifling; and how few comparatively ever

think of visiting such a place. In truth, I should run no risk in wagering twenty to one, that however large the crowd might be the first week, in three months there would not be 100 persons attend daily. Some minor and subordinate arrangements suggest themselves to me; but they are so obvious that I will not waste your readers' time in stating them.

INQUILINUS.

August 14, 1810.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of PRINCE EUGENE, of SAVOY; WRITTEN by HIMSELF.

(Continued from No. 202, p. 42.)

[1708 continued.]

AS I was sure that Marlborough could make no arrangements but what were excellent, I went the day after the battle of Oudenarde to see my mother at Brussels. What tears of affection did she shed on beholding me again with some addition of glory! I told her however, that Marlborough's portion seemed greater than mine, as at Hochstett. The joy of revenge had some share in that occasioned by our victory. She was glad to see the king humbled who had left her for another woman in his youth, and exiled her in his old age. It is remarkable that in her's she married the duke d'Ursel, without assuming his name. Nobody knew this: it could not have been a match of conscience or convenience, but probably of *ennui* and idleness.

The fifteen days which I thus passed with her, were the most agreeable of my life. I parted from her with the more pain, as it was probable that we should not see each other again. On the last day of my visit the troops from the M<sup>o</sup>selle arrived. We were then as strong as the French. I sent eight battalions to reinforce Marlborough's corps, which covered Flanders. I left the rest to cover Brussels, and rejoined him at the camp of Elchin. He, Ouverkerke, and myself, agreed upon sending a strong detachment to lay waste Artois and Picardy, and thus compel Vendome to leave his camp. Vendome, who guessed our intention, remained immovable. I proposed the siege of Lisle: the deputies of the states-general thought fit to be of a different opinion: Marlborough was with me, and they were obliged to hold

their tongues. The siege was committed to me, while Marlborough was to cover it against the army of the duke of Burgundy. The latter with 60,000 men encamped near Pont des Pierres; and I, with 40,000, after investing the city, took up my head-quarters at the abbey of Loos, on the 13th of August. The brave and skilful Boufflers, with a garrison of sixteen battalions, and four regiments of dragoons, cut out plenty of work for me. The job, so far from being easy, was a dangerous one; for Mons was not in our possession. My first attack on fort Catelen was repulsed; the works undertaken the same day to drain a large pond which was in my way, also failed. I ordered epaulements to be made, for the fire of the place annoyed us to such a degree that a cannon-ball carried off the head of the valet of the prince of Orange, at the moment when he was putting on his master's shirt. It may easily be supposed that he was obliged to take another, and to remove his quarters. I opened the trenches, and on the 23d the besieged made a sortie, when lieutenant-general Betendorff, who commanded there, was taken prisoner. Boufflers treated him exceedingly well. The festival of St. Louis, which he celebrated with three general discharges of all his artillery, cost us some men. In the night between the 26th and 27th the besieged made a terrible sortie; I gained the post of the mill of St. Andrew; Boufflers retook it; and I there lost 600 men.

Marlborough sent me word that Berwick having reinforced the duke of Burgundy, the army, now 120,000 strong, was marching to the relief of Lisle. The deputies of the states-general, always interfering in every thing, and always dying of fear, asked me for a reinforcement for him. I went to his camp to offer

offer him one: he said, "Let us go together, and reconnoitre the ground between the Deule and the Marck." After we had examined it, he said, "I have no occasion for one, I shall only move my camp nearer to your's." Vendome proposed not to lose a day, but instantly attack the army of observation, and the besieging force. "I cannot," said the duke of Burgundy, "I have sent a courier to my grandfather to enquire his pleasure." Conferences were held at Versailles, and the king sent his booby Chamillard to his grandson's camp; he went up with him into the steeple of the village of Sedin, to view our two armies, and he decided against giving us battle.

I cannot conceive how Vendome could forbear running mad; another, with less zeal, would have sent every thing to the devil; and he, a better grandson of a king of France than the other, took the trouble the day before, to go so close to Marlborough's position to reconnoitre, that he was grazed by a cannon-ball. I had returned to Marlborough's camp to be his volunteer, if he had been attacked.

But (while I think of it) a Chamillard, that is, in one word, a young prince of no character, and an old king who had lost his, were quite sufficient to fill Vendome's heart with rage. He was obliged by them to retreat, as if he had been beaten. I continued the siege, sure of not being interrupted, and took the redoubt of the gate of Flanders, and some others; but after three hour's fighting for one of the most essential, I was driven back and pursued to my trenches. I scarcely stirred from them, having the king of Poland and all my young princes at my side, for it was necessary to set an example and to give orders. I ordered two assaults to facilitate the taking of the covered way; always repulsed, but a horrible carnage. Five thousand English sent me by Marlborough to repair my losses, performed wonders, but were thrown into disorder. We heard the cry of *Vive le Roi et Boufflers!* I said a few words in English to those brave fellows who rallied round me; I led them back into the fire; but a ball below the left eye knocked me down senseless. Every body thought me dead, and so did I too. They found a dung-cart, in which I was conveyed to my quarters; first my life, and then my sight, was despaired of. I recovered both. The ball had struck me obliquely. Here was another unsuccessful attack; out of 5000

men not 1500 returned, and 1200 workmen were there killed.

Being prevented for some time by my wound from interfering in any thing, I left the command of the siege to Marlborough, who delivered his to Oуверkerke. He effected a lodgment in a *tenaillon* on the left, but a mine baffled the assault and the assailants. Marlborough countermined some of them, and took all possible pains to spare me trouble on my return. He obliged to eat in public in order to cheer my army, and returned to his own.

The Chevalier de Luxembourg deceived me by introducing ammunition, of which the besieged were in great want; and a captain, named Dubois, deceived me by swimming with a note from Boufflers to the duke of Burgundy, informing him, that though the trenches had been opened forty days, I was not yet completely master of any of the works. "Nevertheless, Monseigneur," added he, "I cannot hold out beyond the 15th or 20th of October."

I was in want of powder. A single letter from Marlborough to his friend, Queen Anne, occasioned a quantity to be sent me, with fourteen battalions, by the fleet of vice-admiral Byng, who landed them at Ostend. Every body is acquainted with the stupidity of Lamotte, who not only suffered this convoy to reach me, but got a sound drubbing for his whole corps that was intended to prevent it. Being completely recovered from my wound, I was night and day at the works, which Boufflers, also present every where, was incessantly interrupting or annoying.

I bethought me of a stratagem to give frequent alarms for several nights, at a half moon, with a view to attack it afterwards in open day, being persuaded that the wearied soldiers would take that time for repose. This scheme succeeded. I ordered an assault upon a salient angle, and that succeeded. I directed the covered way to be attacked, and again succeeded. I thence made a breach in the curtain, and enlarged another in a bastion; and when I was at length working at the descent of the ditch, the marshal, who had every day invented some new artifice, sometimes tin-boxes, at others earthen pots filled with grenades, and done all that valour and science could suggest, offered to capitulate on the 22d of September: without mentioning any conditions, I promised to sign such as he should propose to me. "This, M.  
le



le Marechal," so I wrote to him, "is to show you my perfect regard for your person, and I am sure that a brave man like you will not abuse it. I congratulate you on your excellent defence."

My council of war, which I summoned out of politeness, objected to the article that the citadel should not be attacked on the side next the town. I yielded, having my plan in my head, and wrote to Boufflers: "Certain reasons, M. le Marechal, prevent me from signing this article, but I give you my word of honour to observe it. I hope in six weeks to give you fresh proofs of my admiration." Boufflers retired into the citadel, and I entered the city with Marlborough, the king of Poland, the landgrave of Hesse, &c. In the morning we went to church, and at night to the play, and all the business of the capitulation being finished on the 29th of October, I the same day ordered the trenches to be opened before the citadel.

Before I proceed to this siege, I ought to relate a circumstance that happened to me during that of the city. A clerk of the post-office wrote to the secretary of general Dopf, desiring him to deliver to me two letters, one from the Hague, and the other I know not whence. I opened the latter, and found nothing but a greasy paper. Persuaded, as I still am, that it was a mistake, or something of no consequence, which I might perhaps have been able to read had I taken the trouble to hold the paper to the fire, I threw it away. Somebody picked it up, and it was said that a dog about whose neck it was tied, died poisoned in the space of twenty-four hours. What makes me think this untrue, is, that at Versailles they were too generous, and at Vienna too religious, for such a trick.

The ninth day the besieged made a vigorous sortie. The Prince of Brunswick, who repulsed it, received a wound from a musket-ball in the head. The eleventh, a still more vigorous sortie of the Chevalier de Luxembourg, who drove my troops from the branches of the trenches, and made us fall back to St. Catherine's. An excellent officer of my staff had his head shot off by a cannon-ball by my side. The enemy lost a great number of men before he returned to the citadel. I caused every thing to be repaired.

I was now suddenly obliged to abandon the siege, leaving the direction of it to prince Alexander of Würtemberg. The elector of Bavaria was engaged in

that of Brussels. Marlborough and I made him raise it after a pretty battle, and some excellent well-combined manœuvres, of which he had all the honor, for I could not pass the Scheldt where I wanted. The elector of Bavaria was somewhat ashamed. The French princes would have been so too, had not their joy on returning to Versailles prevented them.

I went back to the siege; but what a change! The marshal had taken advantage of my absence to drive the besiegers from the first covered way, of which I had left them in possession. After regaining it, as well as the other posts that had been abandoned, I wrote as follows to the brave Boufflers: "The French army has retired, M. le Marechal, toward Tournay, the elector of Bavaria to Namur, and the princes to their courts. Spare yourself and your brave garrison; I will again sign whatever you please." His answer was: "There is yet no occasion to be in a hurry. Permit me to defend myself as long as I can. I have still enough left to do to render myself more worthy of the esteem of the man whom I respect above all others." I gave orders for the assault of the second covered way. The king of France apparently anticipated this, for he wrote to the marshal to surrender. Notwithstanding his repugnance to such a step, he was on the point of obeying, when, in a note which the duke of Burgundy had subjoined to the king's letter, he read: "I know from a certain quarter, that they want to make you a prisoner of war." I know not where he picked up this information; but that prince, respectable as he was in peace, could neither say nor do any but foolish things in war. This note however produced some impression for a moment. Generals, soldiers, and all, swore rather to perish in the breach. Boufflers wept for joy, as I have been told; and when on the point of embracing this alternative, he recollected my note, which got the better of the duke of Burgundy's; and after the trenches had been opened four months before the city and citadel, he sent me on the 8th of December, all the articles that he wished me to sign, which I did without any restriction. I went very soon with the prince of Orange to pay him a visit, and in truth to do homage to his merit. I cordially embraced him, and accepted an invitation to supper; "on condition," said I, "that it be that of a famished citadel, to see what you

may eat without an express order from the king." Roasted horse-flesh was set before us; the epicures in my suite were far from relishing the joke, but were quickly consoled by the arrival of provisions from the city, on which we made an excellent repast.

The following day I gave him as good a dinner as I could, at my abbey, where he paid me a visit. We were very merry and communicative. We talked of war, politics, and Louis XIV. On the latter subject I was highly amused with the flatteries of the states-general, who thinking themselves very cunning, were in hopes by these means to dispose him to peace, of which they were ardently desirous. I durst not be alone a moment with the marshal, lest idle stories should be circulated respecting us; and one or the other might appear suspicious to our courts, where people are always sure to have good friends, who are never asleep. After manifesting my consideration for the illustrious vanquished, whenever we were together at the play, and when we went abroad in the streets, where I observed that he was universally adored, I caused him and his brave garrison to be conducted to Douay, with a large escort and all possible honors.

After retaking Ghent and Bruges, Marlborough and I put our troops in winter-quarters, and went for a month to Brussels; but my mother was no longer there:

1709.—January 9th, we set out for the Hague. It was nothing but a series of honours and festivities; presents for Marlborough, and fire-works for me. But I prevented a magnificent exhibition, by requesting the states-general to give the money it was to have cost to their brave soldiers, whom I had caused to be crippled; and the 20th of January I set off for Vienna, to report and ask for farther orders.

I was directed to make peace, if the enemy would comply with all my demands. I returned on the 8th of April to the Hague, where I found the plenipotentiaries of the king of France. Famine, a winter more severe than had ever been known, want of men and money, made him wish for peace; but the vanquished forget that they are such, as soon as they enter upon negotiation. They mistake obstinacy for firmness, and at last get more soundly beaten than before.

One hundred thousand men were again under Marlborough's command and mine

in the Low Countries; and the same number under that of Villars. "I am going," said he to the king on taking leave, "to drive your enemies so far, that they shall not again see the banks of the Scheldt; and by a battle on my arrival, to regain all that has been taken from your majesty."

Without wishing to avoid one, for he was morally and physically brave, he took an extremely advantageous position; this was one of his great talents; he wanted very little to be a perfect warrior. With reinforcements, which poured in to us on all sides, we were stronger than he, but there was no possibility of attacking him where he was. To oblige him to quit his position, we resolved to besiege Tournay. The trenches were opened on the 7th of July, the white flag was hoisted on the 28th, and on the 21st of August, after the most terrible subterraneous war that I ever witnessed, (for in twenty-six days, the besieged sprung thirty-eight mines,) the citadel surrendered. Villars never stirred. "Let us go and take Mons," said I to Marlborough; "perhaps this devil of a fellow will tire of being so prudent." Madame de Maintenon did not give him credit for so much prudence as he possessed, though she was very fond of him; for she permitted Louis XIV. to send marshal Boufflers to assist him. Certain enemies of Villars, at Versailles, hoped to give him disgust; but I have already proved, that brave men agree together, and love and esteem each other. The two marshals would gladly have saved Mons without risking a battle; we stood upon ceremony to know which party should oblige the other to give it. As soon as our troops from Tournay had arrived: "Let us lose no time," said I; "and in spite of 120,000 men, woods, hedges, villages, holes, triple entrenchments, a hundred pieces of cannon and *abattis*, let us put an end to the war in one day."

The deputies of Holland, and some faint-hearted generals, objected, remonstrated, and tired me. It was of no use to tell them that the excellent veteran French soldiers were killed in the six or seven battles which Marlborough and I had gained; and though I well knew that young ones are formed but too expeditiously, an advantage in which they are superior to all other nations, we determined upon the battle of Malplaquet. The 11th of September a thick fog concealed our dispositions from the marshals;

shals; we dispelled it at eight in the morning, by a general discharge of all our artillery. This military music was succeeded by that of hautboys, drums, fifes, and trumpets, with which I treated both armies. We then saw Villars proceeding through all the ranks. As the French can never hear enough of their king; "My friends," said he to them, as I have been told, "the king commands me to fight: are you not very glad of it?" He was answered with shouts of, *Vive le Roi et M. de Villars!* I attacked the wood of Sars without shouting. I rallied the English guards, who, at the beginning, were scattered; some from too much courage, and others from a contrary reason: my German battalions supported them. We had nevertheless been overwhelmed, had not the duke of Argyle, who boldly climbed the parapet of the entrenchment, made me master of the wood. All this procured me a ball behind the ear; and on account of the quantity of blood which I lost, all those about me advised me to have the wound dressed. "If I am beaten," I replied, "it will not be worth while; and if the French are, I shall have plenty of time for that." What could I have done better than to seek death, after all the responsibility which I had again taken upon myself on this occasion? I beg pardon for this digression and personality; but one cannot help being a man. To endeavour to repair faults committed, is, I acknowledge, more noble; but to survive one's glory is dreadful. My business on the right going on well, I wished to decide that of the duke on the left, which proceeded but slowly. To no purpose the prince of Orange had planted a standard on the third entrenchment; almost the whole Dutch corps was extended on the ground, killed or wounded. For six hours Marlborough was engaged with the centre and the left, without any decisive advantage. My cavalry, which I sent to his succour, was overthrown on the way by the king's household troops, who were in their turn routed by a battery which took them in flank. At length Marlborough had gained ground without me; so that it was easy for me to turn the centre of the enemy's army which had been left unsupported in consequence of the defeat of the wings. Boufflers rendered the same service to Villars as I did to Marlborough, and when he beheld him fall from his horse, dangerously wounded below the knee, and the victory snatched from them, he thought of

nothing but how to make the best retreat in the best possible order. I think it is not too much to estimate the loss of both armies at 40,000 men: those who were not killed, had died of fatigue. I gave some rest to the remains of my troops, buried all I could, and then marched to Mons.

There were but 5,000 men in that place. I opened the trenches on the 25th of September, and on the 22d of October, being on the point of assaulting the horn-work of Bertamont, Grimaldi capitulated. Our troops went into winter quarters; and I, being obliged to post about without intermission, proceeded with Marlborough to the Hague, to coax the states-general, who were ready to abandon our cause. I advised them to say at the conferences of Gertruidenberg, that they would not hear of peace unless it were general. I was sure of queen Anne, because I was sure of Marlborough; he seconded me admirably. I went to report to the emperor. I submitted to him a sketch of the state of Europe, of which I could see that his cabinet had not the least idea. I stated the inclination which I observed in several powers to forsake us. At a distance from danger, people are courageous. I was told that I should make a glorious campaign. I replied, that I had lost more men than could be given me; but yet I would try what I could do.

1711.—Joseph I. was attacked with the small-pox. There were no good physicians at Vienna. They sent to Lintz for one. The pustules came out in such abundance, that I thought him out of danger. On setting out for the Low Countries, I wanted to take leave of him; he sent me word that I had but too much exposed my life for him already, and that he wanted it elsewhere than for the small-pox. I insisted no farther, and set off on the 16th of April. Three days afterwards I was informed of his death, occasioned by the ignorance of the faculty of Upper and Lower Austria, who disputed all night about the means of relieving an inflammation of the bowels, with which the emperor was afflicted. I sincerely regretted this prince, aged thirty-three; the first since Charles V. who possessed genius, and was not superstitious; and I determined to serve him even after his death. I hurried to almost all the electors to dispose them to ensure the imperial crown to his brother, and then went to solicit the  
Dutch



Dutch to continue their credit in money and friendship to Charles II. king of Spain, who became the emperor Charles VI.

The protestants did not fail to publish that the court of Rome, which had suffered some humiliations from Joseph I. had bribed his physicians; but no credit should be given to defamatory libels, and to the authors of private anecdotes, as they are called. It has long been the fashion to assert that great personages die of poison.

Tallard, more dangerous in peace than in war, whom I would not have left prisoner in England could I have suspected that he would there acquire any influence, enabled the Tories to triumph, and crush the Whigs. His assiduous attention to Mrs. Marsham, the queen's new favourite instead of the duchess of Marlborough, his insinuating manners, and his presents of Burgundy and Champagne to Right Honorable members of parliament, who were *amateurs* of those wines, changed the aspect of European affairs.

Marlborough was playing his last game in the Low Countries. He found means to finish his military career there with glory; he forced the French lines behind the Senzée, and took the city of Bouchain.

On the disgrace of the duchess, a thousand faults were discovered in him. His pride was denominated insolence, and his rather too great economy was branded with the name of peculation and extortion. His friends, as may be supposed, behaved like friends; and that is saying sufficient. He was recalled: to me this was a thunderbolt. The French assembled on the Rhine: I sent Vehlen with a strong detachment from the Low Countries, and leaving the Hague on the 19th of July, I collected as expeditiously as possible, all the troops I could at Frankfurt, and took so good a position in a camp near Mühlberg, as to cause to be held, and to cover the election to the imperial crown, which would have been lost had I received a check. The French durst not disturb it; this was for me a campaign of prudence rather than of glory.

Queen Anne threw off all restraint. She had given an unfavourable reception to the Dutch ambassador, and had forbidden Gallas, the imperial minister, her court; assigning as a reason certain expressions which he had employed respecting her. Charles VI. ordered me to make amends for the awkwardness of

Gallas, if he had been guilty of any, and to regain the court of St. James's.

Had I acted, as my good cousin Victor Amedæus would have done in my place, I should have cried out against Marlborough still more loudly than his enemies, and have refused to see him. But from policy itself, persons of narrow minds ought to counterfeit feeling. Their designs are too easily seen through. They are despised and miss their object. Gratitude, esteem, the partnership in so many military operations, and pity for a person in disgrace, caused me to throw myself with emotion into Marlborough's arms. Besides, on such occasions, the heart proves victorious. The people, who followed me every where from the moment I set foot in London, perceived it, and liked me the better for this: while the Opposition, and the honest part of the court, esteemed me the more. In one way or other, all was over for Austria. I coaxed the people in power a good deal. I made presents; for buying is very common in England. I offered to procure the recall of Gallas. I delivered a memorial on this subject, and requested the queen to take other bases at the congress of Utrecht, where her plenipotentiaries already were, that the emperor might be enabled to send his thither. I received so vague a reply, that had the court of Vienna believed me, they would not have reckoned at all upon the feeble succour of the duke of Ormond, who set out to command the English, as successor to the duke of Marlborough, and I should not have lost the battle of Denain. This happened in the following manner: Notwithstanding my distinguished reception from the queen, who, at my departure, presented me with her portrait, I went and told the states-general that we had now nobody on whom we could rely but themselves; and passing through Utrecht to make my observations, I found the tone of the French so altered, so elevated, that I was more certain than ever of the truth of what I had announced. On my arrival at the abbey of Anchin, where I assembled my army, amounting to upwards of 100,000 men, Ormond came and made me the fairest promises, and had the goodness to consent to my passing the Scheldt below Bouchain. But after feigning to agree to the siege of Quesnoi, he first strove to dissuade me from that step, and then, without reserve, refused to concur in it. I said to him: "Well sir, I will do without your eighteen thousand

and men." "I will lead them," said he, "to take possession of Dunkirk, which the French are to deliver to me." "I congratulate the two nations," replied I, "on this operation, which will confer as much honour on the one as on the other. Adieu, sir." He ordered all the troops in the pay of England to follow him. Very few obeyed. I had foreseen the stroke, and had made sure of the prince of Anhalt, and the prince of Hesse Cassel.

July the 30th I took Quesnoi. I gave the direction of the siege of Landrecy to the prince of Anhalt, and entered the lines which I had directed to be formed between Marchiennes and Denain. The Dutch had collected large stores of ammunition and provisions at Marchiennes. In vain I represented to them that they would be better at Quesnoi, only three leagues from Landrecy, and only ten from us; the economy of these gentlemen opposed the change. This made me say peevishly, and as I have been told, with an oath, one day when Alexander's conquests were the subject of conversation, "He had no Dutch deputies with his army." I ordered twenty of their battalions, and ten squadrons under the command of the earl of Albemarle, to enter the lines, and approached Quesnoi with the main body of my army, to watch the motions of Villars. During all these shuffling tricks, of which I foresaw that I should be the dupe, and which Louis XIV. knew nothing of, I made him tremble upon his throne. At a very small distance from Versailles, one of my partisans carried off Berenghen, under the idea that it was the dauphin; others pillaged Champagne and Lorraine. Grownstein, with two thousand horse, levied contributions all over the country, spreading dismay, and declaring that I was at his heels with my army. It was then that he is reported to have said: "If Landrecy is taken, I will put myself at the head of my nobility, and perish rather than see my kingdom lost." Would he have done so? I cannot tell. He wanted once to leave the trench, but was dissuaded. Henry IV. was formerly advised the contrary: he made the sign of the cross, and remained where he was.

Villars thinking himself not strong enough to attack me, as I had hoped he would, attempted the deliverance of Denain in another way. I have mentioned my vexation respecting the magazines at Marchiennes, upon which de-

pended the continuation of the siege. Two leagues of ground were too much for the Dutch corps. Had it not been for the defection of the English, they might have been defended. The following circumstance demonstrated the talents of Villars, and a kind of fault with which I had to reproach myself: To conceal a movement made on his left toward the Scheldt with the greatest possible secrecy and celerity, he with his right drew my attention to Landrecy, as if he designed to attack the lines of countervallation. All at once he drew back his right towards his left, which during the night had easily formed bridges, as the Scheldt is not wide at this place. These two wings united, advanced unknown to the earl of Albemarle, who attempted with his cavalry, but in vain, to fight what had passed. He relied upon me, but I reckoned upon him. On the first firing of his artillery, I marched to his succour, with a strong detachment of dragoons, at full trot, intending to make them dismount, if necessary, and followed by my infantry, which came up at a quick pace. The cowardice of the Dutch rendered my efforts unavailing. Had they but maintained themselves half an hour in the post of Denain, I had been in time. So I had calculated, supposing matters at the worst, had I even been deceived by the manœuvre of Villars.

I found only eight hundred men, and three or four generals drowned in the Scheldt; and all those who had been surprised in the entrenchments, killed without making any defence. Albemarle, and all the princes and generals in the Dutch service, were taken prisoners, while endeavouring to rally their troops. The conduct of the former was represented in very black colors to the states-general. I wrote to Heinsius the pensionary: "It would be my province, sir, to throw the faults or the disasters of that day on the earl of Albemarle, if I had a single reproach to make him. He behaved like a man of honor, but I defy the ablest general to extricate himself when his troops, after a vile discharge, ignominiously run away. Your obstinacy in leaving your magazines at Marchiennes, is the causes of all this. Assure their high mightinesses of the truth of what I write you, of my dissatisfaction and profound mortification."

I was obliged to raise the siege of Landrecy, and to approach Mons, for the

the purpose of subsisting my army; so that I could not prevent Villars from retaking Douay, Quesnoi, and Bouchain.

I often examine myself with the utmost possible strictness. It appears to me, that if I had placed twenty battalions more in the lines, which would have been necessary to defend them, Villars, who was stronger than I, would then have beaten me. Out of the lines, posted as I was, I provided for every contingency. Could I expect that an hour at the utmost, more or less, would be decisive of my glory, of the war, and of the salvation of France? The artillery of the lines, which were thickly planted with it, ought alone to have given me time to come up. Instead of being well served, it was abandoned in as cowardly a manner as the entrenchments. The two faults which I committed were, not dis-

regarding the remonstrances of the deputies respecting Marchiennes, and confiding a post of such importance to their troops, the flower of which had perished at Malplaquet.

It may easily be supposed, that I was the subject of criticism at Vienna, London, and the Hague, and of songs at Paris. Here is one which I thought pretty, because it gives my history in very few words:

Eugene, op'ning the campaign,  
Swove with air most furious,  
He'd march straightway to Champagne,

To swig our wines so curious.  
The Dutchman for this journey gay  
His cheese to Marchienne sent away;  
But Villars, fir'd with glory, cried:  
"Faith, where you are you'd better bide;  
Scheldt's muddy water is, I think,  
Quite good enough for you to drink."

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## SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

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*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.*

"*Sir Thomas Overbury his Wife; with Additions of New Characters, and many other Witty Conceits, never before printed.*" *The sixteenth Impression.* London, 1688, 16mo.

OF this work the characters form the principal portion. The following are among the best and most interesting:

### "A COURTIER,

"To all mens thinking, is a man, and to most men the finest: all things else are defined by the understanding, but this by the senses; but his surest mark is, that he is to be found only about princes. He smels, and putteth away much of his judgement about the situation of his clothes. He knows no man that is not generally known. His wit, like the margold, openeth with the sun, and therefore he riseth not before ten of the clock. He puts more confidence in his words than meaning, and more in his pronunciation than his words. Occasion is his Cupid, and he hath but one receipt of making love. He follows nothing but inconstancie, admires nothing but beauty, honors nothing but fortune. Loves nothing. The sustenance of his discourse is newes, and his censure, like a shot, depends upon the charging. He is not, if

he be out of court; but, fish-like, breaths destruction, if out of his element. Neither his motion or aspect, are regular, but he moves by the upper spheares, and is the reflection of higher substances.

"If you find him not here, you shalt in Paul's, with a picke-tooth in his hat, a cape-cloak, and a long stocking."

### "A PEDANT.

"Hee treades in a rule; and one hand scannes verses, and the other holds his scepter. Hee dares not thinke a thought, that the nominative case governs not the verb; and he never had meaning in his life, for he travelled only for words. His ambition is criticisme, and his example Tully. Hee values phrases, and elects them by the sound, and the eight parts of speech are his servants. To bee briefe, he is a heteroclite, for he wants the plural number, having onely the single quality of words."

### "A PURITANE.

"Is a diseased piece of apocrypha; bind him to the bible, and he corrupts the whole text: ignorance and fat feed are his foundlers; his nurse, railing, rabbies, and round breeches; his life is  
but



but a borrowed blast of wind; for, between two religions, as between two doers, he is ever whistling. Truly whose child he is, is yet unknowne; for willingly his faith allowes no father: onely thus far his pedigree is found. Bragger and he flourish about a time first; his fiery zeale keepes him continually costive, which withers him into his own translation, and till he eat a schooleman he is hide-bound; he ever prayes against non-residents, but is himself the greatest-discontinuer, for he never keeps neere his text: any thing that the law allowes, but marriage and March beere, hee murmurs at; what it disallows and holds dangerous, makes him a discipline. Where the gate stands open, hee is ever seeking a stile; and where his learning ought to climb, he creeps through; give him advice, you run into traditions; and urge a modest course, he cries out counsels. His greatest care is to contemn obedience, his last care to serve God handsomely and cleanly. Hee is now become so crosse a kind of teaching, that should the church enjoyne clean shirts, hee were lowsie: more sense than single praiers is not his; nor more in those, than still the same petitions: from which he either feares a learned faith, or doubts God understands not at first hearing. Shew him a ring, he runs back like a beare; and hates square dealing as allied to caps: a paire of organs blow him out oth' parish, and are the only glister-pipes to coole him. Where the meat is best, there he confutes most, for his arguing is but the efficacy of his eating: good bits he holds breed good positions, and the pope he best concludes against in plum-broth. Hee is often drunke, but not as we are, temporally; nor can his sleepe then cure him, for the fumes of his ambition make his very soule reele, and that small beere that should allay him (silence) keepes him more surfeited, and makes his heat break out in private houses: women and lawyers are his best disciples; the one, next fruit, longs for forbidden doctrine; the other to maintaine forbidden titles, both which he sows amongst them. Honest he dares not be, for that loves order; yet if he can bee brought to ceremony, and made-but master of it, he is converted."

"A FAIRE AND HAPPY MILK-MAID,

"Is a country wench, that is so farre from making her selfe beautifull by art, that one looke of hers is able to put all face-physicke out of countenance. She knowes a faire looke is but a dumb orator

to commend vertue, therefore minds it not. All her excellencies stand in her so silently, as if they had stolne upon her without her knowledge. The lining of her apparell (which is herselfe) is farre better than outsides of tisew; for though she be not arrayed in the spoile of the silke-worme, shee is deckt in innocency, a far better wearing. She doth not, with lying long abed, spoile both her complexion and conditions; nature hath taught her, too immoderate sleep is rust to the soule: she rises therefore with chaunticleare, her dames cock, and at night makes the lamb her corfew. In milking a cow, and straining the teats through her fingers, it seemes that so sweet a milk-presse makes the milk the whiter or sweeter; for never came almond glove or aromatique oyntment of her palme to taint it. The golden eares of corne fall and kisse her feet when she reapes them, as if they wisht to be bound and led prisoners by the same hand that fell'd them. Her breath is her own, which scents all the yearelong of June, like a new-made haycock. She makes her hand hard with labour, and her heart soft with pity: and when winters evenings fall early (sitting at her merry wheele) she sings a defiance to the giddy wheel of fortune. She doth all things with so sweet a grace, it seems ignorance will not suffer her to doe ill, being her mind is to doe well. She bestowes her yeares wages at next faire; and in chusing her garments, counts no bravery ith' world like decency: The garden and bee-hive are all her physick and chyrurgery, and she lives the longer for't. She dares goe alone, and unfold sheepe ith' night, and feares no manner of ill, because she meanes none: yet to say truth, she is never alone, for she is still accompanied with old songs, honest thoughts, and prayers, but short ones; yet they have their efficacy, in that they are not pauled with insuing idle cogitations. Lastly her dreames are so chaste, that shee dare tell them; only a Fridaies dream is all her superstition, that she conceals for feare of anger. Thus lives she, and all her care is she may die in the spring-time, to have store of flowers stucke upon her winding sheet."

THE CHARACTER OF A HAPPY LIFE.

By Sir H. W. (Sir Henry Wotton.)

"How happy is he borne or taught,  
That serveth not anothers will,  
Whose armour is his honest thought,  
And silly truth his highest skill!

Whose

Whose passions not his masters are,  
Whose soule is still prepared for death;  
Unty'd unto the world with care  
Of princely love, or vulgar breath.

Who hath his life from rumours freed,  
Whose conscience is his strong retreat:  
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,  
Nor ruine make accusers great.

Who envieth none whom chance doth raise,  
Or vice: who never understood,  
How deepest wounds are given with praise;  
Not rules of state, but rules of good.

Who God doth late and early pray,  
More of his grace than gifts to lend;  
Who entertains the harmless day  
With a well-chosen booke or friend.

This man is free from servile bands  
Of hope to rise, or feare to fall;  
Lord of himselfe, though not of lands,  
And having nothing, he hath all."

"*Regules Aphorismi; or a Royal Chain of Golden Sentences, Divine, Morall, and Politicall, as at several times and on several occasions they were delivered by King James.*" 16mo. Lond. 1650.

Opposite the title is a portrait of King James, from a wooden block, with these lines beneath:

"Whom earth nor air, whom neither  
Tweed nor Thames,  
Could circle in: Lo here the shade of James.  
His brow most royall, as his heart most plain,  
His faith most pure, his works most sovereign.  
His leasures cried all factions down, and  
schisms,  
And all his words almost were aphorisms."

The aphorisms amount to no less than three hundred and eighty-six. The two following are selected.

"132.

"His majesty observed a queint interrogatory put to a jealous lover, out of that famous comedy of Ignoramus, the which his majesty highly commended; viz. whether he desired most, or rather to be termed, Publius Cornelius, or Cornelius Tacitus. In further approbation of which comedy, besides in opposition and dislike of another comedy, performed and acted before his majesty by the schollers of the University of Oxford, that as in Cambridge one sleep made him wake, so in Oxford one wake made him sleep."

"275.

"That he would never believe any news in verse since the hearing of a ballad made of the Bishop of Spalata, touching his being a martyr."

"*Poems and Songs.* By Thomas Flatman." 8vo. Lond. 1674.

From this little volume we shall first transcribe "A Thought on Death," on which Pope seems to have had an eye when composing one of the most celebrated of his smaller pieces.

"When on my sick bed I languish,  
Full of sorrow, full of anguish,  
Fainting, gasping, trembling, crying,  
Panting, groaning, speechless, dying,  
My soul just now about to take her flight  
Into the regions of eternal night;  
Oh tell me you,  
That have been long below,  
What shall I do?  
What shall I think, when cruel death appears,  
That may extenuate my fears.  
Methinks I hear some gentle spirit say,  
Be not fearful, come away?  
Think with thyself that now thou shalt be free,  
And find thy long expected liberty;  
Better thou mayest, but worse thou canst  
not be  
Than in this vale of tears, and misery.  
Like Cæsar, with assurance then come on,  
And unamaz'd, attempt the laurel crown,  
That lyes on t'other side death's Rubicon."

#### DEATH.—Song.

"Oh the sad day,  
When friends shall shake their heads and say  
Of miserable me,  
Hark how he groans, look how he pants for  
breath,  
See how he struggles with the pangs of death!  
When they shall say of these poor eyes,  
How hollow and how dim they be,  
Mark how his breast does swell and rise,  
Against his potent enemy!  
When some old friend shall step to my bedside,  
Touch my chill face, and thence as gently  
slide,  
And when his next companions say,  
How does he do? what hopes? shall turn  
away,  
Answering only with a lift-up hand,  
Who can his fate withstand?  
Then shall a gasp or two, do more  
Than e're my rhetorick could before,  
Perswade the peevish world to trouble me no  
more!"

#### THE ADVICE.—Song.

1.

"Poor Celia once was very fair,  
A quick bewitching eye she had,  
Most neatly look't her braided haire,  
Her dainty cheeks would make you mad.  
Upon her lip did all the Graces play,  
And on her breast ten thousand Cupids lay.

2. Then

2.

Then many a doating lover came  
From seventeen till twenty-one,  
Each told her of his mighty flame,  
But she (forsooth) affected none;  
One was not handsome, t'other was not fine,  
This of tobacco smelt, and that of wine.

3.

But t'other day it was my fate,  
To walk along that way alone,  
I saw no coach before her gate,  
But at the door I heard her moane;  
She dropt a tear, and sighing seem'd to say,  
Young ladies marry, marry while you may!"

## Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

### INVENTRESS OF HOT BATHS.

**M**EDEA is fabled to have boiled in a magic cauldron the limbs of her aged father Æson; and thus to have restored his youth. From this legend, (says Leclerc,) in the History of Medicine, we may infer that Medea introduced the use of artificial hot-baths.

### MICITHAUS.

In the eleventh chapter of the first book of the Saturnalia of Macrobius, occur many anecdotes of illustrious slaves. Here is one of them: Anaxilaus, the founder of the Sicilian Messene; and the tyrant of Rhegium in Italy, bequeathed to his slave Micithus the guardianship of his children. He managed not only the patrimony of his wards, but the affairs of the state, with so much probity and prudence, that the people of Rhegium, with one accord, proposed to invest him with the tyranny, or government for life, of their city. This he waved; and when his master's son was of age, resigned to him at once the patrimony and government, and retired on a small competency to Olympia.

### POLYGAMY DEFENDED.

Polygamy has been defended by other Christian writers than our Madan, the author of Thelyphthora. Lyserus wrote a book entitled *Polygamia Triumphatrix*, and contends, at page 92, that monogamy prevents the conversion of infidels. He notices Mahomet Galadin, a prince who but for this reason would have embraced Christianity. This Lyserus was a Saxon, and wrote under the assumed name of Theophilus Aletheus. His book was printed in 1683; and was refuted by Brusman, of Copenhagen.

### TRANSLATION OF POPE.

A Frenchman named Du Resnel, published in 1737, a rhymed translation of Pope's Essay on Man, and an imitation of the Essay on Criticism, in four cantos, which incorporated the more transferable passages. The condensation of

thought is rarely rivalled; but the narrative portions are well executed. Take as a specimen,

*"The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day," &c.*

Cet innocent agneau que ta faim meurtriére  
Condamnera ce soir à perdre la lumière,  
S'il avait ta raison, s'il prévoyait son sort,  
Dans une paix tranquille attendrait-il la mort?

Jusqu'à l'instant fatal qui termine sa vie,  
Il pâit en bondissant l'herbe tendre et fleurie,  
Sans crainte, sans soupçon, au milieu du danger,

Il caresse la main qu'il le doit égorger.

The simile—"So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try," &c. is thus marred:

Sans craindre leur hauteur, et plein de confiance,

Vers les Alpes ainsi le voyageur s'avance:  
Les cieus semblent d'abord s'abaisser sous ses pas;

Mais quel lointain affreux! des neiges! des frimats!

Des rochers escarpés! Ses yeux confus se troublent;

Et les monts entassés sur les monts se redoublent.

### SENTIMENTS.

As among the happiest of the sentiments employed in the dramas of Publius Syrus, the following are pointed out by Macrobius:

Gifts to the worthy honour him who gave.  
What can't be alter'd; rather bear than blame.

Exhausted patience turns to lasting hate.  
A second shipwreck is not Neptune's fault.  
Soon to refuse, is next to giving soon.

Live before friends, as if they might be foes.  
To bear one injury invites another.

Dangers are but by dangers overcome.

The graft of credit is frugality.

The more the strife, the further from the truth.

To which may be added another, not easily translated into a neat English line:

Cui plus licet quam par est, plus vult quam licet.



## EPIPHANES.

Epiphanes was the son of Carpocrates of Alexandria, and his mother was of the island of Cephallene. He lived to be seventeen years of age only; but after his death was honoured as a god at Sama. The Cephallenians erected to him a temple made of stone, with altars, a grove, and a museum; and on the day when Epiphanes was consecrated, they met together and celebrated that birthday of his with hymns, libations, sacrifices, and feasting.

He was instructed by his father in the whole circle of the sciences, particularly in the Platonic philosophy; and was author of a work called "The Monadic Science," which taught hero-worship, and Unitarian Christianity.

## AN ACTIVE SCHOOLMASTER.

According to the German, *Pædagogic Magazine*, (vol. iii. p. 407) died lately in Swabia a schoolmaster, who for one-and-fifty years had superintended a large institution with old-fashioned severity. From an average inferred by means of recorded observations, one of the ushers has calculated, that in the course of his exertion he had given 911,500 canings, 124,000 floggings, 209,000 custodes, 156,000 tips with the ruler, 10,200 boxes on the ear, and 22,700 tasks to get by heart. It was further calculated that he had made 700 boys stand on peas, 600 kneel on a sharp edge of wood, 500 wear the fool's-cap, and 1,700 hold the rod. How vast the quantity of human misery inflicted by a single perverse educator! But we are growing more humane, as Martial says:

*Ferulæ tristes, sceptræ pædagogorum, cessant.*

## SEDAN.

The female pedant in Moliere, thus defines a sedan: *C'est un retranchement merveilleux contre les insultes de la boue, et du mauvais tems.* The name is said to be from the town of Sedan, where this chair was first used.

## GHOST-STORY.

Defoe's ghost-story about Mrs. Veal, is supposed to have been invented for the sake of puffing Drelinecourt on Death. It is however but a borrowed form of advertisement. In the year 1651, appeared a pamphlet entitled, "Sir Walter Rawleigh's Ghost," in which is related his apparition to an intimate friend, willing him to translate into English the

book of Lessius, entitled "De Providentiâ Numinis et Animi Immortalitate." The legend is in good taste; for ghosts can best decide between books about our future state.

## PRUDERY.

Dr. Johnson was at a loss for the derivation of the word *prudery*, and could assign no etymon whatever. May it not derive from the Welsh substantive *pryderi*, which, according to the learned author of "The Mythology and Rites of the British Druids," (p. 415) is synonymous with gravity, deep thought, bardic meditation. Such a word might easily come to stand for affected solemnity, religious grimace, and pretended sanctity.

## PEACOCKS.

Varro, in his third book on Agriculture, mentions that Hortensius first set a peacock on his table, *augurali canâ*, or, as we might say, at the generals of the clergy.

At first this new dish was found fault with, as indicating a taste rather luxurious than severe; but the fashion spread so rapidly, that the eggs of peahens were bought at immense prices, in order to rear a brood. *Ut ova eorum denarius veneant quinis, ipsi facile quinquagenis.*

Macrobius repeats this anecdote; but he withholds a remark of Galen, that the flesh of the peacock is not easy of digestion: it keeps however better than that of any other fowl. Aldrovandus, in consequence of some strange misunderstanding, asserts in print, that he ate in 1598 part of a peacock which had been cooked in 1592, and was still very good; but it smelt, he says, a little like fennel.

Dioscorides, recommends to gouty persons the eggs of pea-fowl.

## GIBBON'S VINDICATION.

Gibbon's Vindication, (says the writer of a recent critical Diary,) is a dexterous and masterly defence undoubtedly; but I like his style and manner less than I used to do. It is too elaborate; wants ease, spirit, and flexibility; and seems adapted solely to the grave and stately march of history. Yet it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to change any term, or its collocation, for a better; so that "proper words in proper places," does not seem a sufficient definition of a good style.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## THE RECREATIONS OF WAR;

## OR, THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEROES.

*Written by the KING of PRUSSIA, during his stay at Breslaw.*

**L**OVE supports itself by hope,  
Tho' stern Misfortune lower:  
Of zeal, reward's the certain prop;  
So of command, is power.  
Credit by probity is lent;  
Health thrives by moderation;  
Wit lives alone with sweet Content;  
Content, far from vexation.  
Softness is the charm of youth  
In lovely woman; beauty's foil.  
More of brilliancy than truth,  
Ill rewards the author's toil.  
Happiness consists in earning  
More of virtue than of learning;  
More of friendship than of passion;  
More of conduct than of wit;  
More of health than wealth or station;  
More of quiet than of profit.

A little estate I need not sell,  
A little garden, little table,  
A little wife that loves me well,  
For me have charms most delectable;  
A little room, well warm'd, I hold  
The best defence against the cold;  
Delicacies always pass,  
'Mong other dishes, as a treat;  
Full flavour'd wine in a little glass;  
High season'd meats in a little plate.

From this results (I hold it such)  
We never ought to have *too much* :  
This term, what sense within it lies!  
How comprehensive, and how wise!

Too much repose benumbs the sense;  
Too much of noise bespeaks the vain;  
Too much coldness, indolence;  
Too much love disturbs the brain.  
Too much of secret poison lies  
Hid in too many remedies;  
Too much cunning is of art;  
Too much, of rigor must be cruel;  
To spare too much, the miser's part;  
Boldness to the rash, is fuel.  
Too much of wealth has many cares;  
Too much of wit has many snares;  
Too much of honor makes a slave;  
Too much of pleasure finds a grave;  
Too much trust brings loss in haste;  
Too much freedom lays us waste;  
Too much of goodness may be weak;  
Too much politeness does the fool bespeak.  
But *too much* may, if managed well,  
Our happiness and comfort swell;  
Himself man rarely comprehends:  
Upon a *trifle* all depends.

A trifle is important, for  
Its great effect will never fail,  
In love, in warfare, or in law,  
To raise the beam and turn the scale.

What e'er we be, what'er our state,  
A trifle drives us near the great;  
A trifle makes us beauty prize,  
Shows what of talent in us lies;  
A trifle more, a trifle less,  
To all our cares may give success;  
A trifle flatters when we hope  
To trouble us Fear gives form and scope:  
Love! thy fire not long invites,  
A trifle quenches, for a trifle lights.

WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF A DRAWING  
VIEW, THE GRÜTLIN MATTE.

**N**O more, Helvetia, from thy vales  
Do Freedom's songs extatic rise,  
But wafted on thy mountain gales,  
For freedom lost are heard the sighs.

And see on yonder alpine height  
In pensive mood therè take his stand,  
A Swiss, who by day's parting light,  
Sighs as he glances o'er the land.  
Oft sailing past lov'd Grütlin's shore,  
Warm'd with their deeds how throbb'd his  
breast,

When memory recall'd of yore  
The patriots who their country blest.

Alas! now, midst those solemn shades,  
And o'er those sunny mountains' sides,  
Ambition every scene invades,  
And France's Monster Genius glides:  
With fell destruction in his brain,  
By *coward-numbers* render'd bold;  
He stains with blood the peaceful plain  
Where murder tracks his search for gold.

Oh spirits of the mighty dead!  
Fürst, Melchtahl, Staufacher, descend;  
O'er the lov'd land your influence shed,  
From tyrant fangs your country rend.

On Grütlin's heights take each your stand,  
From thence with more than mortal cry,  
Shout *Freedom!* to your native land,  
Till Freedom! hills, vales, shores, reply.

From hills, vales, shores, assembling see,  
Her blooming youth, her hardy sires;  
Recalling scenes of victory;  
Grütlin each gallant bosom fires.

All on the margin of that stream,  
In firm array the warriors stand;  
While on their steely weapons gleam  
The light now brightening o'er the land;

To seal the compact of the brave,  
In accents firm, with steady eye,  
Resolv'd on victory or a grave,  
To soar beyond mortality.

The startled tyrant to the height  
His timid scowling eye shall raise;  
Appall'd at Freedom's holy light,  
He'll sink beneath the mighty blaze,

Bedford,

N. S. U.

August 19, 1810.

A HINT

## A HINT

## TO THE PROMOTERS OF INCLOSURES.

THE fault is great in man or woman,  
Who steals a goose from off a common;  
But who can plead that man's excuse,  
Who steals the common from the goose?

## PARTING WITH MY DEAREST.

A SONG.

O! I could leave for evermore  
My kindred and relations;  
And, blest with him whom I adore,  
Could roam thro' foreign nations.  
For, what are friends to lovers true?  
Or dangers the severest!  
My heart will break to bid adieu,  
In parting with my dearest.  
I dare not follow where he goes,  
Yet cannot live behind him:  
May Heaven protect him from his foes,  
And guide my steps to find him.  
For I can live in toil and care,  
And dangers the severest;  
But, like the wallings of despair,  
Is parting with my dearest. J. MAYNE.

## MARIA.

ON yon bleak barren rock by the shore  
Where sweetly the silver waves glide,  
Maria would sit and explore  
And watch the last ebb of the tide.  
O'er her bosom, the mansion of woe,  
Hung display'd by the moon's pale beam,  
The sorrowful token below,  
That reflected her love in the stream.

Down her cheeks ran a streamlet of tears;  
Like dew-drops distill'd from the willow;  
All bewilder'd her eyes spoke her fears  
That water'd her cold flinty pillow.

As she gaz'd, thus in sorrow's deep mood,  
"O heav'n! 'tis my Henry," (she cried)—  
'Twas his image that mov'd in the flood;  
She saw it, and sunk down, and died.

June 26, 1810.

HATT.

## LINES,

## ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

GO, spotless babe! to realms of pure delight  
Thy soul from earth now takes its airy  
flight;

Emblem of Innocence! how short thy stay,  
Scarce Heav'n had giv'n—than Death has  
snatch'd away!

Thy mother's darling, and thy father's care,  
The first dear object of their ev'ry pray'r:  
How oft enraptur'd o'er thee have I hung,  
The half-form'd accents trembling on thy  
tongue!

With eager kisses seal'd my soul's pure flow,  
Ye blest of Heav'n these softer raptures know!  
But now no more Rosanna's charms can move,  
Those lips of coral, and those looks of love,  
Can to my breast its wonted thrill impart,  
Arrest the sense, and seize upon the heart!  
Yet, why repine? 'Twas Heav'n ordain'd it so,  
And thus shall vanish all of earth below.  
Thou baulder, Man! tho' longer is thy date  
Than was my babe's! prepare to meet thy fate;  
Thou and thy juggling toys must to the tomb,  
To share a life of bliss—or everlasting gloom!

EDGAR.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES HALL'S, (ASTBURY, CHESHIRE,) for a Method of making Shivers and Pulley-wheels, of every description, from certain Materials or Compositions of Earth and Minerals, which render the said Articles more durable than such as are made in Wood or Metal.

THIS invention consists in taking any clay or earth that contains alumine, silix, or calcareous earth, or any one of them, which is to be mixed with powdered calcined iron-stone, or iron ore and powdered granite, or any powdered vitrifiable stone, whether calcined or not, and to be made into paste with water, and blended together and tempered into a mass, and formed into the shiver, wheel, &c. by means of a mould, or by any other modes used in making earthen-ware, and the same is to be

baked or fired in the usual way, in a common potter's oven, till it is become sufficiently firm and hard for the intended purpose. The different articles will require different degrees of heat proportioned to their substance, and to their intended use. The patentee gives various proportions that may be used of the different ingredients.

Although we are somewhat sceptical with respect to the superiority of this composition for pullies, &c. to iron and hard wood, yet we will give the proportions as they stand in the specification.

1. Seven parts of clay, two of calcined iron ore, and two of granite:

Or, (2.) seven parts of clay or argillaceous earth, two parts of calcined iron ore or oxyd of iron, commonly called carr, or any other ferruginous earth of a like



like nature, two parts of the stone called Cornwall stone, or any other similar vitrifiable earth:

Or, (3.) thirty parts of clay or argillaceous earth, twenty-five parts of calcined iron ore, and two parts of Cornwall stone:

Or, (4.) eight parts of clay or argillaceous earth, one part and a half of calcined iron ore, two parts of Cornwall stone, one part of calcined flint-stones, one-fourth part of manganese: and these may be varied to suit the quality of the article required.

Any stones or earthy matters may be employed that contain the earths above mentioned, and likewise manganese; many different metallic ores and oxyds may be used instead of the iron ore; and any earthy substances that can be blended together by water, and that will make a hard composition by baking, of a fit consistence for the articles required.

MR. JOHN MAIBEN'S, (PERTH.) for *Improvements in the Construction of Apparatus for making Carbonated Hydrogen Gas, and for using the same in Lighting Mills, Factories, &c.*

The gas is conducted from a retort through a water-chest or condensing pit, to a tar-pit, in which the tar is first deposited; and then the gas is conducted by another pipe to a washing-box, where it is immersed in the water at the lower end, and ascending through the water it is purified, and then carried by a pipe to the reservoir. Mr. Maiben considers his reservoir as one of the most important parts of his apparatus; it is an air-tight vessel, constructed of any material that can contain gas and water, and may be of any shape and size. When in use, the reservoir is full of water or gas, or both gas and water; but when a cock is opened, the water in the pipes falls to the level of the upper part of the cock, while the water remains the same as before, being kept in by the weight of atmospheric air. When the reservoir is in that state, the gas generated in the retort, after passing through the washing-box, enters the reservoir by means of a pipe, and is immersed amongst the water near the bottom, from which it ascends, being specifically lighter than water, till meeting with a flange full of small holes, is divided into small particles; and afterwards meeting with another flange, is thrown into the midst of the water: the gas so introduced gives

liberty, or expels an equal quantity of water from the reservoir, by the cock. If this operation is continued until the whole of the water is expelled, any quantity of gas which may be thrown into the reservoir, is allowed to escape by a waste pipe. When the gas cools it condenses, at which time the water, returning by the cock, fills the space, and prevents the atmospheric air from contaminating the gas. There is a box which is kept constantly full of water, and syphons are placed in proper situations for raising water from the box, and pouring it into funnels provided with plugs to prevent it from descending, and a pipe attached to the funnels for conducting the water which is allowed to pass through them, and for depositing it into another funnel on a level with the top of the reservoir, by which it is conducted by the pipe nearly to the bottom of the reservoir, thereby forcing the gas to the lamps.

When the lights are to be put out, the plugs are to be dropped down, which cause the water to rise in the funnels, and thereby stop the syphons. The patentee makes use of lead and iron tubes where they are indispensable; but as economy in the erection of gas apparatus is the principal object, he makes pipes of wood, covered with guts of animals, and coated with varnish, which he claims as his own invention. He recommends for his reservoir a cylinder, whose height is equal to its diameter, with a hemispherical dome roof, as the best calculated to sustain the weight of water below, and the weight or pressure of the atmosphere above. The reservoir to be put into the same building, surrounded with columns at proper distances, one of which may serve as a chimney, the others for covering the pipes, and guarding them from harm. On the projection of the base, he sinks his washing-boxes, and in the centre his condensing pit and tar-pot. Whatever quantity of gas goes into the receiver, expels an equal quantity of cold water to wash the gas. The water running from the pipe partly into the funnel, which keeps the water in the tar-pot to the same level. An inverted cone is put into the tar-pot, of the same capacity with itself, to the upper part of which the pipe leading from the retort, is fixed; and the under part is in the water. When the retort cools, the atmosphere raises the water into the cone, through which the air ascends, and fills the vacuum; when the water descends, it is drawn off along with the tar by a cock,

cock adapted to the purpose. "I here may observe," says Mr. M. "that should the operator prove so thoughtless, while retorting, as to allow the cock to be shut which should be open, and that open which should be shut, the worst consequences which can follow is the loss of gas, without doing the least harm to the apparatus.

When the reservoir is sunk under ground, (which is by much the best way when the water can be let off,) the above order is inverted.

The box with the syphons, I place always near the workman, and if possible within the same walls, and thence conduct the water to the reservoir by a pipe.

It will appear evident to most people, that if such an apparatus acts well for one day, it will do so for any length of time, without meeting with any obstruction except from tar, which can be removed in a few minutes by introducing steam into the pipes.

**MR. J. SLATER'S,** (BIRMINGHAM,) *for an Improvement in hanging and securing Grind-stones from breaking in the Middle or Centre.*

Each grind-stone is to be hung through the centre upon a spindle, in the usual way, tight wedging excepted; and then on each side is placed a flat piece, of wood or washer, or other substance of a soft or yielding nature, which must extend in a circle from the spindle-hole in the grind-stone to any part of its diameter, to form a bed, or equal bearing, against or upon the wood or washer, so described. On each side of the grind-stone, flat rings of iron are to be placed; to these are to be added strong gripes or bracing plates, made circular, and corresponding in diameter with the rings. Each griper must have a hole in its centre, of a proper size and figure to admit and receive the spindle of the grind-stone. As near as convenient to, and round the circular outward edges, of each griper or bracing-plate, holes are to be made at small distances, of a proper size and form to admit screwed nuts, or burrs, fixed and screwed to them so as to hold pins or bolts, which must be made to screw pointedly towards the rings and grind-stone. The gripes or bracing-plates being thus made, they are to be placed on the ring, one on each side of the grind-stone, the spindle passing through them all, which are then to be secured completely tight and firm to their places by means of screws, cotters,

&c. This invention is clearly exhibited by the figures that are attached to the specification.

**MR. BENJAMIN FLIGHTS,** (ST. MARTIN'S LANE,) *for a Metal Nave, Axle, and Box, for Wheel-Carriages, to prevent the danger of overturning, and the concussion of Carriages coming in contact at the Nave, &c.*

This invention consists of a metal nave, axle, or arm and box, for wheel-carriages, of which the axle is a fixture in the centre of the nave. The box, which forms a part of the tree, receives the axle, which is confined therein by a pair of chaps, and a bolt going through the same. The reservoir to contain the oil is within the external end of the axle, and the oil is to be introduced through a hole in the cap of the nave, which is closed by a screw. A wooden nave, having a metal lining in which to fix the axle, may be adopted; but the preference is to be given to the metal nave.

**MR. JOHN WILLIAMS,** (CORNHILL,) *for an Apparatus to be applied to, and used with, Wheel-Carriages.*

The figures attached to this specification, represent the several parts; one of which shews an apparatus called a preserver, consisting of two branches; the leading one is made longer than the other, and the lower extremities of which lie in the plane of the wheel, or nearly so: there are also seen a strengthening piece, and a socket at top, through which is a hole for a pin, bolt, or screw. In fig. 2. we have the representation of a spindle, the lower part of which is fitted upon a square part of the axletree, and secured in its place by a clip plate, and bolts at each side. When the preserver is in its place, the spindle passes through the socket, which is then made fast by a pin, bolt, or screw. Other figures represent a pair of preservers, applied to a two-wheeled carriage, seen endwise, and the same seen sidewise.

The effect of this apparatus, or additional parts, is to prevent the great danger in a two-wheeled carriage, when, by a fall of the horse, or any part giving way, the body might be thrown forward or backward by a motion on the axis; for the manifest effect of it is to receive and support the carriage nearly in the horizontal position, without the possibility of any considerable tilt or inclination either forwards or backwards.

The said apparatus may be made of

various figures, according to the fancy or choice of the proprietor; and its branches may be made of different lengths, with regard to each other, as well as with regard to the carriage itself, provided only that the purposes of strength and utility be duly attended to.

In four-wheel carriages the preservers may be used to prevent accidents when the wheels, are by any defect or otherwise incapable of affording the full and

adequate support for the carriage. And the same is effected by firmly uniting a spindle to the axle, but with the arm of the said spindle downwards, and forming the preserver, with the brace of the two arms curved at the bottom, which, when called into action, operates as a sledge upon which the carriage can move, and be supported, the same being fixed on the spindle through the socket in the reverse way.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

*\*\* As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

### ARTS, FINE.

**O**BSERVATIONS upon a Review of the "Herculanensia," in the Quarterly Review of last February, in a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond. By John Hayter, A.M. &c. To which is subjoined, a Letter to the Author from Sir William Drummond, 4to. 3s. 6d.

The Artist; a series of Essays relative to Painting, Poetry, Sculpture, Architecture, the Drama, Discoveries in Science, &c. By Northcote, Hoppner, Cumberland, D'Israeli, Cavallo, Thos. Hope, Esq. Flaxman, Mrs. Inchbald, Carlisle, Rye, Holcroft, Dr. Jenner, Opie, and B. West, Esq. President R. A. The whole edited by Prince Hoare, esq. Secretary to the Royal Academy. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s.

A Dictionary of Painters, Sculptors, Architects, and Engravers; containing Biographical Sketches of the most celebrated artists, from the earliest ages to the present time; to which is added, an Appendix, comprising the substance of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England, from Vertuë. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet. Vol. VII. 15s.

### BIOGRAPHY.

A new Biographical Dictionary, corrected to July 1810. By James Fergusson, esq. 5s. 6d.

### DRAMA.

Twenty Years Ago. By James Pocock, esq. 2s.

### EDUCATION.

Lectures on Picturesque and Moral Geography, illustrative of Landscape and Manners in the various Countries of Europe. By Francis L. Clarke, esq. 5s.

Lindley Murray Examined; or an Address to Classical, French, and English Teachers, in which several absurdities, contradictions, and grammatical errors, in Mr. Murray's Gram-

mar, are pointed out; and in which is likewise skewn the necessity of "The Essentials of English Grammar." 2s.

The History of Little Fanny, exemplified in a series of Figures.

### HISTORY.

The History of Lincoln, ancient and modern. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

### LAW.

A Treatise on Family Settlements and Devises. By Thomas Keatinge, esq. Barrister at Law. 5s.

Advice on the Study of Law, with directions for the choice of books. 8vo. 5s.

A Report of the Trial of an Indictment, the King against Benjamin Tanner and Captain Nicholas Tomlinson, R.N. for forgery, by which the Navy Office was defrauded. By T. Jenkins, of Gray's Inn. 1s.

A Practical Treatise on Pleading. By Joseph Chitty, esq. of the Middle Temple. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 2l. 2s.

### MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Dr. Harrison's Address; containing an Exposition of the intended Act for regulating Medical Education and Practice; to which are added the Acts of Henry VIII. the correspondence with the public Bodies; and the legal opinion of an eminent Counsel, &c. 6s.

Some Observations upon Diseases, chiefly as they occur in Sicily. By William Irvine, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c. Physician to his Majesty's Forces. 8vo. 5s.

Appendix to a Proposal for a new Method of cutting for the Stone. By John Thompson, M.D. Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and Regius-Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. 2s.

An Account of Spina Bifida, with Remarks on a Method of Treatment proposed by Mr. Abernethy. By Thomas Verney Oakes, Member



Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and one of the Surgeons of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. 3s.

Advice to such Military Officers, and others, as may be suffering from what has been called the Walcheren Fever. By Charles Griffith, M.D. 1s.

#### MILITARY.

A Relation of the Operation and Battles of the Austrian and French Armies during the Campaign of 1809, with three Plans of the Danube River. By Lieutenant Muller, of the King's German Engineers. 6s.

Manual, Platoon, and Light Infantry Exercise, with Instructions for Defence, &c. according to his Majesty's Regulations. 1s.

Minutes of the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Bangalore, Jan. 10, 1810, on Major Joseph Storey, of the First Battalion of 19th Regiment Native Infantry. 4s.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A Letter addressed to the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, in reply to his reasons for declining to become a Subscriber to the British and Foreign Bible Society. By William Dealtry, M.A. 1s. 6d.

Remarks upon Article VII. in No. 31. of the Edinburgh Review. By the Author of a "Reply to the Calumnies of that Review against Oxford." 8vo 2s. 6d.

The Venus, or Luminary of Fashion. No. I.

The Report of the Surveyor-General of the Duchy of Cornwall to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, concerning the obstacles, facilities, and expence, attending the formation of a safe and capacious Roadstead within the Islands of Scilly. 3s. 6d.

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A Letter addressed by Colonel John Gray to a Member of the House of Commons, on the liability of the Pay of the Officers of the Army and Navy to the Tax on Property. 1s. 6d.

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doos, and the importance of converting them to Christianity. By James Forbes, esq. F.R.S. 2s.

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#### NAVIGATION.

The Young Sea-Officer's Sheet Anchor, or a Key to the Leading of Rigging, and to Practical Seamanship. By Daley Lever. 4to. 3l. 3s.

A Supplement to the Practical Seamanship. By Richard Hall Gower. 6s.

#### NOVELS.

The British Novelists; with an Essay, and Biographical and Critical Prefaces. By Mrs. Barbauld. 50 vols. royal 18mo. 12l. 12s.

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ents, after his liberation from the Tower. Printed by order of the Stewards. 6d.

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#### THEOLOGY.

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Observations of Christians to attempt the Conversion of the Jews. By a Presbyter of the Church of England. 1s.

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Proofs from the Ancient Prophecies that the Messiah must have come, and that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah; seriously addressed to the attention of the Jewish Nation. By a Clergyman of the Church of England. 1s.

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A New Translation of the Forty-Ninth Psalm, in a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Sunday, June 3, 1810; to which are added Remarks critical and philological on Leviathan, described in the forty-first chapter of Job. By the Rev. William Vansittart, M.A. 3s. 6d.

The Wisdom of the Calvinistic Methodists displayed; in a letter to the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. Dean and Rector of Bocking, and Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. By Thomas Witherby. 2s.

The Metaphorical Character of the Apostolical Style, and the predominant Opinion of the Apostolical Æra, as elucidating the doctrine of Atonement, considered in a Sermon preached at Ashford, June 29, 1810. By Richard Laurence, LL.D. Rector of Mersham, Kent. 1s. 6d.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

**D**R. WOLLASTON being appointed to read the last Croonian lecture, commenced his discourse, by observing that the remarks which he had to offer on the occasion might be thought to bear too little direct relation to each other for insertion in the same lecture, yet that any observation respecting the mode of action of voluntary muscles, and every enquiry into the causes which derange, and into the means of assisting, the action of the heart and blood-vessels, must be allowed to promote the design of Dr. Croone, who had instituted these annual disquisitions. He accordingly divided his discourse into three parts: viz. on the "duration of voluntary action;" on "the origin of sea-sickness," as arising from a simple mechanical cause, deranging the circulation of the blood; and then he endeavours to explain the advantage derived from riding, and other modes

of gestation, in assisting the health under various circumstances, in preference to every species of actual exertion.

In speaking of the duration of muscular action, he observes, that besides the necessity of occasional intermissions from a series of laborious exertions, and the fatigue of continuing the effort of any one voluntary muscle without intermission, which are obvious to every person, there is a third view of the subject, viz. that each effort, though apparently single, consists in reality of a number of contractions repeated at extremely short intervals, so short that the intermediate relaxations cannot be visible, unless prolonged beyond the usual limits by a state of partial or general debility. The existence of these alternate motions he infers from a sensation perceptible upon inserting the extremity of the finger into the ear, because a sound is then perceived which resembles that of carriages at a distance passing rapidly over a pavement,

and their frequency he estimates at twenty or thirty in a second; and he adds that the resemblance of the muscular vibrations to the sound of carriages at a distance, arises not so much from the quality of the sound as from an agreement in frequency with an average of the tremors usually produced by the number of stones in the regular pavement of London passed over by carriages moving quickly. If the number of vibrations be twenty-four in a second, and the breadth of each stone be six inches, the rate of the carriage would be about eight miles in an hour, which agrees with the truth of the facts on which the estimate is founded.

The doctor was led to the investigation of the cause of sea-sickness from what he himself experienced in a voyage. He first observed a peculiarity in his mode of respiration, evidently connected with the motion of the vessel: that his respirations were not taken with the accustomed uniformity, but were interrupted by irregular pauses, with an appearance of watching for some favourable opportunity for making a succeeding effort; and it seemed as if the act of inspiration were in some manner to be guided by the tendency of the vessel to pitch with an uneasy motion. This action, he thought, affected the system by its influence on the motion of the blood, for, at the same instant that the chest is dilated for the reception of air, its vessels become also more open to the reception of the blood, so that the return of blood from the head is more free than at any other period of complete respiration. But by the act of expelling air from the lungs, the ingress of the blood is so far obstructed, that when the surface of the brain is exposed by the trepan, a successive turgescence and subsidence of the brain is seen in alternate motion with the different states of the chest. Hence, perhaps, in severe head-aches a degree of temporary relief is obtained by occasional complete inspirations: in sea-sickness also the act of inspiration will have some tendency to relieve, if regulated so as to counteract any temporary pressure of blood upon the brain. The principal uneasiness is felt during the subsidence of the vessel by the sinking of the wave on which it rests. It is during this subsidence that the blood has a tendency to press with unusual force upon the brain. This fact is elucidated by reasoning, and by what is known to occur in the barometer, which, when carried

out to sea in a calm, rests at the same height at which it would stand on the shore; but when the ship falls by the subsidence of the wave, the mercury is seen apparently to rise in the tube that contains it, because a portion of its gravity is then employed in occasioning its descent along with the vessel; and accordingly, if it were confined in a tube closed at bottom, it would no longer press with its whole weight upon the lower end. In the same manner, and for the same reason, the blood no longer presses downwards with its whole weight, and will be driven upwards by the elasticity which before was merely sufficient to support it. The sickness occasioned by swinging may be explained in the same way. It is in descending forwards that this sensation is perceived; for then the blood has the greatest tendency to move from the feet towards the head, since the line joining them is in the direction of the motion, but when the descent is backwards, the motion is transverse to the line of the body, it occasions little inconvenience, because the tendency to propel the blood towards the head is insupportable. Dr. Wollaston thinks that the contents of the intestines are also affected by the same cause as the blood; and if these have any direct disposition to regurgitate, this consequence will be in a degree counteracted by the process of respiration. "In thus referring," says our author, "the sensations of sea-sickness in so great a degree to the agency of mere-mechanical pressure, I feel confirmed by considering the consequence of an opposite motion, which, by too quickly withdrawing blood from the head, occasions a tendency to faint, or that approach to fainting which amounts to a momentary giddiness with diminution of muscular power. At a time when I was much fatigued by exercise, I had occasion to run to some distance, and seat myself under a low wall for shelter from a very heavy shower. In rising suddenly from this position, I was attacked with such a degree of giddiness, that I involuntarily dropped into my former posture, and was instantaneously relieved by return of blood to the head, from every sensation of uneasiness. Since that time, the same affection has frequently occurred to me in slighter degrees; and I have observed that it has been under similar circumstances of rising suddenly from an inclined position, after some degree of previous fatigue, sinking down again immediately



mediately removes the giddiness; and then by rising a second time more gradually, the same sensation is avoided."

In his observations on the salutary effects of riding, &c. Dr. Wollaston observes, that although the term *gestation* is employed by medical writers as a general term comprehending riding on horseback, or in a carriage, yet he suspects that no explanation has yet been given of the peculiar advantages of external motion, nor does he think that the benefits to be derived from carriage-exercise have been estimated so highly as they ought. Under the term exercise, active exercise has too frequently been confounded with passive gestation, and fatiguing efforts have been substituted for motions that are agreeable, and even invigorating, when duly adapted to the strength of the invalid, and the nature of his indisposition. His explanation of the effects of external motion upon the circulation of the blood is founded upon a part of the structure observable in the venous system. The valves allow a free passage to the blood, when propelled forward by any motion that assists its progress; but they oppose an immediate obstacle to such as have a contrary tendency. The circulation is consequently helped forward by every degree of gentle agitation. The heart is supported in any laborious effort; it is assisted in the great work of restoring a system, which has recently struggled with some violent attack; or it is allowed as it were to rest from a labour to which it is unequal, when the powers of life are nearly exhausted by any lingering disorder. In the relief thus afforded to an organ so essential to life, all other vital functions must necessarily participate, and the offices of secretion and assimilation will be promoted during such comparative repose from laborious exertion. Even the powers of the mind are, in many persons, manifestly affected by these kinds of motion. It is not only in cases of absolute deficiency of power to carry on the customary circulation, that the beneficial effects of gestation are felt, but equally so, when comparative inability arises from redundancy of matter to be propelled. When, from fullness of blood the circulation is obstructed, the whole system labours under a feeling of agitation, with that sensibility to sudden impressions which is usually termed nervousness. The mind becomes incapable of any deliberate consideration, and is impressed with horrors that have no

foundation but in a distempered imagination. The composed serenity of mind that succeeds to the previous alarm, is described by some persons with a degree of satisfaction that evinces the decided influence of the remedy. Dr. Wollaston quotes a very striking fact in justification of his theory; and adds, "If vigour can in any instance be directly given, a man may certainly be said to receive it in the most direct mode, when the service of impelling forward the circulation of his blood is performed by external means. The first mover of the system is thereby wound up, and the several subordinate operations of the machine must each be performed with greater freedom, in consequence of this general supply of power." In many cases (he further observes), the cure of a patient has been solely owing to the external agitation of his body, which must be allowed to have had the effect of relieving the heart and arteries from a great part of their exertion in propelling the blood, and may therefore have contributed to the cure by that means only. Different degrees of exercise must be adapted to the different degrees of bodily strength; and in some cases, a gentle, long-continued, and perhaps incessant, motion may be requisite; and, in these circumstances, sea voyages have sometimes been attended with remarkable advantage.

It will be recollected by our readers, that a young man in the autumn of last year, went into a room in which were two healthy rattle snakes, and that after teasing them some time, one of them bit him, of which wound he lingered from the 17th of October till November 4th, when he died. Mr. EVERARD HOME, who attended the man through his sufferings, has laid before the Royal Society a most accurate and minute statement of the symptoms that occurred, and of the means made use of to avert the evil. After this, he refers to several other cases sent from India to Dr. Patrick Russell, and to an experiment which he made in the year 1782, while on the island of St. Lucia: from all which he infers, that the effects of the bite of a snake vary according to the intensity of the poison. When it is very active, the local irritation is so sudden and so violent, that death soon takes place, but the only alteration of structure of the body is in the parts close to the bite, where the cellular membrane is completely destroyed, and the neighbouring muscles very considerably inflamed. When the poison is less intense,

the shock to the general system does not prove fatal; it brings on delirium in a slight degree, and great pain; but if the poison produce a local injury of sufficient extent, the patient also dies, while all slighter cases recover. The effect of the poison on the constitution is so immediate, and the irritability of the stomach is so great, that there is no opportunity of exhibiting medicines till it has fairly taken place, and then there is little

chance of beneficial effects being produced. The only rational local treatment to prevent the secondary mischief, is *making ligatures above the tumefied part, to compress the cellular membrane and set bounds to the swelling, which only spreads in the loose parts under the skin; and then scarifying freely the parts already swoln, that the effused serum may escape, and the matter be discharged as soon as formed.*

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Three Airs for the Harp, with ad libitum Accompaniments for the Piano-forte, and German Flute. Composed and inscribed to Miss Rigby, by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d.*

THESE airs are not only conceived with taste, but carry with them evident marks of those talents for which we have so long given Mr. Mazzinghi credit. The passages lie remarkably well for the hand: yet, though not difficult of execution, are productive of a strong and brilliant effect, and are at once calculated to engage the attention of the auditor, and show the performer to advantage. The piano-forte accompaniment is ingeniously constructed, and the bass and disposition of the whole, is judicious and masterly.

*A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. H. Butler, 3s.*

Mr. Butler in this sonata, (many passages of which are ingenious and novel,) has with much happiness of effect introduced the favourite air of "Mary, I believ'd thee true." The introductory and concluding movements of the piece are conceived with energy, and conducted with taste, and the general result is worthy Mr. Butler's well-known talents as a piano-forte composer.

*"When Time who steals our Years away;" a favourite Glee for three Voices. Composed for Mr. Page's Festive Harmony, by J. W. Calcott. Mus. Doc. 3s.*

This glee, the words of which are from Little's Poems, is set *a la ballata*. The air is ardent and mellifluous, the points, wherever introduced, well sustained, and the general construction of the harmony is good. We however cannot say that we trace any of those striking and distinguished features common to the productions of this ingenious master; nor is the combination unexceptionably the best that might have been adopted.

*"Les Petits Riens;" a Divertissement. Dedicated to Miss Heatbroke, by J. B. Cramer. 3s.*

Some pleasing and ingenious passages are scattered in this divertissement; but we cannot, in candour, say that we are particularly struck with the *tout ensemble*. It wants connection, and fails in vigour and brilliancy.

*A Parody on the Christian Doxology, by Mr. Pate, of Bury St. Edmond's; and set to Music for three Voices by George Guest, Organist of Wisbech. 2s.*

Mr. Guest has exhibited some fancy, and a tolerable degree of science, in this parody. The melody is smooth and natural, and the combination is good. We are sorry we cannot be equally complimentary to Mr. Pate on his *Parody of the Christian Doxology*.

*"Early Days bow fair and fleeting;" a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Ashe at the Hanoversquare Concerts. Composed by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1s.*

The melody of this little ballad is simply elegant, and well expresses the sentiment of the poetry. Originality of idea is not, perhaps, one of its distinguishing features; but the thoughts are just, and arise so naturally out of each other, as to produce an effect as striking as interesting.

*The Opera Hat; a favourite Dance, composed and arranged as a familiar Rondo for the Piano-forte, also adapted for the Flute or Flageolet, by J. Parry, Editor of the Welsh Melodies. 1s. 6d.*

This dance, in the form Mr. Parry here presents it to the public, affords a pleasing exercise for juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended, and exhibits to advantage the author's talent in the production of useful trifles.

*A Divertimento for the Double Flageolet. Composed, arranged, and performed, with the greatest applause, by J. Parry. Dedicated to J. A. Willink, esq. 1s. 6d.*

This divertimento, in which Mr. Parry has introduced the air of *Sul Margine d'un rio*, with variations, is, in the grand points of consistency and connection, highly creditable to his taste and judgment. The variations are ingeniously conceived, and the subject of the rondo is simple and attractive.

*"Beware of the Cuckoo," a favourite comic Song, sung with great applause by Mrs. Bland. Composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. 1s. 6d.*

This little ballad, the words of which are far from being destitute of humour, is pleasing in its melody. In the imitations of the cuckoo, Mr. Parke, after what has already been done, had no choice but to imitate Arne, who had taken up the burthen before him, and left no opportunity for a successor.

*The much admired Guaraca danced by Miss Smith in the Grand Ballet of the Castilian Minstrel, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by H. R. Bishop. 1s. 6d.*

This rondo, taken in the aggregate, is of a cast that cannot but please the majority of hearers; the passages, though perhaps for the most part not far removed from common-place, are so judi-

ciously chosen, and so happily connected, that something like a new effect is produced from the whole; and Mr. Bishop has displayed a judgment that almost compensates for the absence of originality.

*The Coronach, or Funeral Song, "He's gone on the Mountain." The Poetry from the Lady of the Lake, written by W. Scott, esq. Composed expressly for Mrs. Ashe, and inscribed to Lady Harriet Clive, by Dr. J. Clarke, of Cambridge.*

Dr. Clarke has in this *Funeral Song* acquitted himself in a style no way derogatory from his well-merited reputation as a vocal composer. The melody is most affectingly appropriate, the expression is just and forcible, and the bass is chosen, and accompaniment arranged, with real taste and mastery.

*The favourite Pas de Quatre, danced by Mr. d'Egville's Pupils in the Grand Ballet of the Castilian Minstrel; also in the favourite Spanish Divertissement at the English Opera. Composed and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by H. R. Bishop. 1s. 6d.*

With the subject of this rondo the public are too well acquainted to require our remarks on its merits. The digressive matter is consonant to the theme, and connected with itself; and the general effect, if not striking, is above mediocrity.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.*

*The Battle of Maida. Engraved by Anthony Cardon, from a Picture painted by P. J. De Loutherbourg, esq. R.A.*

IN viewing pictures or prints of battles, the mind of the connoisseur involuntarily reverts to the incomparable engravings from the battles of Alexander the Great, by Le Brun. The mode of modern warfare is not so favorable to pictorial representation, as that of the ancients. With the ancients, war was not so much of a science, so many men were seldom led out, and conducted as great machines among them, as with us. We employ columns of men of various sorts, and lead them by officers employing variety of manœuvres to obtain certain positions prior to a trial of arms. On the contrary, the ancient mode employing fewer men, and depending more on personal prowess in those men, were often a series of single combats by heroes singling out each other, as so admirably described by Homer. The combat de-

scribed in this picture was one more approaching to this latter mode than any one described in modern history; and will ever be a distinguishing and honourable feature in the military character of Great Britain. Mr. De Loutherbourg has rendered his name as deservedly celebrated for painting modern combats as Le Brun those of the ancients; and has even, with inferior materials to the painter of Alexander's battles, set himself on a level in the scale of painting, with this celebrated master. In this picture, the plain of Maida is accurately painted; and the whole of the combatting armies (if so small a quantity as the English had could be called an army) displayed in a most interesting and important period of the battle. The engraving could scarcely have been confided to a better artist than Mr. Cardon, who has executed his task with considerable ability: the figures are drawn with accuracy, and beautifully finished; and



the whole makes a splendid and shewy print. But the sky is too meagre and uninteresting; in fact, there is too much of it; and the print would have been highly improved if a fifth part of the height of the print had been taken from the top.

*The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.*

By John Britton, F.S.A. Vol. II. Part III.

Published by Taylor, Longman and Co. and the Editor.

The third Part of this work, devoted to the national architectural antiquities of our native country, is appropriated to the delineation of the Chapel Royal of St. George, at Windsor. When we reflect on the manner in which English antiquities have been presented to the public (the graphic department is alone alluded to) by Grose and Gough, those princes of antiquarianism, we certainly cannot too much wish that Mr. Britton may persevere in his present excellent style of representation. Although it has gone on in so many Numbers, no direlection has taken place of either quality or quantity; the same artists, or others of equal merit, have been engaged by him in the execution of the plates, and the same fidelity distinguishes the draftsmen. Mr. Mackenzie particularly deserves praise for the judgment he has displayed in the selection of proper stations for his views, and for the truth and fidelity of the lineal and aerial perspective in his productions.

The interior of the Chapel is one of those productions which, for correctness of detail and goodness of effect, would have done honour to a Clerisseau, or a Piranesi. Of the engravings it is sufficient to say, that they are equal in every respect to the best in any former Number of this work.

*An Essay on the Doric Order of Architecture; by Edmund Aikin, Architect. Published by Taylor, for the Architectural Society.*

This is an essay on the most ancient, most simple and sublime, of the orders of architecture, which has been too little understood by the best of our architects. From Inigo Jones to Sir William Chambers, nothing but the Roman corruption and spoliation of this order (which was too much sanctioned by the authorities of Vignola, Palladio, and Scamozzi, was known in England. Stuart (called the Athenian) has the honor of introducing it to our knowledge; Mr. Smirke of employing it first in a grand style; \* and

Mr. Aikin, of recommending it in a powerful manner from his pen. This work contains outline engravings of every authoritative specimen of the order, all reduced from the best authorities to one scale, description of them, and critical opinion on their comparative value. In our opinion, the example from the Agora, or portico of four columns at the entrance to the ancient market-place at Athens, the standard of the order, from which all that differ more or less, are more or less beautiful.

An allowance must certainly be made for optical deception, if they are used on a very large scale.

N. B. The volume of Essays, by members of this Society, in our next.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

As the name of every distinguished patron of the fine Arts is deserving of record, it is with much pleasure we mention that Mr. Johnes, of Hafod, has, with that penetration which distinguishes the true judge of merit in art, engaged Mr. Stothard, the Royal Academician, to paint some splendid decorations at his seat, and which are already begun.

The arts have lost a munificent patron by the death of sir Francis Baring, some particulars of whom will be found in another part of our Magazine. Sir Francis was the purchaser, at a very liberal price, of the President West's picture of "Christ teaching Humility," from the last year's exhibition.

The gallery of the British Institution in Pall-Mall, is now open for the students; and several noblemen and gentlemen have generously lent pictures for their studies, which is highly praise-worthy, and deserving commendation as far as it goes; but something farther is yet demanded from this patriotic society. The arts are tender plants, and, like the *mimosa sensiliva*, sicken at the touch of common-place restriction, or the chilling air of rigid formality. The restrictions of "size of canvas," copying only parts of pictures (surely it is not feared an English artist can equal a foreign one!) limited days and hours, have given a tinge of dissatisfaction among some of the most promising of the students. This is not intended as disrespectful to the governors of the institution, but as a hint of a grievance they must feel a pleasure in removing, when they are informed of it. As a contrast, we will only mention the

Louvre

\* By this term we do not mean to sanction their use of this order in theatrical edifices, as

may be seen in our review of Covent Garden Theatre, a short time after its completion.

Louvre at Paris, without any recommendation of the system as fit for England, that no restriction whatever is laid on copying any of the pictures, entirely or in part, and that every day, but Saturday and Sunday, is open to the artists.

We expect, in the course of the month, some important intelligence from Paris, on the state of the Arts in France, which shall not fail to be inserted in this place.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.)

AMHURST Stephen, Market street, Westminster, and West Farleigh, Kent, brewer, and Uxbridge, copper and iron manufacturer. (Young and Hughes, Essex street, Strand)  
 ARNOT Richard, Pyne's Mills, Exeter, miller. (Williams and Darke, Princes street, Bedford row, and Terrell, Exeter)  
 AYDON Samuel, and William and Sarah Elwell, Shelf, Halifax, York, iron founders. (Smith, Hatton Garden, and Ramsden, Halifax)  
 BAKER Richard, West Bromwich, Stafford, coal dealer. (Johnson, Inner Temple, and Jackson, Birmingham)  
 BALL Richard, Bridge road, Lambeth, linen draper. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple)  
 BAMFORD John, Soylard, York, fustian manufacturer. (Knight, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)  
 BARNESY Joshua, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings, and Jephson, Manchester)  
 BAYLEY Thomas, London, and John Footscrape, Birmingham, ironmongers. (Stuart, Bilston, Staffordshire)  
 BEDFORD Charles, Manchester, merchant. (Cusliffe, Manchester, and Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane)  
 BELLAS John, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Partington, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple)  
 BENNETT William, Lawrence Pountney hill, tea dealer. (Collins and Waller, Spital square)  
 BERRAND George, Princes street, Soho, tailor. (Pritchard, Essex street, Strand)  
 BICKFORD John, Brixham, Devon, grocer. (Bridgman, Dartmouth, and Foulkes, Longdill, and Beckitt, Gray's Inn)  
 BIGGILL William, Great St. Helen's, broker. (Brace, Symond's Inn)  
 BLAKE Thomas, Webb street, Southwark, merchant. (Cranch, Union court, Broad street)  
 BLAND Richard, Threadneedle street, merchant. (Lathow, Wardrobe place, Doctor's Commons)  
 BOID George, Edgware road, stone mason. (Jopson, Castle street, Holborn)  
 BRACKEN Richard, Thomas Williams and Lancelot Bracken, Louthbury, Rannel manufacturers. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street)  
 BREAKWELL George, Southwark, victualler. (Lodington and Hall, Temple)  
 BRYANT William, formerly of Garden court, Temple, dealer, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench. (Dawson and Wrattislaw, Warwick street, Golden square)  
 BUCKNELL Samuel, Great Grimby, Lincoln, merchant. (Bulmer, Caister, and Lambert, Gray's Inn square)  
 BURREINGHAM Thomas, Great Grimby, Lincoln, merchant. (Barber, Gray's Inn square, and Bellwood, Louth)  
 CAMERON Mary, Great Yarmouth, milliner. (Cory, jun. Yarmouth, and Hanrott and Metcalf, Lincoln's Inn New square)  
 CARPENTER Henry, Sevenoaks, innkeeper. (Hutchins and Hilder, Sevenoaks, and King, Castle street, Holborn)  
 CARRITT John, Great Grimby, Lincoln, merchant. (Lloyd, Great Grimby)  
 CAULF Timothy, Bristol, rectifier. (Chilton, Chancery lane)  
 CRAW Thomas, Cannon street, merchant. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)  
 CROVELL Dennis, Portsmouth, tailor. (Mangnall, Warwick square)  
 CUTHBERT James, Brixton, Surry, shopkeeper. (Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford row)  
 DARLINGTON Thomas, Jon. Broken Cross, Northwich, Chester, chief-factor. (Pomville, Knutsford, and Wright and Reekers, Temple)  
 DAVIES George Philip, Philpot lane, coffee merchant. (Washbrough, Warrford court)  
 DAVIES John, Chepstow, Monmouth, watch-maker. (Bayly, Chepstow)  
 DICKIE William, Little St. Thomas Apostle, London, merchant. (Kiss, Printer street, Blackfriars)  
 EADY Samuel, St. Ives, Huntingdon, warehouseman. (Alexander, Lincoln's Inn New square, and Fetch, St. Ives)

EDWARDS Thomas, Fenchurch street, cotton merchant. (Parnell and Raffles, Church street, Spital-fields)  
 ENDALL William, Chipping Norton, Oxford, mercer. (Woodcock and Twitt, Coventry)  
 FAIRBURN John, Minorities, bookfeller. (Richardsons, New Inn)  
 FIELDING Matthew, Manchester, manufacturer. (Jephson, Manchester, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane)  
 FISHER William, Houndsditch, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street)  
 FREEMAN Daniel, William Sykes, and John Freeman, Bermondsey and Bristol, leather factors. (Gatty and Haddon, Angel court, Throgmorton street)  
 FULLAGAR George, Hampstead, corn and coal merchant. (Williams, Cursthorpe street, Chancery lane)  
 PURGE John Breaker, Webb street, Southwark, merchant. (Cranch, Union court, Broad street)  
 GILGREST Benjamin, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Wiltshire and Boulton, Old broad street)  
 GORDON Thomas, Tower street, wine and brandy merchant. (Swann, New Basinghall street)  
 GORDON Thomas, and Thomas Steadman, late of Tower street, merchants, but now prisoners in the King's Bench. (Pitches and Sampson, Swithin's lane)  
 GREAVES Joshua, Fifth street hill, leather seller. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court)  
 HAIGH, William, Halifax, York, grocer. (Scatcherd, Halifax, and Hodgson, Surry street, Strand)  
 HALL Thomas, Bath, corn-factor. (Nethercole and Portal, Essex street, Strand, and Evill, Bath)  
 HARVEY William, Warrington, Lancashire, flour dealer. (Hurd, Temple, and Cropper, Warrington)  
 HICKTON Henry, Stockport, Chester, victualler. (Chetham, Stockport, and Hodgson, Surry street, Strand)  
 HITCHEN William, St. Peter's hill, Doctors' Commons, whalebone merchant. (Richardsons, New Inn)  
 HOLLMANBY William, Leadenhall street, librarian. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane)  
 HOLLYMAN Samuel, Calne, Wilts, victualler. (Parkers, Axbridge, and Blakes Cook's court, Carey street)  
 HOPKINS John, Frome, Somerset, tailor. (Randolph, Bath, and Foulkes, London, and Luce, Gray's Inn)  
 HUMPHREYS Michael, Bristol, common brewer. (Whitcombe and King, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet street, and Francis, Bristol)  
 ILES John, Bristol, victualler. (Whitcombe and King, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet street, and Francis, Bristol)  
 JONES William, Barton-under-Needwood, Stafford, grocer and draper. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrford court, and Birch, Foster, and Bishop, Rugeley)  
 JOSEPH Aaron, Frome selwood, Somerset, clothier. (Ellis, Hatton Garden, and Rotton, Frome)  
 KELLIST David, Leeds, York, butcher. (Sutton and Ward, Leeds, and Robinson, Essex street, Strand)  
 LANGDON James, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon. (Turner, Exeter, and Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery lane)  
 LANT Daniel, West Smithfield, salesman. (Dodd, Hart street, Bloomsbury)  
 LAWRENCE Stephen, Oxford street, grocer. (Popkin, Dean street, Soho)  
 LEE Stephen, Birchlin lane, merchant. (Bryant, Copthall court)  
 MACKENZIE Alexander, Hammond's court, Mining lane, wine merchant. (Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem)  
 MANNING John, Nantwich, Chester, draper. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Morgan, Manchester)  
 M'GOUGH George, Liverpool, leather breeches maker. (Jackson, Liverpool, and Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn)  
 MILNER Charles, Hackney, dealer. (Smith, Bedford row)  
 MORGAN William Byrt, and Jacob Dudden, Shepton Mallet, Somerset bankers. (King, Bedford row, and Hyatt and Mallett, Shepton Mallett)  
 MOZLEY Morris Lewin, Threadneedle street and Walbrook, merchant and warehouseman. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court)  
 MUMMEY Richard, Margate, merchant. (Newcome, Vine street, Piccadilly)  
 NATHAN Moses Isaac, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, silversmith, jeweller, hawker, and pedlar. (Isaacs, Bury street, St. Mary Ave)  
 NORTHAM Hugh, Tooley street, hatter. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrford court)

Nathan



- Nutt Thomas**, Buckingham place, New Road, builder, (Wilkinson and Young, Cavendish square)
- Orry James** Bingley, Great Grimsby, Lincoln, grocer, (Roeffe and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, and Dickson, Hull)
- Parker Samuel**, South Lambeth, undertaker, (Hindman, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury)
- Thompson Charles** Allen, and Thomas Milford, Pembroke, bankers, (Hillyard and King, Cophall court)
- Phillis Thomas** Martin, and William Pwyford, Wilts, mealmen, (Biggs, Reading, and Eyre, Gray's Inn square)
- Powell John**, Halifax, York, dealer in furs, (Wigsworth and Thompson, Gray's Inn)
- Ranall James**, Dean street, Westminster, upholsterer, (Seymour and Montriou, Margaret street, Cavendish square)
- Read Thomas**, Leeds, York, merchant, (Hodgson, Curry street, Strand and Stead, Halifax)
- Reimers John** Christy, Henry Old London street, Fen-church street, merchant, (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson, Cophall court)
- Richardson John** Hull, spirit merchant, (Frost, Hull, and R. Her and Son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn)
- Richardson George** Adolphus, Whitechapel, linen-draper, (Adams, Old Jewry)
- Rowbottom John**, Field House, Sowerby, York, cotton-manufacturer, (Barnett, Manchester, and Huxley, Temple)
- Self George**, Fen-church street, grocer, (Kearley and Spurr, Bishopgate street, within)
- Shaw Enid**, and Jacob Siddings Hitchcock, Bath, bankers, (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Kath)
- Simpson John** Hoback, York, merchant, (Blakelock, Leeds, and Blakelock and Makinson, Temple)
- Smith John** Moxon, Hants, grocer, (Warden, Salisbury, and Luxmore, Red Lion square)
- Steele John**, Llandaff, Glamorgan coal merchant, (Wood, Cardiff, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn)
- Stevens George** Morris, Alfred place, St. Giles's, upholsterer, (Farren, Gower street)
- Stroud John**, Swansea, banker, (Jenkin, James, and Abbott, New Inn, and Wiltens Gloucester)
- Taylor James** Kings road, whitesmith, (Young and Hughes, Essex street, Strand)
- Taylor John** Banbury, Oxford, miller, (Apin, Banbury)
- Taylor Philip** Mea owa, Liverpool, merchant, (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Batty, Chancery lane)
- Tomlinson Abel** Little Droydsden, Lancashire, shopkeeper, (Hurd, Temple, and Hankin, Manchester)
- Turner Thomas**, Nicholas square, Cripplegate, victualler, (Jones and Green, Salisbury square)
- Unsworth John**, Manchester, jeweller, (Annesley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
- Wentzad William**, Liverpool, victualler, (Phillips, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row)
- Wellake John**, Gosport, baker, (Crickthank, Gosport, and Bleafdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn)
- Wheeler John** Andover, Hants, mercer and tailor, (Fontner, Andover, and Fremdridge, Inner Temple)
- Whitmarsh Thomas**, New Sarum, Wilts, carrier, (Finney, Salisbury, and Lowten, Temple)
- Woodward Jonathan**, Derby, lace manufacturer, (Empson, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Alcock, Joseph**, Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, victualler, Oct. 5
- Arnold William**, Lekester-fields, linen-draper, Sept. 29
- Babb John**, Leadenhall street, hosier, Oct. 20
- Bains John**, Ashford, Salop, farmer, Oct. 2
- Beale J.**, Camberwell, mathematical instrument maker, Sept. 18
- Beek William**, Bishopgate street, dealer, Sept. 25
- Beesley Francis**, and Thomas Owen, Rood Lane, wine-merchants, Sept. 11
- Blizard Joseph**, Broad street, brick-bricker, Oct. 16
- Bore John**, Bishop's Castle, Salop, plumber and glazier, Sept. 29
- Brydon David**, New road, Tottenham Court, stone mason, Sept. 5
- Burwell John**, Union street, near North Shields, upholsterer, Oct. 9
- Clive Theophilus**, and Samuel Richardson, Tokenhouse yard, merchants, Sept. 11
- Clough George**, Derby, grocer, Oct. 13
- Cooper Richard**, Paradise street, Mary le-bone, plasterer, Sept. 22
- Cox James**, and John Smith, Manchester, auctioneers, Oct. 10
- Cuming Thomas**, Cable court, Birchin lane, merchant, Oct. 6
- Davies Thomas**, Wheelock, Chester, victualler, Oct. 8
- Devenish Ann**, and Henry Newport, Villiers street, Strand, upholsterers, Sept. 22
- Dixon William** and Henry, Rotherhithe, timber-merchants, Sept. 22
- Dougliss William**, Ware, Herts, cheese-monger, Sept. 15
- Dove Richard**, London street, victualler, Oct. 9
- Downer Thomas**, J. N. Here ord. money scrivener, Sept. 15
- Doyle James**, Covent Garden, glazeman, Oct. 13
- Duffin Edward**, Buckingham, linen draper, Sept. 18
- Evans Thomas**, Worcester, merchant, Sept. 20
- Farnell Martin**, Abbey-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, banker, Sept. 18
- Fenwick George**, Mary-le-bone, veterinary surgeon, Oct. 13
- Fry William** and John, Croydon, bricklayers, Sept. 11
- Fowler William**, Shenford, Beds, merchant, Nov. 6
- Foy Walter**, Beech street, Barbican, linen-draper, Sept. 18
- Franco Moses**, Spital square, merchant, Sept. 29
- Garnons Charles**, Holborn, trunk maker, Oct. 6
- Gott John**, Armley, York, clothier, Oct. 21
- Gould John**, Harrington, Worcester, paper manufacturer, Sept. 13
- Hale Harry**, and Harry Haggard H. Birchin lane, oilman, Sept. 21
- Hall Thomas**, Berwick upon Tweed, merchant, Sept. 25
- Halliday Thomas**, Baildon, York, worsted-spinner, Oct. 8
- Harding Anne**, Bristol, haberdasher, Oct. 9
- Harker Matthew**, Oakham, Rutland, haberdasher, Oct. 1
- Harvey Charles**, Mounmouth, ironmonger, Oct. 8
- Helems Christopher**, Watton, Plymouth, linen-draper, Oct. 10
- Hill Osborn**, Shoreditch, cheese-monger, Sept. 25
- Hitchcock James**, otherwise David James, Sculcoates, York, white lead merchant, Oct. 9
- Hitchcock James**, otherwise David James, Jofue de Prade, St. Peter Graves, white lead merchants, Oct. 9
- Hodson William**, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 20
- Hoffman Andrew** Burges, Charles street, Covent Garden, tailor, Sept. 29
- Hopkins Samuel**, Leeds, York, merchant, Sept. 16
- Huffn John** Banister, Hackney Grove, and Old City Chambers, merchant, Oct. 13
- Jefferson Richard**, and William Dickinson, Hull, woollen-draper, Oct. 9
- Jenkins David**, Llantriffent, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, Oct. 9
- Johnson William**, and Nevill Browne, Fish street hill, grocers, Oct. 30
- Keyfe Thomas**, and Charles Pratt Wyatt, Langbourn Ward Chambers, merchants, Sept. 22
- Killick John** shepherd, Hackney Mills, Lea Bridge, miller, Sept. 18
- Kimpton Richard**, Marfleet, York, horse-dealer, Oct. 12
- King William**, Newport, Isle of Wight, miller, Sept. 20
- Lloyd John**, and William Wydown, Upper Thames street, grocers, Sept. 15
- Lobbs John**, Great Wild street, coach plate founder, Oct. 9
- Lund Benson**, Spinforth, York, flax-dresser, Oct. 9
- Macaulay John**, Patrick Whytock, and John Duncan, Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 26
- McDonald William**, Tottenham Court road, linen-draper, Sept. 18
- Morris William**, Birmingham, timber merchant, Sept. 15
- Moffey Henry**, and Isaac Whieldon, Lawrence Pountney hill, merchants, Oct. 10
- Murray Thomas**, Paternoster-row, Spital-fields, shoemaker, Oct. 9
- Myers David** Thompson, Stamford, Lincoln, draper, Sept. 26
- Newnum John**, Bishopgate street without, linen draper, Oct. 16
- Pawlett Daniel**, Nottingham, tallow chandler, Oct. 17
- Pears Samuel**, John Watson, John Watson, jun. and Joseph Watson, Preston, cotton manufacturers, Oct. 6
- Poppelstone William**, Plymouth, grocer, Oct. 9
- Potter William**, jun. Nottingham, grocer, Sept. 17
- Prina Philip**, Brewer street, Jeweller, Sept. 18, 29
- Pugh George**, and James Davis, Old Fish street, chemists, Sept. 22
- Ramsey Samuel**, Bishop Stortford, Herts, upholsterer, Oct. 16
- Ratley Samuel**, and Peter Aldrich, Bishop Stortford, Herts, upholsterers, Oct. 16
- Richards Mary**, Vauxhall, Birmingham, dealer, Oct. 15
- Roberts William**, Bristol, linen-draper, Oct. 11
- Roper William** Piddock, London, merchant, Nov. 6
- Sadier Robert**, South Shields, Durham, merchant, Oct. 11
- Scott Joseph**, North Shields, grocer, Oct. 9
- Sellon Andrew**, Honiton, Devon, grocer, Oct. 11
- Sevill Joseph**, Saddleworth, York, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 8
- Shakefaft James**, Jun. Widegate street, Bishopgate street, Oct. 20
- Shilbeck John**, Huddersfield, York, merchant, Sept. 26
- South John**, Cardiff, ironmonger, Oct. 22
- Stapleton Thomas**, Sheerneff, boat-builder, Sept. 21
- Stevenson David**, Strand, shoemaker, Sept. 29
- Stratton George**, Piccadilly, ironmonger, Sept. 18
- Symonds John** Ramsden, Oxford, horse-dealer, Oct. 5
- Timson John** Watson, and John Baxter, Leicester, linen-draper, Oct. 24
- Towell John**, Ternes, Lincoln, victualler, Oct. 13
- Tutin Ralph**, Chandos street, Covent Garden, cheese-monger, Sept. 22
- Vernon Thomas**, Towcester, Northampton, grocer, Sept. 24, Oct. 8
- Waghorn Thomas**, Romford, draper, Oct. 20
- Walker Roger**, Hull, grocer, Sept. 25
- Weightman Thomas**, Newgate street, mercer, Sept. 18
- Webb Robert**, Oxford street, draper, Sept. 15, Oct. 20
- Webb John**, Lane End, Stafford, potter, Sept. 26
- Wetherby Thomas**, Great St. Thomas Apostle, ironmonger, Sept. 29
- White Thomas**, Jun. Stroud, Kent, coal merchant, Sept. 18
- Whitelock Edward**, Penrynville, insurance broker, Oct. 16
- Wilcocks Thomas**, Exeter, tallow chandler, Oct. 11
- Williams Roger**, Bedweky, Monmouth, shopkeeper, Sept. 14, Oct. 12
- Williams Henry**, Chepworth, Monmouth, merchant, Sept. 28
- Winch Robert**, Shoe-lane, press maker, Nov. 5
- Withington John**, Runcorn, Cheshire, stone mason, Sept. 24
- Zinck Henry**, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 29



## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\*\*\* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE late fire at Mr. GILLET's, the printer's, in Salisbury-square, consumed upwards of twenty-five thousand pounds' worth of the stock of Sir Richard Phillips, estimated at the wholesale price; and among other works, nearly two thousand sets of the splendid Bible, by Mr. Hewlett. Owing to this catastrophe, therefore, that superior work is likely to become very scarce, few sets having escaped the flames; and it not being worth while to re-print the twenty parts which were destroyed of so expensive a work. Unfortunately, a considerable part of the manuscript of the seven concluding parts was also burnt, so that the continuation is unavoidably delayed for a month or two, till Mr. H. can re-prepare his manuscript.

The following works of the same publisher were destroyed at the same time:

3,000 Mortimer's Dictionary of Commerce.

10,000 Joyce's Arithmetic.

250 Neale's Spain.

600 Military Essays.

1,000 Cooper's Surgery.

1,100 Letters of a Nobleman to his Son at Eton and Oxford.

1,000 Crocher's Land Surveying.

2,000 Mavor's Natural History.

1,500 Smith's Geography.

700 Lambert's Travels in America;

besides other works of inferior magnitude. The Messrs. STOCKDALE lost also about two thousand five hundred pounds' worth of books; and Mr. Gillet nearly ten thousand pounds in books and printing stock, besides his buildings.

The conclusions drawn by Mr. DAVEY in his late publication on the Mariatic Acid, will serve to extend and enlighten the theory of chemistry to a greater extent than any of the brilliant discoveries formerly made by this illustrious chemist. The following are his conclusions:

1st. That the oxymuriatic acid is (as far as our knowledge extends) a *simple substance*, which may be classed in the same order of natural bodies as oxygen gas; being determined, like oxygen, to the positive surface in voltaic combinations, and like oxygen, combining with inflammable substances, producing heat and light.

2dly. That its combinations with inflammable bodies are analogous to oxides and acids in their properties and powers of combination, but they differ from them in being, for the most part, decomposable by water.

3dly. That hydrogen is the basis of the muriatic acid, and oxymuriatic acid its acidifying principle.

4thly. That the compounds of phosphorus, arsenic, tin, &c. with oxymuriatic acid, approach in their nature to acids, and neutralize ammonia and other salifiable bases.

5thly. That the combination of ammonia with phosphorus, acidified by oxymuriatic acid, is a peculiar compound, having properties like those of an earth, and is not decomposable at an intense red heat.

6thly. That oxymuriatic acid has a stronger attraction for most inflammable bodies than oxygen; and that on the hypothesis of the connection of electrical powers with chemical attractions, it must be highest in the scale of negative power; and that the oxygen, which is supposed to exist in oxymuriatic acid, has always been expelled by it from water or oxides.

The French chemists questioned the accuracy of the inferences drawn by Mr. Davy from his electro-chemical researches, respecting the nature of the alkalies and the earths; maintaining that the metallic bodies obtained from these substances, in place of being simple, as asserted by Mr. Davy, were compounds of the alkalies and earths with hydrogen; or, in other words, that the new bodies were *hydrurets*. Of this opinion were Gay Lussac, Thenard, and most of the French chemists. Berthollet among the rest warmly contested the correctness of Mr. Davy's inferences, and maintained the accuracy of the French conclusions. At a meeting however of the French National Institute in the end of June, Messrs. Gay Lussac and Thenard, read a notice containing the results of a great variety of experiments on the new metals; from all of which they concluded, after a most rigorous investigation, that professor Davy was perfectly correct in his inferences; and, with a degree of frankness honourable to themselves, renounced their former opinion that these new metals are *hydrurets*.

It is well known to mathematicians that the doctrine of solid angles was left in a very imperfect state by Euclid, and has been scarcely at all advanced by subsequent geometers; one of the latest commentators on Euclid, Professor Playfair, having remarked, that "we have no way of expounding, even in the simplest cases, the ratio which one of them bears to another." Dr. GREGORY, of the Military Academy, has recently invented a Theory of Solid Angles, which is at once simple, satisfactory, and universal in its application. By means of this theory,

the relative magnitudes of solid angles may be ascertained, not only when they are of the same class as those formed by the meeting of three planes, those by the meeting of four planes, the vertical angles of cones, &c. but angles of one class may be compared with those of another, with respect to magnitude; and their mutual relations be determined by processes as obvious and elementary as the usual operations in plane trigonometry.

The governors of Bethlem Hospital have recently informed the public, that the present hospital, which was erected almost immediately after the fire of London, upon an insecure foundation, and constructed in haste, as well as in a great degree with unseasoned materials, has long been in so decayed and dangerous a state, as to have rendered it at length necessary to pull down a considerable part of it, and to limit, in consequence, the number of the patients. The remaining part of the building is also hastening fast to decay; and it having therefore become necessary to meet such exigency, application has been made to parliament, in the last session, for an act to enable the governors to exchange, with the city of London, the present contracted site of the hospital, for a piece of ground, containing nearly twelve acres, situate in St. George's Fields, on which spot, the unhappy subjects of mental derangement will, in addition to their former advantages, possess such superior requisites of air and exercise, as they have never yet enjoyed, which are not only likely to add in a considerable degree to their comfort, but also to accelerate their cure. In addition to these circumstances, it is necessary also to observe, that the plan of the ancient structure is very capable of improvement, and has long indeed required it. The governors therefore trust, that, from the superior light which has been thrown upon the study of architecture within the last century, and the extensive improvements which the science of medicine has received within the same period, they may venture to predict the most favourable results from the combined talents of able architects, and experienced medical professors. With this view, they have advertised for plans for the new building, and offered premiums of 200*l.* for the best; 100*l.* for the second; and 50*l.* for the third best designs, in the full confidence of being adequately assisted in their anxious desires to erect an hospital which may be at once a monu-

ment of a benevolent and enlightened age, and an honour to a great and distinguished nation. The present intention of the governors, is to erect a building capable of containing four hundred patients, but not to confine themselves even to that enlarged number, if they shall be enabled, by the liberality of the public, to proceed farther in their design. The funds of the hospital which are applicable to the purposes of a new building, amount, however, at this time, to little more than 27,000*l.* while the cost of a new hospital, upon the scale proposed, can hardly be estimated at a smaller sum than 100,000*l.* To effect therefore so desirable a purpose as that in view, it will be obvious, that nothing short of a liberal subscription on the part of the public at large, can suffice. The governors, therefore, most earnestly intreat the attention of all corporate bodies, as well as individuals, throughout the kingdom, to the present address, which has nothing less for its object than supplying more extensive means of relief and cure, than have ever yet been afforded, to the unfortunate subjects of the most afflicting malady with which it has pleased the Almighty, in his wisdom, to visit his creatures; and they are induced to hope, that such assistance as they now require, will not be solicited in vain, in a country whose greatest characteristic is its noble and generous solicitude to alleviate the miseries, administer to the necessities, and heal the diseases, of its people.

Mr. FAREY, sen, whose time for three years past has been occupied in the Survey of the County of Derby, in arranging his materials, and preparing an elaborate report on its minerals, manufactures, and agriculture, which is now understood to be in considerable forwardness, has favoured us with the following extract from his manuscripts:

"It appears, that in all England, Wales, and Scotland, there were, in 1801 rather more than 1 one-fifth families to a house, or every fifth house has two families in it and more; but in Derbyshire very little less than 1 one-seventh, or every 17th house only is thus doubly occupied; which may be accounted for from the cheapness of stone, slate, and lime, to build with in most parts, and the plentifulness of coals and clay in others, and from the comparative comfort in which the cottagers live, to what is observable in some other districts. In Great Britain, the number of persons to a house is rather more than 5 four-fifths, while in Derbyshire, it very little exceeds 5 one-twentieth. In Britain the number of persons to a family



is rather more than 4 four-fifths, in Derbyshire rather less than 4 four-fifths."

"In Britain, one individual out of every 5 one-eighth, is employed in agriculture; in Derbyshire 5 one-twelfth are so employed. In Britain, an equal proportion of the population is employed in agriculture as in manufactures, or 1 in 5 one-eighth in each case; but in Derbyshire, 1 in 4 one-twelfth are employed in manufactures; which last, strikingly shews the spirit and industry of the people of this fine county: though they devote rather more labour than is done on the average of Britain to the cultivation and improvement of their soil, yet have they one person in about every twenty-one more of their whole population, employed in manufactures and handicrafts, than on the average of Britain is the case. If we take England and Wales to contain 37,267,000 acres, then there is 23 three-fifths acres to each inhabited house, and 4 one-fifth acres to each individual; while Derbyshire, containing 622,080 acres, gives a house to each 19½ acres nearly, and a person to less than every 3 four-fifths acres of its surface, much as has been said to its disparagement in the national scale, by former writers, who have expatiated on its bleak and sterile wastes, and on the inhospitable climate of its alpine mountains."

Dr. ADAMS's next course of lectures on the institutes and practice of medicine, will be given at Dr. Anderson's lecture rooms, No. 47, Frith-street, Soho, commencing on Monday, October 8, at eight o'clock in the morning. On the same morning at nine o'clock, Dr. Anderson will begin his course of scientific and practical chemistry.

JOHN STEWART, esq. author of "The Pleasures of Love;" "The Resurrection," &c. has in the press a new poetical work, entitled "Genevieve, or the Spirit of the Drave," with odes, and other poems, chiefly amatory and descriptive, in four books.

Mr. WILLIAM WALTON, who has been long resident in St. Domingo, is engaged in drawing up a statistical account of what is called *Hispanola*, to distinguish it from *Hayti*, now governed by three chiefs, viz. Christophe, Petion, and Phillippe Dos, a relation of Toussaint. This gentleman, whose research has been general, and whose labours promise to be of great utility to our trade, has, among other curiosities, brought over a specimen of South American mythological sculpture, of great singularity; it is an idol of granite, of the hardest texture, and represents a disk gently curved at the bottom, so as to enable the image to roll, on which reposes a ring, out of which issues a sort of phallic stem, that is crowned with a fierce human

head, and some appendages, that it is difficult to discover the meaning of; it is a mass balancing the head, that is divided into four compartments, by a cross. The head is capped by an ornament, representing a thunderbolt, or two tridents linked together by a bar. The whole is worked with great correctness and truth, like the Egyptian idols, but the character of the head is Mexican. He has also a specimen of their earthenware, very hard baked, being the legs of a vase that represent a monkey's head; the whole much like Etruscan, or early Greek, and manifesting great regularity in the mould, as well as a systematic style of art that is very original, but approaches more to the Egyptian than any other.

Mr. HOGG has lately edited the posthumous works of Mr. Roberts, a young man who evinced, it is said, great genius. These poems will be sold for the benefit of his family, who reside in Bristol, and are accompanied with a very interesting account of his life. He died at the age of 25, of a consumption.

A very exquisite etching by BARDEN, has lately been made, and given away to antiquarians, for the Rev. Mr. Thornbury, of Avening, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire. The plate is a representation of three ancient sepulchres lately discovered in Avening, and now removed into the home ground of that gentleman, where they are placed as nearly in the same position in which they were found, after the tumulus or hillock of loose stones which covered them, was cleared away.

SCHIAVONETTI's merit was never duly appreciated before his death: his best monument will always be that chaste engraving which he made of Mr. Howard's copy of the picture at Mr. Coke's, from Michael Angelo; the eternal subject of envy and praise duly merited: where the Florentine soldiers are springing from the Arno to encounter their enemies. The plate makes a part of the Rev. Mr. Forster's classical publication.

Mr. PETER HAWKER's fossil alligator is now united, and set up in a fine style at his Parsonage, near Stroud, in Gloucestershire; it came from Weston Quarry, near Bath, and is an unrivalled recovery.

An Account of the great Sand-stone Crystals, discovered by Dr. Fox, at digging the Canal at Bristol, has lately been presented to the Geological Society.

Dr. CAREY has in the press, a new edition of his *Practical English Prosody*  
and



and Versification; or descriptions of the different species of English Verse, with Exercises in Scanning and Versification, gradually accommodated to the various capacities of youth, at different ages, and calculated to produce correctness of ear and taste, in reading and writing poetry; the whole interspersed with occasional remarks on Etymology, Syntax, and Pronunciation, and accompanied with a *Key*, for the convenience of teachers, or of those who wish to learn without a teacher.

In consequence of the demand for Mr. BROWN's two American novels, *Wieland*, or the Transformation; and *Ormond*, or the Secret Witness; uniform editions are preparing, and will speedily be published by Mr. Colburn.

"Ball-room Votaries, or Canterbury and its Vicinity." A second edition of this popular satirical poem will shortly appear, with the addition of several new characters.

An interesting novel, entitled "*Julia de Vienne*," from the pen of a lady nearly related to a family of distinction, is published by subscription. It is inscribed, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has, with his accustomed liberality, generously condescended to patronize the undertaking. Mr. Colburn, of Conduit-street, is appointed to receive the subscriptions.

Mr. JOHN NELSON, of Islington, is preparing for the press, a quarto volume on the History, Topography, and Antiquities, of that parish, illustrated by several engraved views of antient buildings yet remaining there, and others long since removed, together with an old Plan of the village, and several miscellaneous plates, &c.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, who as pupil, is intimately acquainted with the practice of the late Mr. Saunders, is preparing a practical work on a frequent Disease of the Eye.

A translation of Brechtkopf's Remarks on the History of the Invention of Printing, together with a Summary of the contents of an enlarged work on that subject, will speedily appear.

Mr. SAINT, late one of the mathematical masters in the Royal Military Academy, is about to publish his four Letters to Lieutenant-colonel Mudge, on the inferior State of the Studies in that Institution.

Dr. FARRE and Mr. BENJAMIN TRAVERS will commence in January next, at the London Infirmary in Charterhouse-

square, a Course of Lectures exhibiting the changes induced by disease in the several organs of the human body. The medical department of the Course will be conducted by Dr. Farre; the surgical by Mr. Travers. The whole will be illustrated by preparations and original cases. A prospectus, including particulars of attendance, will be published in a few days.

Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-street. The autumnal course of lectures on anatomy, physiology, and surgery, will be commenced on Monday, the 1st of October, at two o'clock, by Mr. BROOKES.

The Rev. Archdeacon COXE has nearly completed a *Life of Stillingfleet*.

Mr. ROBERT KERR, of Edinburgh, is preparing for the press, in two octavo volumes, *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of the late Mr. William Smellie*, printer, of that city, secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, F.R.S. &c. This work will comprise a view of the literary history of Scotland from 1758 to 1795, with numerous anecdotes of learned Scotsmen of eminence; and accounts of many important publications in which Mr. Smellie was either directly concerned as sole or joint author, or which derived material aid from his acute critical skill and correct taste, in their progress through the press during the above-mentioned period.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, of the Inner Temple, is preparing for publication, in an octavo volume, an *Epitome of the Laws relating to Commerce*; with a sketch of the present state of Mercantile Practice and Customs, and the Duties of Consuls and Supercargoes.

Mr. MICHAEL FRYER, secretary to the Bristol Philosophical Society, intends to publish by subscription, a *General History of the Mathematics*, from the earliest ages to the close of the 18th century, in three octavo volumes.

A translation of the *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, by the celebrated JOHN CALVIN, in three volumes octavo, may be shortly expected to appear.

The Copenhagen medal for last year has been adjudged by the Royal Society, to Mr. EDWARD TROUGHTON, for the account of his method of dividing astronomical instruments, printed in the last volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

It appears, by some recent experiments, that tiles are greatly improved, and rendered impervious to water and frost,

frost, by being rubbed over with tar before they are laid on the roof.

*To take out Writing.*—When recently written, ink may be completely removed by the oxymuriatic acid, (concentrated and in solution.) The paper is to be washed over repeatedly with the acid; but it will be necessary afterwards to wash it also with lime water, for the purpose of neutralizing any acid that may be left on the paper, and which would considerably weaken it. If the ink have been long written, it will have undergone such change as to prevent the preceding process acting. It ought therefore to be washed with liver of sulphur (sulphuret of ammonia) before the oxymuriatic acid is applied. It may be washed with a hair pencil.

Professor LESLIE, of Edinburgh, has discovered a new mode of producing artificial cold. Without any expenditure of materials, he can, by means of a simple apparatus, in which the action of certain chemical powers is combined, freeze a mass of water, and keep it for an indefinite length of time in a state of ice. In an hour, he has thus formed a cake of six inches in diameter and three quarters of an inch thick; with very little trouble, he can produce a permanent cold of 90 degrees of Fahrenheit, below the temperature of the air, and might easily push it to more than 100 degrees.

The following has been published as an account of livings in England and Wales under 50l. a-year:

Not exceeding 10l. a year	-	12
From 10l. to 20l. incl.	-	72
From 20l. to 30l.	-	191
From 30l. to 40l.	-	353
From 40l. to 50l.	-	433
From 50l. to 60l.	-	407
From 60l. to 70l.	-	376
From 70l. to 80l.	-	319
From 80l. to 90l.	-	309
From 90l. to 100l.	-	315
From 100l. to 110l.	-	283
From 110l. to 120l.	-	307
From 120l. to 130l.	-	246
From 130l. to 140l.	-	205
From 140l. to 150l. excl.	-	170

Total 3998

Of these very small livings three are in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, three in that of Norwich, two in that of St. David's, one in that of Llandaff, one in that of London, one in that of Peterborough, and one in that of Winchester.

#### FRANCE.

M. DE SAUSSURE lately made a series of experiments on the combustion of

several sorts of charcoal. He found that Cornish plumbago, burned in oxygen gas, yields nothing but carbonic acid gas, and oxide of iron, without any mixture of water, or of hydrogen gas. The purest charcoal next to plumbago, is that produced by decomposing the essential oil of rosemary in a red-hot tube. In its combustion, it did not form any notable quantity of water; but it gave out some oxycarburetted hydrogen, though in too small a quantity, for the composition of the acid gas to be sensibly modified by it. From this experiment it appeared, that 100 parts of carbonic acid contain 27.11 of carbon, and 72.89 of oxygen. The combustion of anthracite, previously exposed to a red heat, furnished too perceptible a quantity of water and of hydrogen for the results of this process to be calculated with accuracy, and compared with the preceding. The combustion of box charcoal too, dried by long incandescence, furnished an appreciable quantity of water and oxycarburetted hydrogen.

Some experiments having been transmitted to M. DELAMETHERIE, on the action of the electric fluid, by which an iron cylinder an inch and half thick, filled with water, was torn asunder, that gentleman asks, Whether these effects of electricity, in rupturing masses of so much tenacity as iron cylinders, do not give some probability to the idea of those German astronomers, who have thought that the four new planets, Ceres, Juno, Pallas, and Vesta, are fragments of a larger planet formerly situate between Mars and Jupiter, and broken by some unknown cause? Suppose, for instance, that the centre of this planet was a mass of metal, similarly circumstanced with the author's cylinders; and that a metallic vein, or any other conducting substance, acted like the leaden wire, and conducted the electricity of the atmosphere into the metallic mass, might not a great number of strong discharges, such as occur in violent thunder-storms, burst this metallic mass asunder, and project the different parts to a distance?

The experiments of PICTET, made with two mirrors, in the focus of one of which he placed a burning body, and thus set fire to combustible substances in the focus of the other, had been made more than a hundred years before. Lambert, in his Pyrometry, says, on the authority of Zahn, that the experiment of collecting heat from a charcoal fire by a mirror



ror of eighteen inches diameter, and reflecting it to the distance of twenty or twenty-four feet, to a smaller mirror of nine inches, which so concentrated the rays, that tinder and matches were kindled by them, had long ago been made at Vienna. The work of Zahn was published in 1685. Pictet's experiment with ice, which surprised him so much, is described in the same work. The author continues thus, "If, instead of fire, I placed cold water in the focus of the mirror, it diffused an agreeable coldness even in the height of summer: and if, instead of water, I used ice, very considerable cold was produced at the distance of ten or twenty paces."

## AMERICA.

Mr. Wood, of Richmond, Virginia, has published a new Theory of the Diurnal Rotation of the Earth, demonstrated from the properties of the Cycloid and Epicycloid; with an Application of the Theory to the Explanation of the Phenomena of the Winds and Tides. Two gentlemen in Richmond having laid a wager on the question, Whether the top and bottom of a cart, or carriage-wheel, in motion, move with equal or unequal velocities? the consideration of it led Mr. Wood to consider, that every point of a carriage-wheel moving along a right line in a horizontal plane, describes a cycloid, a leading property of which curve is for the generating point to describe unequal arcs in equal times, and that any point in the upper semicircle of the wheel, must therefore move with greater velocity than the corresponding and opposite point in the under semicircle. This he applies to the motion of the earth; the motion of any point on the earth's surface, with the exception of the two poles, being compounded of two motions, a rotary motion round the axis of the earth, and a progressive motion along the plane of the ecliptic, will also describe a curve of the cycloidal, or rather epicycloidal species, possessing a similar property with the common cycloid, generated by a carriage-wheel. The cycloidal motion on the points of the earth's surface being established, several important consequences obviously present themselves relative to the fluids which encompass the earth, the phenomena of tides, trade-winds, &c. The effect which the difference in the gravity of bodies produces upon the matter and fluids on the surface of the globe, is 306 times greater than the effect pro-

duced by the attraction of the moon, and 1372 times greater than any effect produced by the sun.

It is now a little more than five years, since a number of German families, styling themselves "the Harmony Society," went to the United States, with the view of forming a distinct settlement. They soon planted themselves in the wilderness of Butler County, in the north-western corner of Pennsylvania. The following account of the origin and progress of their settlement is copied from *The Mirror*, a paper published in the neighbourhood of this thriving people.

"The Association of Harmony had its origin in Germany upwards of twenty years ago, and feeling themselves much oppressed on account of their religion, they concluded to seek a country where they could exercise their religion without hindrance or oppression. They chose the United States of America. In the year 1804, in December, about twenty families arrived in Zelinople, in the neighbourhood of which Mr. George Rapp, with some others, bought about four thousand seven hundred acres of land, and during that fall built nine log-houses. In the year 1805, in the spring, the society consisted of about fifty families; they laid out the town of Harmony on their own land, and in that spring built twelve log-houses, 21 feet by 18, built a large barn, cleared 25 acres round the town, and 151 acres for corn, and 50 acres for potatoes; a grist mill was built this year, the race 3-8 of a mile long, and 15 acres cleared for meadow; the other ground sowed with wheat and rye: in the fall and winter, thirty houses more were built. In the year 1806, an inn was built, two stories high, forty-two feet by thirty-two feet, and some other houses; 300 acres cleared for corn, 58 acres for meadow; an oil mill was built, and a tannery, a blue dyer's shop, and a frame barn 100 feet long. In the year 1807, 360 acres were cleared for grain and a meadow, a brick store-house built, a saw-mill and beer brewery erected, and four acres of vines planted: in this year the society sold 500 bushels of grain, and 3000 gallons of whiskey, manufactured by themselves of their own produce. In the year 1808, a considerable quantity of ground cleared, a meeting-house built of brick, 70 feet long, and 55 feet wide; another brick house built, some other buildings and stables for cattle, potash, soap-boiler, and candle-drawer shops, erected; a frame barn of 80 feet long built. Of the produce of this year was sold 2000 bushels of grain, and 1400 bushels were distilled. In the year 1809, a fulling-mill was built, which does a great deal of business for the country; also a hemp-mill, an oil-mill, a grist-mill, a brick warehouse 46 feet by 36, and another brick building of the same dimensions, one of which



has a cellar completely arched under the whole, for the purpose of a wine-cellar. A considerable quantity of land cleared this year. The produce of this year was 6000 bushels of Indian corn, 4500 bushels of wheat, 5000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of potatoes, 4000lbs. of hemp and flax, 100 bushels of barley brewed into beer, and 50 gallons of sweet oil, made from the white poppy. Of the produce of this year will be sold 3000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of potatoes, 1000 of wheat, 1200 bushels of rye will be distilled. In the year 1810, will be erected a barn 90 feet long, a school-house 50 feet by 44 wide, a grist-mill with three pair of stones, one of which will be burrs, and some small brick-houses for families. The society now consists of 780 persons, comprising 140 families; they have now 1600 acres

of land cleared, 203 acres whereof are in meadow, and possess at present 6000 acres of land. There are different tradesmen members of this society, who work for the country as well as the society; to wit: twelve shoemakers, 6 taylor's, 12 weavers, 3 wheelwrights, 5 coopers, 6 blacksmiths, 2 nailsmiths, 3 rope-makers, 3 blue dyers, 10 carpenters, 4 cabinet-makers, 2 sadlers, 2 wagon-makers, 12 masons, 2 potters, one soap-boiler, a doctor and apothecary; and, in a short time, a hatter and a tin-plate worker is expected. During the last year, the shoemakers alone worked for the country to the amount of 112 dollars, and 8 cents.; the coopers to the amount of 207 dollars; and sadlers to the amount of 739 dollars, 54 cents.; the tannery 675 dollars; the blacksmiths 180 dollars.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of August to the 20th of September, 1810.*

**T**HE disease denominated cholera, has been observed by physicians to mark the decline of the hot season as faithfully as the appearance of the swallow announces the spring. It has not as yet prevailed to any very great extent; nor, in the few cases which have come within the Reporter's observation, has it exhibited any unusual degree of virulence or malignity. The medical treatment of it is sufficiently simple; but when neglected or mismanaged, this disorder is remarkably rapid in hastening towards a fatal termination. The patient not unfrequently dies within twenty-four hours from its first attack.

Diseases of the hepatic system, are by no means confined to any particular season of the year; throughout every section of it, although more properly belonging to warmer climates, they form a large proportion in the mass even of English maladies. It were to be wished that the commencement of disease in an organ so important as the liver, should announce itself by some obtrusive character. But this essential viscus has often been found after death to have been indurated without any marked indication of disease during the life of the subject, but dyspepsia or simple indigestion. Fortunately, however, in the greater number of cases, less equivocal signs of this disorder shew themselves before it be too late to avert its most lamentable consequences. A sense of heaviness in the upper part of the abdomen, an ob-

tuse pain below the ribs on the right side, with a troublesome flatulence or acidity in the first passages, are reasonable grounds of apprehension. When a bon-vivant, whose habits of life it should be observed are in this country by far the most frequent exciting cause of liver complaints, begins to be conscious of any of these symptoms, and cannot lie with ease on the left side, no time ought to be lost in reforming his regimen, as well in having recourse to those modes of recovery which the medical art may afford. On a close interrogation of invalids with disorganized livers, we shall often find that they can recollect the exact time since which, and not before, they always found themselves on the right side on awakening. It is probable, that inward sensations during sleep, unconsciously incline the patient to take this position. We should, however, be aware that an equal ease in lying on either side is no demonstration of the liver being in a sound condition. A sallowness of skin, and particularly a light yellow colour of the forehead, may often be interpreted as notices of hepatic disorganization: so may likewise a pain under the right shoulder blade; and what is particularly worthy of notice, an habitual morning cough, followed by the ejection of a little froth from the mouth. The liver may occasionally be felt hard or enlarged, but there is no one, it is to be hoped, who would defer his apprehensions until they are forced upon him by this palpable

palpable completion of evidence. After all, a large proportion of what are called cases of diseased liver, may, perhaps, more properly be called cases of broken up habits, or exhausted stamina. The constitution is not so often, perhaps, affected in the first instance by a disease of the liver, as the liver by the disease or decay of the constitution; on which account it is not altogether by the remedies which seem to have a more particular and specific operation upon this organ, that its irregularities are to be corrected, or its obstructions removed, but in a great measure by those medicines and methods of treatment which are calculated to restore lost tone to the general fibre or prop, for a period—the tottering pillars

of the frame. There are, no doubt, articles of the materia medica, which do not in general rank with tonics or corroborants, that have a decidedly and eminently favourable operation on hepatic disorders. Of these calomel is the most distinguished and conspicuous; but calomel, powerful and beneficial as this drug unquestionably is, when seasonably and discreetly administered, has perhaps of late been extolled with a somewhat intemperate zeal, and appears to the Reporter at least to have been employed, in certain cases, with too little reserve and discrimination.

September 25, 1810, J. REID,  
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### SWEDEN.

ON the 18th of August his Majesty proposed the Prince of Ponte Corvo to the Diet, as a proper person to be chosen Crown Prince of Sweden, in the following speech: "When the last Diet finished a laborious session, the fairest prospects presented themselves to Sweden, and lasting tranquillity terminated a long series of misfortunes. Three treaties of peace had secured the dominions which remained to us at the end of a destructive war, and a generous Prince, placed near the throne, promised powerfully to support that institution which the wisdom of the States had formed, and by future prosperity to secure an indemnification for past misfortunes. His Majesty, who shared in the pleasing hopes of his people, participated in their grief, when one of those unexpected blows, by which Providence manifests to men their weakness and their dependence on his will, called the Crown Prince Charles Augustus to himself, and shrouded the destiny of Sweden in a dreadful gloom."

His Majesty continued to observe, "that the immediate appointment of a successor to the throne was necessary to maintain the tranquillity of the State, and that he had seen with pleasure that the Empire joined with him in thinking the Prince of Ponte Corvo most worthy of their choice." After an animated panegyric on the military and political talents and private virtues of the Prince, he added, "that he having a son, would remove in future times that uncertainty of succession to the throne, the removal of which some late lamentable events have rendered still more important to the country." He concluded by proposing to the assembled States of the Empire, "his Serene Highness John Baptiste Julien Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, as Crown Prince of Sweden, and his Majesty's

successor on the Swedish throne, provided in the event of his being chosen by the States; he will, pursuant to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, before he arrives on Swedish ground adopt the tenets of the pure Evangelic Creed, and also sign a declaration similar to that proposed by the States to the late Crown Prince."

This speech is stated to have been received with general approval, and after half-an-hour's deliberation, the Diet confirmed the nomination.

### TURKEY.

The report of the Russians having gained decisive advantages over the Turks, and compelled the latter to retreat to Adrianople, after having interposed a corps between that city and the retreating army, appears to be wholly unfounded. The Ottoman Empire, though greatly declined from its pristine splendour, is yet capable of efforts, not indeed sufficiently vigorous to resuscitate its former grandeur but powerful enough to retard its declension and to inspire even its foes with admiration. The supplement to the Petersburg Court Gazette of the 17th ult. gives the details of a gallant attack made on the 8th by 12,000 Turks, under the Nyzer of Brailow, in front of Schumla. They were opposed by the main body of the Russians under Count Kamenskoi, and finally repulsed. It does not appear that the former had any other object beyond that of beating up the enemy's quarters. The Grand Vizier, the account adds, viewed the progress of the battle from a hill at some distance, where he was attended by a numerous retinue.

### PORTUGAL.

*Proclamation of the French Commander-in-Chief.*

"PORTUGUESE!—The armies of Napoleon the Great, are on your frontiers, and we



are on the point of entering your country as friends, not as conquerors. They do not come to make war upon you, but to fight those who have induced you to take up arms. *Portuguese!* awake to your true interests! What has England done for you that you endure her troops on your native soil? She has destroyed your manufactures, ruined your commerce, paralyzed your industry, for the sole purpose of sending into your country articles of her own manufacture, and making you her tributaries. What does she do at present that you should embrace the unjust cause which has roused the whole of the Continent against her? She deceives you respecting the issue of a campaign in which she seems determined to incur no risk. She puts your battalions in advance as if your blood was to reckon for nothing. She is prepared to abandon you when it will suit her interest, however disastrous the consequences may be to you, and, to complete your misfortunes, and her insatiable ambition, she sends her ships into your ports to transport to her colonies such of you as may escape from the dangers to which she has exposed you on the Continent. Does not the conduct of her army before Ciudad Rodrigo sufficiently explain to you what you are to expect from such allies? Did they not encourage the garrison and the unfortunate inhabitants of that fortress, by deceitful promises; and did they discharge a single musket to assist them? Again: lately have they placed any of their troops in Almeida, except a commander who is put there to invite you to as ill-judged a resistance as that of Ciudad Rodrigo? What! is it not an insult to place one Englishman thus in the scale against 6000 of your countrymen? Portuguese! be no longer deceived. The powerful sovereign whose laws, strength, and genius, receive the grateful praises of so many nations, wishes to establish your prosperity. Put yourselves under his protection. Receive his troops like friends, and you will find security both for your persons and property. You are not ignorant of the miseries of war; you know that they extend to every thing that is most dear to you, your children, relatives, friends, property, private and political lives. Come to a determination then, that will secure to you all the advantages of peace. Remain quiet in your habitations; attend to your domestic affairs, and consider those only your enemies who excite you to a war, by every event of which your country must suffer.

"The Marshal Prince of Essling, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Portugal,"

"MASSENA."

Ciudad Rodrigo, Aug. 1, 1810.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was on Sunday morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieut. Gen. Lord Wellington, K.B. &c. dated Celorico, August 29, 1810.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 204.

"The enemy opened their fire upon Almeida late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, the 26th inst. and I am concerned to add, that they obtained possession of the place in the course of the night of the 27th. I have no intelligence upon which I can rely, of the cause of its surrender. An explosion had been heard at our advanced posts, and I observed on Monday, that the steeple of the church was destroyed, and many houses of the town unroofed. I had a telegraphic communication with the Governor, but unfortunately the weather did not allow of our using it on Sunday, or during a great part of Monday, and when the weather cleared on that day, it was obvious that the Governor was in communication with the enemy. After I was certain of the fall of the place, I moved the infantry of the army again into the valley of the Mondego, keeping a division upon Guadalupe, and the out-posts of the cavalry at Alverca. The enemy attacked our picquets twice yesterday in the morning but feebly, and they were repulsed; in the afternoon, however, they obliged Sir S. Cotton to draw in his posts to this side of Fraxedás. Captain Brown, of the 16th light dragoons, was wounded in the morning, and two men of the royal dragoons were wounded in the afternoon. A picquet of the regiment made a gallant and successful charge upon a party of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and took some prisoners. The second corps, under General Regnier, has made no movement of any importance since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship last. A patrol, however, belonging to this corps, fell in with a squadron of dragoons, consisting of one troop of the 13th British, and one troop of the 4th Portuguese, belonging to lieutenant general Hill's corps, under the command of Captain White, of the 13th, and the whole of them were taken, with the exception of the captain and one man, who, I since understand have been killed. I enclose the copy of brigadier-general Fane's report to lieutenant-general Hill, of this affair, which, it appears, was highly creditable to captain White, and the allied troops engaged. No movement has been made, and nothing of any importance has occurred in Estremadura since I addressed your lordship last. In the north, the enemy moved a small body of infantry and cavalry on the 20th to Alcanezas; but general Silveira moved towards them from Braganza, and they immediately retired."

Escalvos de Cima, August 22, 1810.

SIR.—I have the honour to report to you, that the troop of the 13th light dragoons, and one of the 4th Portuguese dragoons, forming the squadron under the command of captain White, of the 13th, at Ladueria, this morning fell in with a patrol of the enemy's dragoons, consisting of one captain, two subalterns, and about sixty men. Captain White fortunately succeeded in coming up with them, when he immediately charged and overturned them; and the result has been, the capture



of 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 6 corporals, 1 trumpeter, and 50 privates, and about 50 horses. The captain was also a prisoner, but escaped during the bustle on foot. I am happy to say, this has been performed without the loss of a man on our side. Six of the enemy are wounded. Captain White expresses his obligation to Major Vigoreux, of the 36th regiment, who was a volunteer with him, and to the Aeferes Pedro Ravmanda di Oliviera, commanding the Portuguese troop (which he states to have done its duty extremely well, and to have shewn much gallantry); and also to lieutenant Turner, of the 18th light dragoons, to whose activity and courage, he reports himself to be indebted for several of his prisoners. I trust the whole will be considered to have merited the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief. I have the honour to be, &c. H. FANE.

*Lieutenant-General Hill,*

#### ITALY.

The recent successful attacks on the Neapolitan flotilla has entirely dissipated the alarm of invasion in Sicily. Murat, with great activity, and at great expence, had collected eleven hundred and forty boats, for the transport of troops, and had-manned and mounted upwards of one hundred gun boats; more than three hundred of the former, and thirty of the latter, have been taken or destroyed, and the vast superiority of the British and Sicilian flotilla has been forcibly manifested in various actions.

#### IRELAND.

An aggregate meeting of the different guilds was held at the exchange, in Dublin, on Tuesday, pursuant to the requisition of the high Sheriff, Sir J. Riddall, to take into consideration the most effectual measures by which the repeal of the union could be accomplished. The importance of the question excited so general an interest among all classes of the inhabitants, that business was entirely suspended, and by nine in the morning every avenue to the exchange was crowded to suffocation. At half-past twelve the high Sheriff took the chair, and opened the business of the meeting, exhorting them to observe the strictest order. Mr. Hatton, in a concise but perspicuous appeal to the understanding and feelings of his auditory, stated the general grounds on which the people of Ireland demanded the repeal of the act of union. Though adverse to that act, he was yet desirous of British connection, and wished to give the firmest support to the throne of Great Britain. He concluded with moving, "That a committee, consisting of nine gentlemen, should be appointed to prepare a petition to his Majesty, and another to the House of Commons, for the repeal of the act of the union."

Mr. O'Connell supported the petition; and declared that he would consent to the re-enactment of all the penal laws against the catholics, on condition of the union being repealed. The petition was then carried unanimously, and a standing committee of 29 chosen to co-operate with the other meetings throughout the kingdom. A resolution of thanks was subsequently voted to the duke of Richmond, for his conciliatory conduct, and the encouragement he had given to the manufactures of Ireland. A vote of thanks, with a piece of plate valued at 100 guineas, was likewise voted to Sir J. Riddall, the chairman; and a strong censure against his colleague, Sir E. Stanley, relinquished at his request.

Lord French, Messrs. Keogh, Randall, Macdonnell, Plunkett, Hay, and many other leaders of the catholic body, were present, and appeared to assent to the speech of counsellor O'Connell, who it was reported spoke the sense of the catholic body, when he asserted that catholic emancipation was only a secondary consideration to the repeal of the union.

#### BRAZIL.

A Treaty of Alliance and Friendship, between his Britannic Majesty and the Prince Regent of Portugal, has lately been made public. It is dated Rio Janeiro, Feb. 19. The third article declares, that his Majesty, in his own name, and that of his heirs and successors, will never acknowledge, as King of Portugal, any other than the heir and representative of the house of Braganza. The sixth grants exclusively to the English, the privilege of cutting down ship-timber in the Brazils, and the right of building and equipping ships of war in the harbours of that kingdom. The ninth declares, that the Inquisition shall not be established in any part of the South American dominions of the King of Portugal. The tenth stipulates the gradual abolition of the slave-trade, by forbidding Portuguese subjects to carry on that inhuman traffic on any part of the African coast not belonging to the Crown of Portugal, in which it may have been abolished by the other powers of Europe.

#### EAST INDIES.

The recent accounts from India are not of a pleasing nature. The dissatisfaction which pervades our army, has given encouragement to some of the native powers, who were alone bound to our dominion by force, and in various quarters the standard of revolt has been raised. The war in Oude and in Bundelcund was continued to the date of the last dispatches; and Bopal, Kotrais, and many other provinces, were in a state of insurrection.

#### INCIDENTS,

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE City intend to apply to Parliament early in the ensuing session, for bills to alter and amend the late acts relative to Smithfield Market; to the Sunday toll on Blackfriar's Bridge; the entrances into the City by Picket and Skinner Streets; and to some other objects of municipal regulations.

The expense of the improvements in Westminster, in the vicinity of the two houses of Parliament, including the purchase of old buildings and ground, amounts to 233,497*l.* It does not appear that any further expense will be incurred (unless the commissioners should make other purchases), while the ground is capable of being let advantageously on building leases, which may repay a part of what has been expended in purchasing and clearing.

The Parliamentary grants for building a new wing to the British Museum, amount to 21,770*l.*; and the total amount paid for the erection of Dartmoor prison, was, in March last, 116,297*l.*

A canal has been projected from Bristol to join the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal, at or near Foxham. By this communication, and through the medium of the intended Western Junction and the Grand Junction canals, a regular and safe navigation will be opened with the ports of London and Bristol. The sum of 400,000*l.* has been subscribed to carry the plan into execution.

On Saturday, August 26, a fire broke out in the office of the Traveller Newspaper, Fleet street, which in the course of an hour consumed the whole interior of the house. No part of the property was saved; but in consequence of the prompt assistance of the engines, and a plentiful supply of water, the adjoining houses were preserved. The fire was first observed in the second floor, but its cause is not ascertained.

A duel was fought at Moulsey Hurst, on Monday, between Captain Hants and Mr. Coleshall, a gentleman of some notoriety on the turf, in consequence of a dispute relative to some trivial bet at Egham races. After exchanging two shots, the captain was dangerously wounded in the left breast, and his antagonist has fled.—Another duel took place on Thursday morning, between Mr. G. Payne and Mr. Clark, in which the former was mortally wounded. The duel was occasioned by Mr. Payne, who has a wife and four children, forming an attachment for the sister of his opponent. Mr. P. died on Friday morning; his property, of 14,000*l.* per annum, devolves to his eldest son.—A third duel was fought last week, at Haddington, between Captain

Rutherford, of the 25th regiment, and Mr. Cahill, the surgeon. The parties exchanged two shots, by both of which Captain R. was wounded, and died soon afterwards. Mr. Cahill has since absconded.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—On Monday, September 10, this Theatre opened for the season, when nearly as much disapprobation was evinced as last year, in consequence of the number of private boxes which still continued. The performances during the first week were rendered inaudible, and the clamour continued to increase. A dance called the Contract was substituted for the O. P. dance. We are now, however, rejoiced to find that this theatre is no longer likely to continue the scene of discord and tumult, the proprietors having conceded the point in dispute. They have determined to comply with the demands of the public, and to fulfil the contract immediately by opening four boxes on each side.

## MARRIED.

H. Paterson, jun. esq. to the eldest daughter of Sir T. Turton, M. P.

At St. George's, R. Curran, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. J. P. C. Master of the Rolls in Ireland, to Miss Weyssel, of York-place.

At St. Ann's, Mr. Canham, of the Temple, to Miss Swainson.

At St. George's, J. Guise, esq. to the second daughter of the late R. Westmacott, esq.

Lieut. Col. Needham, of the third garrison battalion, to the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Baker, rector of Marksbury.

Mr. J. St. Newby, of Poland-street, to the eldest daughter of J. Barry, esq. of Bath.

At Poole, Mr. J. Driver, of Stamford-hill, to the youngest daughter of the late S. Rolles, esq.

At St. James's, Viscount Falmouth, to the eldest daughter of H. Rankes, esq.

At Kensington, Mr. Smith, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, to the eldest daughter of Colonel Codd.

At St. Paul's, J. Ponton, esq. of Nizel, Kent, to the daughter of J. Dunn, esq. of Bedford-street.

At St. George's, J. English, of Bath, to Miss Huddleston, of Milton.

J. Dickenson, esq. of Ludgate-street, to the second daughter of H. Grover, esq. of Hemel Hempstead.

Mr. William Smallwood, of Covent Garden, to Miss L. Lewes, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Edmonton, W. Timson, esq. of Thames-street, to Miss L. Penpard, of Edmonton.

H. Combe,

H. Combe, esq. to the eldest daughter of Q Harris, esq. of Blake Hall, Wanstead.

At St. Ann's, F. W. Desailly, esq. of the H. E. I. C. service, to Miss N. Pigott, of Eto o.

H. Hoddleston esq. of Gray's-inn, to-Miss A Goodchild, of Richmond.

F. C. Street, esq. of Gower-street, to the second daughter of J. Nailer, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

T. J. Tatham, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, to the youngest daughter of D. Fearon, esq. of Ely place, Holborn.

At Columbo, T. Eden, esq. to Frances, daughter of the Hon. J. Rodney.

At St. Andrew's, T. C. Patrick, esq. of Winchmore Hill, to the eldest daughter of B. Combe, esq. of John street, Bedford row

J. James, esq. of Dowgate-hill, to the second daughter of B. Combe, esq.

At St. George's, Sir D. Cope, of Branshill Park, Hants. to Miss Francis, of Park-place.

At Newington, the Rev. W. Spooner, of Elmdon, to the daughter of the late Sir L. O'Brien.

## DIED.

At Brompton, Mrs. Mary Reeve, 58.

Mrs. E. Matthews, of the Strand.

Mrs. E. Tomkins, late of Bread-street, Cheapside, 46.

In Gloucester-place, aged 33, Lady Harville, in consequence of being thrown out of a gig, at Guildford.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Hodgson.

T. Ebrall, father of the corn meter who was shot by a life-guards-man, 48.

At Brompton, C. Palmer, esq.

In Spring-gardens, Mrs. E. Harris, 19.

At Highgate, Mrs. Gibbs, 64.

Mrs. Grooby, wife of C. G. esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

In Old Burlington-street, the Hon. E. Bouverie, M. P. for Northampton.

In Weymouth-street, Cavendish-square, Jane, widow of the late Morris Robinson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, mother of Lord Rokeby, of Mount Morris, in Kent, and West Layton Hall, Yorkshire, and of Matthew Montague, esq. of Denton-castle, Northumberland, and Sandleford Priory, Berkshire, M. P. for St. Germain's, Cornwall. She was the eldest daughter of John Greenland, esq. of Lovelace, eldest son of Augustine Greenland, esq. of Bellevue, both in Kent.

In Portland-place, the Lady of A. H. Eyre, M. P. for Nottingham.

At Waltham-green, the Rev. Mr. Prevost, minister of the French Conformist chapel, Dean-street, Soho.

Lieut. F. T. Fowler, R. M. 21.

J. Paice, esq. 83.

Mrs. C. Abbott, of Paradise-row, Chelsea, 74.

At Jamaica Hospital, Lieut. Hammick, of the Polyphemus.

In Greek-street, Soho, Mrs. Mawbray, 92.

The second daughter of Mr. Hand, of Bond-street, 19.

In Montague-street, Mrs. S. Day.

B. Backus, esq. of Bury court, St. Mary-axe.

Mrs. S. Parker, of Old Broad-street, 80.

Miss B. Robinson, of Gray's-inn-place, 82.

In George-street, Portman square, Henry, the infant son of Captain Langley, of the 2nd life-guards

Mr. Muss, drawing-master

At Ramsgate, Mr. Campbell, apothecary, of Coventry-street, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. Falling overboard, while the packet was tacking in harbour, he was unfortunately drowned.

In Basinghall-street, Thomas Loggen, esq. an eminent solicitor. By his incorruptible integrity in public, and his amiable manners in private life, he was universally esteemed, beloved, and respected; and in his profession, his character stood deservedly high. His legal knowledge was great, which, united with a most engaging address, inspired the confidence, while they conciliated the love and gained the affections, of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

At his house at Leigh, in Kent, Sir Francis Baring, bart. in his 74th year. He was physically exhausted, but his mind remained unsubdued by age or infirmity to the last breath. His bed was surrounded by nine out of ten; the number of his sons and daughters, all of whom he lived to see established in splendid independence. He was formerly member for Chipping Wycombe, Bucks. and was succeeded in the representation of that borough by his son, Thomas Baring, esq. the present member. Three of his sons carry on the great commercial-house, and which, by his superior talents and integrity, he carried to so great a height of respect. His other two sons are returned from India with fortunes. His five daughters all most happily married; and in addition to all this, it is supposed he has left freehold estates to the amount of half a million. Such was the extensive connection and influence of Sir F. Baring, in the monied world, that his indisposition, and the little hope that appeared of his recovery, was said to have produced a depression in the funds.

In Great George-street, Charles Pybus, esq. He was one of the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, and many years member of Parliament for Dover, during the administration of Mr. Pitt.

In Old Burlington-street, the Hon. E. Bouverie, M. P. for Northampton, and uncle to the Earl of Radnor.

At Ealing, William Knox, esq. formerly Under-secretary of state, 78.



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**MARRIED.]** At Newcastle, Mr. Lancelot Wilson, to Miss Elizabeth Elliott.—Mr. James Felby, to Miss Ann Donovan.—Mr. Thomas Price, to Miss Ann Walch.—Mr. J. Porter, to Miss Margaret Paterson.

At Jarrow, William Gray Pearson, esq. of N. Shields, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. H. Greathead, inventor of the Life Boat.

**Died.]** At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Seth Johnson, 80, one of the chamberlains of that town.—Mrs. Ruth Hamilton, 73.—Mr. Jonathan Leighton, of the Quay.—Mrs. Turnbull, of the Low bridge, bookseller.—Mr. John Elliot, of Pilgrim-street, 62, much respected.—Mr. John Proctor, chemist and druggist.—Mr. John Robinson, for many years captain of the watch in that town.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Hope, publican, 75.—Much lamented, Mr. William Hill Chaters, 19, son of Mr. T. A. Chaters, of North Shields, ship owner. He had a paralytic stroke when master of the ship William, bound to Quebec, on the 1st of June last, and another on the 4th Sept. accompanied with a lock jaw, which terminated his existence.

In his 27th year, deservedly regretted, Mr. Richard Plummer, of Dalton, and only son of John P. esq. of Shiremoore House, in the parish of Tynemouth.

At Stamfordham, Mrs. Mable Johnson, 81, relict of Mr. W. J. who, for near 60 years, kept the Mason's Arms public-house in that place with much credit.

At North Shields, much regretted, John, son of Mr. John Brass, ship owner.

At the High Felling, near Gateshead, Mr. Christopher Dodds, 80.

At Trimdon Hall, Durham, Miss Dunning, much lamented.

In Elvet, Durham, Mr. William Holmes, blacksmith, 80.

In the South Bailey, Durham, Timothy Hutchinson, esq. 78.

In Old Elvet, Durham, whither he had arrived from London the day preceding, Joseph Bacon, esq. in the 25th year of his age.

At Hexham, suddenly, Mr. Lancelot Liddell, attorney at law, much and deservedly regretted.

At Dean House, near South Shields, whilst speaking to his servant, Mr. Thomas Humball, a gentleman highly esteemed through life, and much lamented by a numerous acquaintance.

At Spittal, near Berwick, after a life of strong vicissitudes and escapes, Thomas Gordon, 90. It is related of him, that at one period of his life, being under sentence of death in Edinburgh goal, one of the county magistrates, speaking warmly about the prisoner, said, that "all the Gordons should be hanged." This speech was conveyed to the Duchess of Gordon, who, feeling for the honour of the name, immediately exerted all her influence in behalf of Gordon, and succeeded in getting his sentence changed to a few years' solitary confinement.

Of a decline, on the 23d of August last, at Seaham, near Stockton on Tees, aged 23, Joseph Blacket, the extraordinary young man, whose talents and misfortunes recommended him to the notice, and afterwards to the protection, of many very distinguished characters, under the introduction and auspices of Mr. Pratt. About a year and a half since, Mr. P. assisted him in putting forth a volume of poems, under the title of "Specimens of the Poetry, &c. the whole edition of which was circulated by private patronage, very greatly to the advantage of the author; and we are happy to find that his former editor has announced his intention of giving the public at large, an edition of the poems of his late protégé, with many additions, and likewise an engraving of their author from a drawing by Masquerier, who has happily preserved a most correct likeness of the original. The profits of the publication will be exclusively devoted to the subsistence and education of the infant daughter of the deceased, who, by the untimely death of her father, is now become an orphan; her mother having also fallen a victim to a similar disorder, which, it is thought, was communicated to her husband. Further interesting particulars will occupy some of our future pages, as well to serve the living as to honour the dead.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

**Married.]** At Carlisle, Mr. William Routledge, of Shaddon Gate, to Miss Jane Nelson.

**Died.]** At Carlisle, Mrs. M. Richardson, aged 77, widow of Mr. James R. late clerk of St. Cuthbert's.—Mr. William Marshall, tallow chandler, 51.—At the advanced age of 90, Mrs. Jane West.—Mrs. Jane Pears, 44.

In the parish of Arthuret, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Moffat, having been confined to his bed more than 40 years.

At Treepland, in Cumberland, Mrs. Mary Jackson, aged 82 years, forty of which she had been a widow, and was greatly respected through life. She was the person who first discovered the method of rearing what are now called the *potatoe-oats*, so generally cultivated, and with such success in various parts of the kingdom. The circumstance which led to it was the deceased's observing a single stem of oats growing on a potatoe rig, the seed of which had been conveyed thither by the wind. Observing that the straw was uncommonly strong, when the grain was matured, she preserved it, and used it for seed the ensuing season, which succeeding in a very extraordinary degree, the method was soon after adopted by numbers of farmers.

## YORKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Leeds, Joshua Taylor, esq. of Gomersal, to Miss Tickle of Workington, Cumberland.—At the Quakers' meeting, Brigflats, Mr. R. Spence, of North Shields, draper, to the daughter of Robert Foster, esq. of Hubblethwaite-hall.—Mr. John Handley, cabinet maker, to Miss Elizabeth Rushforth.

At Wakefield, Thomas Gould, esq. (grandson of the late Judge Gould,) to the daughter of W. Martin, esq. of Cottingwork Hall, near York.—Mr. Nurse, linen draper, to Miss Bucktrout, grocer.

At Kirk-Burton, the Rev. J. Kershaw, superintendent-preacher of the Huddersfield circuit, to Miss Jones, daughter of T. J. esq. of Whitby.

Mr. Joseph Holmes, of Woodhouse, to Miss Mary Cooper, of Hunslet. This marriage proves that "the silent eloquence of love," so much celebrated in song, is not a poetic fiction, for the bridegroom is deaf and dumb.

At Wensley, Mr. Matthew Dobson, attorney at law, to Miss M. Stapleton.

At Gisburne Parke, in Craven, S. Skurray Day, esq. of Burnett, Somerset, to the Hon. Catherine Lister, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Ribblesdale.

At Coxwold church, the Baron Steinberg, to the Right Hon. Lady Newborough.

At Barton upon Humber, Mr. Joseph Maris, to Miss Helen Graburn, youngest daughter of Marmaduke Nelson Graburn, esq. of that place.

Mr. John Wood, of Bramley, to Miss Mary Hainsworth, daughter of Mr. S. H. of Addie Mills.

John Lodge Batley, esq. to Miss Baines, daughter of Mr. John Baines, surgeon, of Masham.

At Walton, Mr. J. F. Bouet, to Miss Mary Emma Howard.

At Whitby, Mr. Joseph Brown, to Miss Ellen Staintrop.

At Hull, Mr. Marmaduke Constable, merchant, to Miss Mary Wells.

At Hessele, Mr. William Wood, of Anlaby, to Miss Eliza Cavill, of the former place.

At Knaresborough, Mr. James Aindall, to Miss Hannah Shann.

At Kildwick, Lister Ellis, esq. of Castlefield, near Bingley, to Miss Olivia Garforth, second daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Steeton Hall.

*Died.*] At York, Mrs. Coupland, of the York Tavern, 51. Her death is truly lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. She was a good wife, a loving and affectionate mother, a kind relative, and cheerful friend and companion.—Margaret, wife of Mr. Alderman Rhodes, 76.

At Leeds, Mr. Christopher Smith, 72, formerly an eminent cooper. He was a truly honest man.—Lately, Mr. Wilkinson, of Sheepcar.—Mr. William Nicholson, 55.—Mr. Lister, musical preceptor.—Mr. George Lewen, 19, much and deservedly lamented.

At Wakefield, Mr. Isaac Allen, upwards of seven years clerk in the bank of Messrs. Townsend and Rishworth, 21. His urbanity and integrity secured to him the esteem of his fellow clerks, and the respect of his employers.

At Halifax, Mr. David Haigh, landlord of the Shakespear Tavern. Having got out of bed, supposed either in his sleep, or dreaming, unfortunately threw up the chamber window, and falling into a yard adjoining the premises, he was so dreadfully bruised as to cause his immediate death. He was in the prime of life, and has left three children and a pregnant wife to lament the dreadful accident.

At Hull, Mr. William Slight, glover. He had in the course of the day complained of being indisposed, but shut up the shop himself between eight and nine in the evening, and afterwards went to his uncle's in Chariot-street, where he was taken worse, and died before eleven o'clock.

At Barnsley, Mr. John Holt, of Range Northorram, in the prime of life, Mr. Richard Rock, surgeon. His professional abilities, and humane disposition, will be long regretted by all who were acquainted with him.

At Scarborough, where she had gone for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Leeds.

At Sessey Park, Mrs. Metcalf, 60.—Mrs. Dickinson, relict of Mr. John D. of Selby, 67.

At Huddersfield, Mr. William Kirkley, printer, late of Gateshead, 33.—John Wat-son, esq. of Bilton Park, near Knaresborough.

## LANCASHIRE.

Considerable improvements are intended to be made at Liverpool, by erecting a new custom house, and other commercial buildings, on the site of the old dock, to widen several of the Quays, enlarge some of the streets, make new ones, and to establish a dock police. To meet the expenses of these alterations, it is proposed, to increase the post duties and charges on the export and import of various articles.

The late storm at Liverpool, was one of the most dreadful, which has occurred within human

human recollection. It was seen approaching from the north-east, about half past 12 o'clock at noon, in the form of large dense cloud of most tremendous blackness, and visibly surcharged with electric matter. Soon after it came down in the greatest flood of rain the inhabitants had ever witnessed, mixed with hail-stones of astonishing size and quantity, and accompanied with the most awful bursts of thunder and flashes of lightning. The storm lasted for above an hour and a half. One man in the neighbourhood was hurt by the lightning, and some houses suffered considerable damage; but there is great reason to rejoice that the devastation has not been much greater.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. John Rothwell, of Sephton, to Mrs. Ruth Bunnell.—The Rev. John Penketh Buée, L.L.B. of Halsall Hall, to the eldest daughter of the Rev. Glover Moore, A.M. late rector of Halsall.—Mr. M. Lyon, to Miss C. Yates, daughter of the late Rev. B. Yates.

At Manchester, Mr. D. Lowe, of Smedley, aged 75, to Miss A. Constantine, aged 25; being the fifth sacrifice of the bridegroom at the altar of Hymen.—Mr. W. Mason, of Salford, to Miss Harriett Owens, of Pendleton.

At Ormskirk, Mr. James Wilkinson, to Miss March, of Latham.

At Rochdale, Mr. Joseph Butterworth, woolstapler, to Miss Sarah Aspinall.

At Wigan, Mr. James Hooton, of Upholland, to Miss Ann Foster.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Ashcroft, stone-mason, 70.—John Chorley, esq. merchant, 70.—Aged 27, Mrs. Pool, wife of Mr. R. Rose-place, much regretted.—Ellen, the only daughter of Mrs. Nixon.—Miss Jane Worrall, universally respected.—Miss Grundy, daughter of Mr. George Grundy.—After an illness of a few hours, Mrs. Lake, wife of William Charles L. esq. none can be more sincerely, more deeply, or more extensively regretted.—Mrs. Cheshire, mother of S. C. esq. St. Anne's Street.—Aged 24, John, the eldest son of the late Mr. John Joy, merchant.—Mrs. Moulton, 93. She retained her faculties to the last.—Mr. J. H. Lloyd, clerk of the customs, 24.

At Nice Blundell, near Liverpool, Henry Blundell, esq. in the 27th year of his age. An attempt to delineate the leading features of so great a public and well-known character, is above our limited power. As a patron of the fine arts, and an encourager of deserving merit in whatever shape it presented itself, he stood unrivalled. Of his benevolent and extensive charities, our public institutions bear ample testimony, and in private life, he possessed in a most eminent degree, every social tie and endearing quality that human nature is capable of. The remains of this much esteemed gentleman, were interred in the family vault in Sephton church, attended to the grave by a numerous assemblage of the neighbouring gentry, tenantry, and servants, amidst a concourse of spectators, who

were gathered together to witness this tribute of respect to the memory of departed worth. The procession extended nearly half a mile. There were forty-six carriages, only three of which were empty. The earl of Derby was among the company. Lord Stanley, and many other gentlemen, were prevented by the Lancaster assizes, from attending on the occasion.

At Manchester, Mrs. Wood, wife of the Rev. W. Wood, of Crescent Salford.

At Cringlebrook Rusholme, near Manchester, Mr. William Burgess. He was all in all the honest man.

At Lancaster, Miles Housman, esq. searcher, 78.

At Smithy-Brook, near Wigan, John Hodson, esq. 55.

At Preston, Mr. John Wyke, after a long and severe illness, 65.—Mrs. Simm, 82.

Mrs. Grinshaw, of Aurienshaw, near Manchester.

Mrs. Briars, of Gootnargh, near Preston, 74.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Joseph Wilmot, esq. to Miss Williams.—James Kirke, esq. of Brynbo, Denbighshire, to the only daughter of Mr. J. Walker, of Stonebridge, near Chester.

At Macclestone, Mr. R. P. Hadfield, of Northwich, merchant, to Miss Ann Hand, daughter of the late Mr. R. Hand, of Bromley Hall, Staffordshire.

*Died.*] At Chester, advanced in years, John Bennett, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.—Mr. Wallis, schoolmaster.—In the meridian of life, Mr. Woodfin, of Saughall, near Chester; he retired to rest in good health, but slept to wake no more! an awful lesson to the living.

At Preston Brook, after a short illness, Mrs. Gee, of Boughton, near Chester, 70. See lived beloved, and died regretted, by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Moston, near Chester, 52, Mr. Stephen Howard, land steward to — Massey, esq. of Moston Hall, in whose and his father's employ he had been upwards of twenty years to "paint with empty words" his worth, or to extol his Christian resignation, would be needless. To sum up his character, we may with justice say with Pope, that he was one of the noblest works of God, "an honest man."—Mr. Thomas Vaughan, of Farndon.

At Erdswick Hall, aged 75, Mrs. Davies, whose example through life was worthy of imitation.—In an advanced age, Mr. Woolridge, of Calveley Hall.—Mr. Thomas Boote, grocer, of Eton, near Tarporley, 64.

At Heaton House, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, where she had been house-keeper upwards of 30 years, Mrs. Parker, much and deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Peckforton, suddenly, aged 67, Mr. Alexander



Alexander Kelly, well known in this and the neighbouring counties, as a travelling linen-drapeer. He was a native of Scotland, a man of great strength of mind, sound judgment, and facetious disposition; his quaint observations on political and polemical subjects, will long be remembered by a wide circle of admiring friends and acquaintance.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Morley, John Bell Crompton, esq. eldest son of John C. esq. of Derby, to Jane, the third daughter of E. S. Sitwell, esq. of Stainsby.

At Boisover, Mr. John Oldham, nurseryman, of Hammer House, to Miss Ann Alletson.

At Swarkestone, Mr. Samuel Wright, only son of Mr. W. of the Ashton Close, near Ashbourne, to Miss Massey.

*Died.*] At Cromford, aged 72, Mr. Robert Mason, who formerly kept the Old Bath, at Matlock.

At Ockbrook, much regretted, Mr. Joseph Sanders, late of West Hallam, 40.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The chapel of Shroaks, Nottinghamshire, erected and endowed by the Rev. John Hewett, was lately consecrated by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. T. Dykes, of London, to Miss Hannah Leavestey.—Mr. John Clayton, of Tent Bridge, farmer, to Miss S. A. Stubbins.

At Radford, Mr. John Mosley, to Miss Ann Wright.

At Farnsfield, Mr. William Bingham, of Mansfield, to Miss Elizabeth Franke.

At Mansfield, Mr. Henry Wilkinson, to Miss Ann Biggs.

At the Quaker's meeting-house, Nottingham, Mr. C. Watson, writing-master, to Miss Hannah Bott.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. John Harvey, schoolmaster, 72.—Miss Lacy Warren, 19.—Mrs. Roe, relict of Mr. Francis Roe, mercer, 66.

At Willford, Mr. Joseph Fenton, aged 57.

At Newark, Mr. Richard Thomson, son of Mr. T. of the Hotel Inn, in that town.—Mrs. Oseroit, wife of Mr. Richard O. of Fanny-mont Houses, near Mansfield.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Rev. John Suttees, nephew to the Lord Chancellor, has been presented by his lordship to the rectory of West Deeping, near Stamford.

During the afternoon of Friday, the 31st of August, the town and neighbourhood of Stamford were visited by a very violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail. At the deepings of Tallington, the effects were very seriously felt, scarcely a pane of glass being left unbroken in the direction which it took. At bainton, the mansion of Robert Henson, esq. suffered much. At Langtoft, a lavel with implements of husbandry, and a valuable stack of hay, belonging to Thomas Row-

son, a respectable cottager there, were set on fire by the lightning and burnt down. At Dunsby, the windows of the parsonage, and several other houses, received considerable damage. Dowsby and Rippengale, also felt the effects of the storm, during which hailstones measuring two inches and a half in circumference, fell in considerable quantities.

*Married.*] At Stamford, Mr. Tomlinson, cooper, to Miss Fardell.—Mr. John Leaton, to Miss Sarah Parr.

At Boston, Mr. William Lee, farmer, to Mrs. Jane Abraham.

At Grantham, Mr. John Bettison, cabinet maker, to Mrs. Sophia Taylor.

At Laxton, Mr. Robert Pickering, to Miss Mary Gillings, of Cliff.

At Donington, Mr. Thomas Wand, to Miss Elizabeth Tookey.

At Partney, Mr. Joseph Basker, to Miss Anne Bourne.

*Died.*] At Grantham, Mrs. Newcome, wife of Mr. N. solicitor, of that place, and daughter of the late Rev. A. Pern, of Abingdon.—After a long and severe illness, Mr. Joseph Keal, formerly master of the living sign there—a Hive of Bees, 66.

At Stamford, in the bloom of youth, Miss Coddington, daughter of Sam. C. esq. the present mayor of that place.—Mr. Shaape, baker.

At Lincoln, Mr. Haer, cooper.

At Little Steeping, Mr. Brader.

At Grimsthorpe Castle, Mr. B. Bernasconie, one of the household of Lord Gwydir.

At Digby, near Sleaford, Mrs. Moss, 44.

At Pickworth, suddenly, Mr. John Middleton, grazier, 70.

At Long Sutton, Mrs. Ann Collishaw, 90.

—Jane Dellewaters, 76.

At Lough, the eldest son of Mr. Joseph White, miller.

At Spalding, Mrs. Gardiner, widow of the late Mr. Charles G. (many years of the firm of Gardiner and Ayre, merchants of Spalding,) and daughter of the late Alderman A. of Boston.

At Alford, Mr. Thomas Cartwright, of Ulceby, an opulent grazier.—Miss Eliza Be-dinson, 27.

At Morton, near Gainsbro', Mrs. Lee, 73.

At Barton, Mr. Thomas Smart, surgeon, 26.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Wardle.—Of Clea, in the bloom of life, Miss A. Temple.

At Long Dutton, Mrs. Ann Jenkin, 54.

At Scremby, Eleanor Jimima, the infant daughter of John East, esq.

At Carlby, far advanced in years, Mrs. Templeman, widow.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Kirkby, of Bag Enderby.

At Stockwith, near Gainsbro', Mr. Thomas Barrow, schoolmaster, 72.

At Boston West, Mrs. Wilkins.—At Sibsey, near Boston, Mr. Thomas Mawer.

At Willoughton, near Gainsbro', Mr. W. Farmer, 50.

At Kingsby, the Rev. S. Perrott Parker.

At

At the Rakes House, in Heckington Fen, Mr. Baker, sen 70.

At Witham-on-the-Hill, Mrs. Tomlin, late of Casterton, near Stamford.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. J. Eddows has been presented by the Right Hon. the Earl Moira, to the vicarage of Felton, Leicestershire.

The Rev. James Eyre Harrington, has been presented to the rectory of Sapcote.

*Married.*] At Congerton, the Rev. Thomas Neale, rector of Sibstone, to Miss Glenn, of Bilston.

At Barkby, Mr. Joseph Frisby, of South Cropton, grazier, to Miss Harriett Tuffley.

At Thrusington, Mr. Dixon, of Melton, to Mrs. Hannah Black.

At Normanton-on-the-Heath, near Ashby, Robert Parkinson, captain in the Loughborough local militia, to Miss Choice.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. J. Law, to Miss V. Adcock.

At Gnosell, Mr. Joseph Bullock, of Aston, to Miss Stringer.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Miss Wagstaff, sister of the Rev. Mr. Wagstaff, of Goodby.

At Owston, Miss Green, late of Döwsby, near Felkingtonham.

At Bedworth, Laura Lane.

At Market Harborough, Frances, the wife of Rowland Rouse, gent. 66—Mrs. Bouse.

At Stoneleigh, Mr. Ralph Cure, a respectable farmer.

#### RUTLAND.

*Died.*] At Woolsthorpe, near Belvoir Castle, John Notzel, aged 77, a native of Switzerland, and particularly known for having saved the life of the great marquis of Granby; who, ever after, as well as the family of his grace the Duke of Rutland, evinced the greatest friendship and esteem for him, Notzel carried the standard at the funeral of his late grace the Duke of Rutland, in Nov. 1807, who died Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wolverhampton, the Rev. Charles Neve, of Brierley-hill, to Miss Clemson, of Willenhall.—Mr. Thomas Lloyd, to Miss Catherine Deakin, of Bilston.—Mr. Illidge, merchant, to Miss Barber.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for leave to make a navigable cut, to be called the Central Junction Canal, from the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal, to join the Birmingham and Stratford canal at Stratford-upon-Avon.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, the Rev. William Spooner, of Elmdon, to Anna Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. Lucius O'Brien, bart. of Dromoland, in the county of Clare, Ireland.

At Elmdon, Mr. John Welday, of Hampton in Arden, to Miss Maria Kepton.

At Alderly, near Wootton-under-Edge, the

Rev. James Phelps, rector of that place, &c. to Miss Hale, eldest daughter of Biagdon H. esq. of the former place.

At Warwick, Mr. William Richardson, of Coventry, to Miss Price.

At Coventry, Mr. George Wigston, to Miss Sarah Faulconbridge.—Mr. Taun, to Miss Cattell.

At Hail, Luke Gell, of the royal artillery, to Miss Ann Wetherhill.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. John Anthony Frey, an eminent merchant.—Miss Chamberlain.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bowdler, midwife, 69.—Mr. John Garrison, grocer.—Mr. John Coxon.—Edward Hinton Rose.

At Coventry, Mr. James Potter, much lamented.

At Warwick, Mr. Bromley, sen.—Mr. John Gregory.—Or Oldbury, suddenly, Mr. Samuel Touks.

At Easington, Mrs. Roberts, 74.

At Coventry, Mr. Romana, 75.

At Walsall, Miss Wakeman, 23.

At Church Over, Mrs. Merridew.

At Yardley, Mr. Joseph Court, jun.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Whitechurch, J. B. Gunnell, esq. of Greenwich, to Mary, third daughter of E. Jukes, esq. of Stone Grove Herts.—Mr. John Miller, to Miss Sarah Griffiths.

*Died.*] At Oswestry, the Rev. J. Venables, formerly of Catharine Hall, Cambridge.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Bickley, 85.

At Bridgnorth, Thomas Haslewood, 82.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Stafford, B.A. has been instituted to the vicarage of Overbury.

A dreadful fire broke out lately at Onibury, near Ludlow, nor could the flames be subdued till four houses were laid in ruins: three of them belonged to Mr. Hughes, of that village.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Robert Lloyd, paper-maker, to Miss Nancy Corbett, both of Whichbold.—Mr. Richard Bunn, to Miss Hannah Williams.—Mr. Williams, of High-street, to Miss Garner.—Mr. J. Dobson, of Kidderminster, to Miss Lloyd, of Bridgnorth.

At King's Norton, Mr. Edward Wilkes, to Miss Viliers.—Mr. Thomas Jones Jackson, of Worcester, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Bowkett, of the Hill Wood, Easingham.

At Astley, William Lambe, esq. of the Temple, barrister, to Miss Hickman, of Astley.

At Claines, Mr. James Bigg, jun. to Miss M. Tapp, daughter of Mr. T. Church-street, Bethnal-green, London.

At Tenbury, Mr. Walker Giles, to Miss Mason.

At Birmingham, Mr. William Harris, of Essless Lodge, Denbighshire, to Miss Esmer Woodward.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. Chalmers, formerly of the theatre, York. He was found early in the morning lying at the door of a

house in a lifeless state, and on opening the head, it was found that he had died of the rupture of a blood-vessel in the sensorium, usually called an apoplectic fit.

At Ticknell, near Bewdley, Mrs. Brazier, daughter of the late John Ingram, esq.

At Burford, near Tenbury, Mr. E. Ford, brother to the late admiral Ford.

At Kidderminster, Josiah Widell, esq. of Summer-hill.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

At Hereford, suddenly, Mrs. Taylor, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. head master of the grammar-school there.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Cooke.—Mrs. Watkins, relict of the Rev. Mr. Thomas W. bookseller.—Mr. William Payne, shoe-maker, 80. He was the oldest tradesman and shopkeeper in the city, having been in business in the same street 55 years.

At Kings Chapel, Mrs. Wainwright.

At Sarnesfield Court, Mr. John Ricketts, 23.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. Thomas Watkins, M. A. minor canon of Winchester cathedral, has been instituted to the vicarage of Myntry, on the presentation of the Rev. William Cox, archdeacon of Wilts.

*Married.*] Minchinhampton, Mr. John Lewis, of Brimscombe Port, to Esther, fourth daughter of Mr. John Baker.

At Winterbourne, Mr. Charles Curtis, jun. to Miss Powell.

At Chuchdown, Mr. Edward Herbert, to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

At Fainford, Mr. H. Monk, of London, to Miss Thompson, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mr. Richard Bigland, 72.—Mrs. Bretherton, of the Island.—Mrs. Heath, in the prime of life.—Mrs. Bowden.

At Thornbury, Mrs. Slade, wife of the Rev. R. S. vicar of that place.

At Lillyhorn, near Bisley, John Roberts, esq.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. VEVERS.

At Gawcomb, Mr. Thomas Hambridge, 63.—Of Thornbury, Mrs. Lydia Croome.

At Charlton, near Cheltenham, Mrs. Ann Lane, relict of William L. esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Cirencester, Mr. J. B. Clarke, 20.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

Rev. A. M. Matthews, B. D. is instituted to the vicarage of Stanton Harcourt.

Mr. John Billing, of Great Haseley, gathered on his farm, one root or stem of wheat containing 30 ears, and upwards of 1300 grains of corn.

*Married.*] At Stanford in the Vale, Mr. W. Frogley, jun. of Denchworth, to the only daughter of I. Spicer, esq. of Goosey.

At Salford, H. Lyne, esq. to Hannah, second daughter of the late B. Davis, esq.

At Cumner, Mr. R. Wilson, jun. of Denman's Farm, to Miss Pearce, of Ensham.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Taylor, wife of

the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Balliol College.—Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. H. coal merchant.—Mrs. Mary Roads, 57.—Mr. Gray, St. Aldates.—Mr. Robbins, jun.—Mr. S. Carson, wine merchant, 73.—Mr. Woodhouse.

At Worton, Mr. R. Grimsby, of Banbury, to Miss Elizabeth Owen.

At Banbury, Mr. Robert Gardner, to Miss Dumbleton.

At Fowler, advanced in years, Mr. Elias Gardner.—At South Hincsey, Mr. Munt, 45.

At Neithrop, near Banbury, Mrs. Colegrove, daughter of Mr. P. Evans, of Swallow-cliffe Grange.

At Lower Wolvercot, Mrs. Locke, 67.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Aylesbury, Mrs. E. Churchill, 26.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

A dispensation lately passed the great seal to enable the Rev. P. L. Godfrey, B. D. to hold the living of Ayott St. Lawrence, with the living of Aston.

*Married.*] At Rickmansworth, William Patten, esq. to Miss Maria Johnson, late of the island of Jamaica.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At St. Cuthbert's, the Rev. T. S. Grimshaw, M. A. rector of Burton Latimer, and vicar of Biddenham, to Charlotte, second daughter of George Livius, esq. of Bedford.

The Rev. John Robinson, M. D. vicar of Plitton, to Miss Palmer, of Silsoe.

At Old Warden, Mr. George Heckford, surgeon, of St. Ives, to Miss Elizabeth Holben.

*Died.*] At Bedford, Sarah, second daughter of the late Edward Reed Strong, solicitor.

At Oakham, Mrs. Ann Barnett, wife of W. B. esq. 67.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

In an old book, intitled "The Curiosities of Great Britain," is the following account: At Boughton, is a spring conceived to turn wood into stone: 'the truth is (saith Dr. Fuller,) it doth not incrust any thing with stone; I've seen a skull brought thence to Sidney College, in Cambridge; candied over with stone, within and without, yet so as the bone remained entire in the middle, as by a breach made therein did appear.' The skull was sent for by King Charles the First, to satisfy his curiosity, and again returned to the college.

William Hanbury, esq. of Kilmarsh, is nominated to represent the borough of Northampton, in the room of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, esq. deceased.

*Married.*] At St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, Ensign Benjamin Smith, of the 48th regiment of foot, to Eliza, eldest daughter of W. Gurden, esq. of Towcestry.—Mr. Peter Ellis, of Westwood, near Peterboro', to Miss Scotney, daughter of Mr. Richard S. of Thornhaugh, near Wansford.

*Died.*]



*Died.*] At Peterborough, Mr. Ellington, of the Boat public-house there.—Mr. John Knowles, cooper.—Mr. James Mussey, cooper. Of Abington Lodge, Mr. Richard Stanton, a respectable grazier.

Of Finedon, John Gray, esq. 72.  
At Buxworth, Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Rev. Charles M. vicar of that place.

At Maidwell, Mr. Edmond Bland, a respectable farmer and grazier, 85.  
At Daventry, Andrew Miers, esq.

At Wood Newton, Mr. James Cheesman.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Robinson, ironmonger, of St. Neot's, to Miss Catherine Baxter, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

*Died.*] At Alconbury Lodge, Miss Baccus.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Lieut. Walker, R. M. to Miss Jane Wiles, daughter of the late Mr. W.—Mr. W. Freeman Coe, to Miss Freeman.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John English, esq. of Bath, to Frances, daughter of the late Thomas Huddleston, esq. of Milton.

At March, Mr. W. Francis, of the East India service, to Susannah, only daughter of the late Nathaniel Goodman, esq.

*Died.*] At Chingford Hatch, William Bell, esq.

At Fordham, Mrs. Waters, wife of Thomas W.

#### NORFOLK.

The Rev. Philip Du Val Aufrere, B. A. is instituted to the rectory of Bawdeswell, the presentation of Sir John Lombe, bart.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. Edward Blyth, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Purdy.

At Guist, Mr. Henry Stebbings, to Miss Judith Russell.

At Downham, Mr. Robert Harvey, grocer, to Miss Coates.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Miss Chapman, eldest daughter of Mr. C. attorney.—Mr. William Lawrence, aged 16, son of Mr. Lawrence.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Easton, Mr. M. Hawes, to Miss Sparrow.

At Bury, Mr. Vine, stone-mason, to Miss Spencer.

At Bungay, Mr. Plowan, tanner, to Mrs. Steel.—Mr. Last, merchant, to Miss Maria Butcher.

At Moor House, Bosted, Wm. Cook, gent. to Mrs. Pugh, of Hengrave.

At Didlington, Mr. Côle, to Miss Jane Thwaites, of Norwich.

At West Harling, Mr. J. W. Nicholson, to Miss Maria Coe, of Little Thornham.

At Armingham Hall, B. Sands, gent. to Miss S. Aggs, of Aylesham.

At Aylesham, Mr. Jennis Jex, horse-dealer, to Miss Eliza Jex, of Kettlestone.

*Died.*] At Wisbech, John Thompson, 82.—Mr. Charles Bannister.

At Alderton, the Rev. Richard Frank, D.D.

#### ESSEX.

The Rev. B. Scale, M. A. is appointed surrogat to the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, archdeacon of Colchester.

*Married.*] At Horksley, Mr. Thomas Sadler, to Miss Bryant, of Newmarket.

At Layton, David Powell, esq. to Miss George Hoare, daughter of S. H. esq.

At Prittlewell, Mr. C. E. Horn, of the Lyceum Theatre, to Miss Matilda Ray, of the late Theatre Drury Lane.

At Boreham, Mr. Wm. Baker, of Little Baddow, to Miss Susan Belcher, of the former place.

At Braintree, Mr. Abraham May, to Miss Lacey.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, suddenly, Mr. Chivers Hollingsworth, bricklayer.

At Broomfield, Mr. John Parsons, farmer,

At Duke's Farm, Layer Breton, Mr. Phillip Ley.

At Colchester, Mrs. Holditch, wife of Mr. H. draper.

At Lawford, aged 84, J. Bridges, esq. formerly of Mitley, and many years a magistrate for this county; a man universally respected for uprightness and integrity of conduct. Attentive to his magisterial duties, he was particularly useful in his neighbourhood; and with a mind enriched by observation and study, and possessing an extraordinary memory, he was an example of piety and virtue.

#### KENT.

A project is in contemplation to construct an harbour at St. Nicholas Bay, on the north-eastern coast. The plan originated with some merchants in the metropolis, with a view of obtaining a shelter for those vessels, which, in the winter season, are so much exposed on the coast of this country. It is proposed to make the harbour capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons.

The project of an archway through part of Shooter's Hill, is certainly to be attempted. Notice has been given of an application to Parliament, for a bill to carry it into effect.

The late storm at Margate washed away a part of the new pier, and dashing a collier against the Marine Parade, broke down thirty large stones, &c. Such a storm has not been witnessed since the bathing-rooms were washed away.

In the event of the basin of the projected canal from Canterbury to the sea being formed at the end of North lane, it is in contemplation to open a road and avenue to it from the Blackfriars by a bridge over the Stour, where the ancient one formerly stood, and thence crossing St. Peter's and Pound-lanes along the causeway leading to Deane's mill, and by a bridge over the mill head to the basin; thus affording an opening into the heart of the city, highly beneficial to the concern, as well as conducive to the convenience of the public.

*Married.*]

*Married*] Mr. Roberts, surgeon, of Bromley, to Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. John Pratt, vicar of Moncton and Birchington in Thanet.

At Lyminge, Mr. Joshua Waddell, of Canterbury, to Miss Charlotte Bayley, of Stanford.

At Canterbury, Mr. Briscoe, to Miss Homersham.

At Gillingham, Mr. James Dartnell, of Dover, to Miss Kitson, of Sandwich.

At Sandwich, Mr. John Gent, currier, to Miss Anne Child, of Ash.—Mr. Stephen Deverson, to Miss Ann Easter.

At Chatham, Mr. L. Gardiner, of Whitstable, to Mrs. Crockett.

At Folkestone, Colonel Go-ham, to Miss Deacon.

At Faversham, Mr. Wm. Snoutlen, woolstapler, to Miss Grove.

At Northfleet, Benjamin Sharpe, esq. of Fleet-street, banker, to Ann, eldest daughter of Benjamin Kennet, esq. of the former place.

*Died.*] At Chatham, Mrs. Shrubsole, of the Coach and Horses public-house.—Mrs. Fone.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Hopley.

At Folkestone, Mr. Robert Spicer, 89.

At Maidstone, Elizabeth, daughter of T. Millgate, glover, of Charing.

In Canterbury-la e, Mrs. Bushell, 77.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. of the Red Lion, Staplegate.

At Seven Oaks, Mrs. Hilder, wife of Mr. John H. attorney-at-law.

At Sheerness, Mrs. Bray, wife of Mr. B. of the dock yard.

At Dartford, suddenly, T. Bradley, esq. of Chatham, 59.

#### SURRY.

*Died.*] At Wallington, (at Francis Greggs, esq.) Caroline, wife of I. G. Children, esq. and eldest daughter of George Furlong Wise, esq. of Woolson, near Kingsbridge.

#### SUSSEX.

The wool growers of Sussex, have subscribed for an elegant piece of plate to be presented to Lord Sheffield, for his indefatigable exertion in establishing the value of the Southdown fleece.

*Married.*] At Little Horsted, Sir George Clerk, of Pennewick, to Miss Maria Law, second daughter of Ewan L. esq. and niece to Lord Ellenborough.

At Lewes, Mr. John Turner, jun. to Miss E. Judge, both of Teterden.

At Ditchling Church, Mr. Wm. Edwards, of St. John's Common, aged 18, to Miss Henrietta Herriott, aged 13.

*Died.*] At Brighton, suddenly, Miss M. Cook, 24.—Mr. Howell, of Brighton Place, bather to the red machines.

At East End, Ditchling, Mr. Wm. Attree, of Brighton, 61.

At Street, near Ditchling, Mrs. Hampshire. At Lewes, aged 77, Mr. Aaron Lempriere, many years a respectable plumber and glazier.—Mr. Thomas Palmer, ironmonger, of North-street.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

Last week some workmen employed on the estate of William Chamberlayne, esq. near Weston, dug up two earthen jars, full of Roman coins and medals, chiefly of copper and mixed metal. One of them was broken by accident, but the other has been preserved entire, and is now in the possession of that gentleman. Many of the coins are inscribed with the names of Claudius, Aurelius, Gallienus, &c. the medals with Posthumus, and, on the reverse, a galley with the word *Lætitia* over it, in very legible characters, supposed to have been struck on some naval victory.

The Rev. G. Cox, M. A. has been promoted to the rectory of St. Michael's, near Winchester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Watkins.

At the late Winchester Assizes, J. Britton, Captain in the West India Rangers, was indicted for the wilful murder of his son, G. Britton, by beating him and kicking him about the body. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner had repeatedly beat his son very violently; and Mr. Powell, a surgeon, had no doubt that the mortification, which was the cause of his death, ensued from the contusions on the back, which were the aggregate of several days' beating. The indictment, however, having stated the deceased to have been killed on a specific day, when it turned out that he had died of the aggregate ill treatment he had received on several days, and that the chastisement inflicted on him on any one day would not have been sufficient to have caused death, the Judge directed the acquittal of the prisoner.

*Married.*] At Winchester, Mr. Wm. Drew, to Miss Jane Brown.

The Rev. John Haygarth, to Sophia Poulter, daughter of the Rev. Edmund P. prebendary of Winchester.

At Exton, Wm. Smith, esq. of Southampton, to Georgiana, daughter of the late Humphrey Minchin, esq. of Holywell House.

The Rev. Mr. Miller, to Miss Ann Brackstone, both of Hartley Row.

The Rev. Charles Mosey, rector of Southwick, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of F. Fownes Luttrell, esq. of Dunster Castle, Somerset.

At Christchurch, John Goddard, esq. surgeon, to Miss Bryer.

At Lymington, Mr. John Mason, solicitor, to Miss Richman.

*Died.*] At Winchester, in consequence of a bite from a mad cat about nine months since, Richard Church.—Mrs. Newlin, wife

of Mr. N. Butcher.—Miss Caroline Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S.

At Christchurch, Mrs. Seymour, widow of the late Morgan S. formerly of Orchard, Devon.

Mr. Edward Fox, maltster, near Totton.

At Shawford House, near Winchester, in the 22d year of her age, Lady St. John Mildmay, wife of Sir Henry St. John M. bart. of Dogmersfield Park.

At Woodside, near Lymington, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. John M. of the Greyhound Inn, Broughton.

At Alton, Wm. Parker Terry, esq.

At Southampton, Mrs. Faulkner, widow of the late admiral F.—Dame Catherine Hayward, daughter of Sir James Harrington, bart.

#### WILTSHIRE.

The number of sheep and lambs penned for sale at Britford fair, near Salisbury, August 13, amounted to 23,000; the sales were unusually brisk on fleshy wethers and Southdown lambs; ewes met with a heavy sale.

*Married.*] At Devizes, Wm. Thomas Jeliffe Matthews, esq. captain in the Royal Marines, to Fanny, second daughter of James Bristow, esq. of Poole.

Mr. Hamlen, of Pewsey, to Miss Maria Biggs, of Beeching Stoke.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, aged 66, Wm. Collins, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.—Mr. Wm. Weeks, an eminent coach proprietor.—Mr. L. Williams, second son of the Rev. Lloyd W. of Whitchurch, Hants.—Mr. Wm. Hutchens, formerly an eminent clothier of this city.

At Corsham, aged 70, Mr. Isaac Freame, attorney at law.

At Tisbury, aged 101, R. Osborne. His posterity amount to 187 persons; 3 sons and 5 daughters, 67 grand children, 81 great grand-children, and one great great grand-child.

#### BERKSHIRE.

In consequence of Mr. Lancaster's former visit, a society has been established at Reading, and a building, to contain upwards of 300 children, in a state of great forwardness.

The Rev. Dr. Routh, president of Magdalen college, Oxford, has been preferred to the rectory of Tylehurst.

At the late annual meeting of the Agricultural Society for this county, held at Islley, the silver medals were adjudged to Sir James Throckmorton, for the best Southdown shearling ram and theaves; to Mr. Stephens, of Peasemore, for the most short-legged and very much improved shearling ram and theaves, of the horned or Wiltshire breed; to Mr. James Herbert, of Poughley, for the best two-years old cart-horse; and to Mr. Dowse, jun. of Newbury, for the model of a moveable threshing mill, the cost of which will not exceed 50l. and which can be

worked by one cart-horse. Strickland Freeman; esq. of Fawley Court, and Mr. Harbottle, of Remenham, exhibited some excellent specimens of new Leicester wethers; and Mr. Herbert shewed others of the different cross breeds from Merinos with Ryland, Wilts, and Southdown flocks, whereby at once was produced wool the growth of this country, varying in worth from twenty pence to eight shillings per pound.

A canal has been projected from Bristol, to join the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal at or near Foxham. By this communication, and through the medium of the intended Western junction, and the grand junction canals, a regular and safe navigation will be opened with the ports of London and Bristol. The sum of 400,000l. has been subscribed to carry the plan into execution.

The rebuilding of the bridge across the Thames, at Dutchett, near Windsor, will be immediately undertaken, and it is intended to be completed by the beginning of December. The repairs will be at the expence of the county of Bucks.

*Married.*] At Bucklebury, Mr. John Lace, to Miss Row, of the same place.

At Windsor, Mr. Jefferies, of Covent Garden Theatre, and manager of the Windsor Theatre, to Miss Mansbridge, of London.

At Thorpe Chapel, Mr. Vincent, of Ashmansworth, Hampshire, to Miss Slade, of Thorpe Farm.

At Mortimer, Wm. Harris, esq. surgeon of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Dawes.

At Reading, Mr. John Lamb, tallow chandler, to Miss Martha Smith, of Chelworth Farm.—Mr. J. Wright, of Middlesfield, farmer, to E. Warner, of Stanton Harcourt.

At Yalford, Mr. Wickens, of Langford, to Miss Coppin, of Tubney.—Mr. T. Richardson, of Caversham, to Miss A. Hollo-way, of Sunning.

*Died.*] At Waltham, Willis Smith, son of Mr. Smith, of the Duke of Clarence, Hackney road.

At Reading, aged 24, Richard Angel, son of Mr. A. of this town.—Mrs. Lowndes, relict of the late Mr. L. printer, 61.

At Thatcham, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. T. W. P.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Smith, late of Henley.

At his house at Shinfield, Wm. Hulme, esq.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

In addition to the great improvements late made, and now making at Bath, the communication between the upper and lower town is to be further facilitated and rendered more commodious, by widening the entrance to Milson Street, from Green Street and Burton Street, by removing the Upper house, in Bond Street.

*Married.*]



**Married.]** Marianne, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Barker, rector of Marksbury, to Lieut.-Colonel Needham, of the 3d garrison battalion.

Wm. Waldson, esq. of Upton Scudamore, to Mrs. Barton, widow of Mr. B. late of Chippenham, and third daughter of the Rev. Wm. Willis, archdeacon of Wells.

Robert Foster Grant, esq. to Mary Slade Dalton, only child of Nathaniel D. esq. of Shanks House.

Mr. Moses Collier, of Wells, to Miss Martha Badman, of Wookey.

W. Hill Jackson, esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Albania, third daughter of the Rev. S. Wylde, of Burrington.

At Wrington, the Rev. Robinson Elsdale, second master of the Manchester free grammar school, to Marianne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Leeves, rector of Wrington.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Wm. Powell, glass merchant, of Bristol, to Miss C. Hawkins, daughter of Mr. B. H. of Stogursey.

At Bath, Mr. Bush, baker, to Mrs. Cooper.—Mr. P. Mitchell, to Miss A. Ford.—Mr. Wm. Cole, glazier, to Miss Cox.—David Powell, esq. of Leighton, Essex, to Miss G. Hoare, of Hampstead.—Mr. Winter, of Dundry, to Miss Kedwell, of Farmborough.—Mr. Withers, to Miss Sherry.—Mr. Charles Duffield, to Miss Anne Howell.

At Bristol, Mr. Joseph Mallinson, of the Bath and Bristol Theatres, to Miss Gelson.—James James, esq. to Ann, second daughter of Thomas Saunders, esq. of Fishgard.—Nehemiah Bartley, esq. of Waltham Abbey, to Mrs. Morgan, of this city.—Mr. Wm. Mortimer, surgeon, to Miss Mansell, daughter of the late R. M. esq. of Glamorganshire.—Charles Williamson, esq. to Miss A. Conyers.

At Long Ashton, Mr. Z. Weeks, carpenter, to Miss Mary Ann Rice.

**Died.]** At Chardstock, Mr. John Bond, aged 82.

At Coscombe, near Chard, Mr. Joshua Cuff.

At Tatworth, near Chard, Mr. Thomas Deane.

At Chard, Mr. John Lemon, maltster and brewer.

At Bath, John Gaisford, esq. of Iford House, Wilts, 27.—Maria, wife of Mr. W. B. Lydiard.—Mrs. Ann Vezey, 83.—George Frederick Deverell, esq. 86.—Mrs. Burleigh, relict of the Rev. R. B. of Badesley, Hants.—Mrs. Smith, 87.—Wm. Eyre, esq. of Newhouse, Wilts.—Mrs. Gale, relict of the late Edmund G. of Newnton.—Mrs. Pearsall, of Willsbridge, Gloucestershire.—Mrs. Jennings, of Calne.—Mrs. Grace E. Fenwick, wife of Cuthbert F. esq.—Mrs. Patience, widow of Mr. Thomas P. of Bristol, 58.—Major General Robert Rayne, of the Bengal Establishment.—Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Lynham, esq.—Mrs. Bower, wife of John B. esq. of Newent.—Mr. John Plaisted.—Mr. Johnson, an Irish gen-

tleman, who had been many years a resident here.—Mrs. Hemmings, wife of Mr. H.—Mrs. Erith, wife of Mr. E.—Mrs. Codrington, wife of Mr. C. cork cutter.

At Clifton, aged 90, Jeremiah Hill, esq.

At Yatton, Mrs. Norman, wife of Mr. John N. surgeon.

At Berrow, aged 23, Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel Ashton, late of Bath.

At Bristol, Mrs. Sarah Tilladem, of Temple-street.—Mr. Ransford, Stokes-croft.—Mr. Luke Spencer, and Solomon Roach, esq. both of the Hotwell Road.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

On Wednesday, the 29th of August, was held the Anniversary Meeting of the free grammar-school, in Sherborne, founded by king Edward VI. when the young gentlemen delivered their speeches in a manner highly creditable to their preceptor, the Rev. John Cutler, and which was extremely gratifying to a very numerous and respectable audience.

At the late assizes at Poole, a cause was decided, which gives the burgesses at large a right to elect the mayor of Poole.

The port of Poole is made a free port, for which it is well calculated. The quays are spacious, and equal to any in the kingdom.

**Married.]** Mr. C. Holder, eldest son of Mr. H. of Nailsea, to Miss D. Cary, daughter of Mr. C. esq. of Kington, with a fortune of 30,000l.

At Stockland, Thomas Knott, jun. gent. to Miss Sarah Anstice.—The Rev. Charles Maitland, to Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Knott, esq.

At Bridport, by the Rev. D. Williams, Mr. J. Stewart, of the royal navy, to Miss A. Ayres, second daughter of Mr. A. of Abbey Sherborne, Dorset.

**Died.]** Mr. Cox, of Beaminster, in consequence of a fall from his horse.

At Caundle Bishop, in his 76th year, the Rev. Nathaniel Bristed, rector of Caundle and Haydon, and vicar of Sherborne; formerly head master of the grammar school there.

At Ball, in the parish of Sampford Courtenay, aged 83, Mr. John Quick, a respectable and skilful grazier, who had amassed a fortune of 100,000l.

At Alphonington, aged 90, Mrs. Warden, aunt to the present Bishop of Bangor.

At Weymouth, aged 27, Mr. John Merryweather, jun. of Mere Park, Wilts.

At Bridport, aged 61, Mr. Chaffey, of the Greyhound Inn.

At Organon, near Poole, aged 21, Mr. Samuel Henry Forrest.

At Rimpton, Henry Andrews, esq.

At Sherborne, aged 70, Mr. S. Jefferey, ironmonger.

**Died.]** At Over Compton, near Sherborne, Mr. Henry Dyke, 84; he had been in the employ of the family of Gooden, of that place, as bailiff, nearly 60 years. Out of regard to the

the memory of a man who had been uniformly just, and whose integrity was inflexible, Mr. Cooden, with some relatives and clergyman, accompanied by all his tenantry, preceded the corpse to the grave. The appearance was awfully solemn, and the affecting ceremony was pathetically and impressively performed before a numerous audience, who had willingly assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to so venerable and good a character.

## DEVONSHIRE.

The Rev. T. May, has been instituted to the vicarage of Eremington.

A new communication is now opened between Exeter and the metropolis, through Somersetshire, leaving the old road at Honiton, passing through Ilminster, and falling into it again at Andover. It shortens the distance from Exeter ten miles, and from Bath to London eleven miles, and avoids many long and dangerous hills.

The corn harvest has afforded a good average crop in this and the adjoining counties.

The asylum at Stonehouse for female penitents being too small, the Rev. Dr. Hawker has purchased Hampton-house, late Sir Edward Pellew's, for the laudable purpose of forming a more extensive settlement for that description of wretched women.

*Married.]* At Exeter, Mr. Long, to Miss Tricks.—The Rev. James Spink, to Mrs. Palmer.—Mr. Westway, to Miss Wedger.—Mr. John Lascombe, plumber, to Miss F. Taylor, daughter of Mr. F. cabinet maker.—Mr. Kemp, proctor, to Mrs. Winter, relict of the late Thomas W. esq. of Gibraltar.

At Mamhead, Joseph Pole Carew, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. Reginald Carew, of Anthony House, Cornwall, to Miss Caroline Ellis, second daughter of John Ellis, of Mamhead House, esq.

At Dattisham, Nicholas Brooking, jun. esq. of Dartmouth, to Miss Charlotte Roope, daughter of Roope Harris Roope, esq. of Chipton.

At Stoke, Lieutenant D. G. Hawkins, R.M. to Miss Mary Ann Cullum.

At Plymouth, Mr. J. C. Mudge, to Miss H. Macey March.—Mr. Paul Doughty, aged 84, to Mary Dolwood, aged 71.—Mr. Phillis, wine-merchant, to Miss Herbert, daughter of — Herbert, banker.

At Tiverton, William Dunsford, esq. late commander of the *Ceres* East Indiaman, to Emilia, youngest daughter of the late John Halsey, esq. of Bombay.—John Were Clerke, esq. to Frances, fourth daughter of the late Sir Thomas, and sister to the present Sir Henry Carew, bart. of Hacombe.

At Modbury, Richard Swift, esq. of the 9th light dragoons, to Miss Sarah Perring, daughter of the late Philip P. esq. of that place.

At Honiton, Mr. P. S. Wish, of Broad Cist, to Miss E. Tooze.

At West Aldington, the Rev. W. C.

Clark, rector of Mortonhamstead, to Miss Naylor, of Coombe Royal, Kingsbridge.

At Honiton, Mr. Carpenter, tanner, of East Budleigh, to Miss Mary Lott, of Honiton.

At Topsham, Mr. Burnett, to Miss Woodley.

*Died.]* At Exeter, Mr. Charles Woollcombe, surgeon.—Mrs. Gattey, wife of Mr. Wm. G.—Mrs. Ellis, widow of Mr. E. drawing-master, Miss Elizabeth Hull, daughter of Mr. Hull, of Tamerton.—Thomas Arthur, of the Woolpack.—Mrs. Muslin, wife of Mr. M. of the Devonshire Arms.—Mrs. Meldrum, relict of the late Mr. Meldrum, linen draper.

At Plymouth, L. Arthur, esq.—Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. Charles D. cabinet maker.—Mr. Bates, of the *Three Crowns*.—Lieutenant Eastman, of the 13th regiment of foot.—Mr. John Treby Matthew, aged 30, many years chief clerk to the city bank, Exeter.

At Plymouth Dock, Francis Squire, esq. one of the ancients of the Society of New Inn, London, 74.

At Flat House, near Portsmouth, Mr. Gladstone, foreman to Mr. Colville, merchant, which place he filled for many years with integrity.

At Exmouth, Captain Henry Pasmore, of the *West India* service.

At Totness, Mrs. Burdon, wife of Lieutenant Charles Burdon, R.M.

At Lympstone, sincerely regretted, Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. John Hill, of Rotherhithe, and daughter of the late Dr. Meddow.

At Dawlish, Miss Jones, eldest daughter of the late John Jones, esq. of Frankly, Wilts.

At Morchard Bishop, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. C. Tucker.

At Tiverton, Capt. George Andrews, of the Royal Navy—Aged 80, Mr. Richard Brimson, town-serjeant.

At Knackershole, near Plymouth, Mr. John Sole, surgeon, of Saltash.

At Topsham, Mr. Wm. Townsend, shoemaker, who, by living parsimoniously, had accumulated upwards of 2000*l*.

At Plymouth, Major Innes, of the 94th of Scots brigade, who came home in his majesty's ship *Milan*, from Lisbon; he had landed but a few hours. This officer had often distinguished himself in his country's cause. He was a subaltern of the grenadier company of the 94th regiment at the storming of Seringapatam, when Captain Hay, (brother of the present Brigadier General Hay, of the Scots Royal,) and one subaltern were killed, and Mr. Innes and another subaltern, all of one company, were severely wounded. His long services in the East Indies, brought on a liver complaint; and his active services at Cadiz, produced a dysentery, of which he died. His remains were interred with military honours, in Portsmouth garrison.

son chapel—Lieutenant Sevell, of his majesty's ship Puissant.

## CORNWALL.

The Rev. Thomas Carlyon, M. A. rector of St. Mary's, has been instituted to the vicarage of Probus, conferred by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, void by the death of the Rev. James Ferris.

The Rev. J. P. Gilbert, M. A. has been instituted to the vicarage of St. Wenn, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Carlyon.

The Rev. S. Chilcott, B. D. is promoted to the rectory of Otterham, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Digory Joce.

A bed of rich clay has recently been discovered in Cornwall, of which vases, bowls, &c. have been formed so nearly resembling similar articles imported from China, as to render it difficult for the best judges to distinguish between them. The manufacture is likely to become extremely profitable to the country in general.

An hospital for the indigent blind, under the title of Bethseda or House of Mercy, is opened at Plymouth dock, for the humane purpose of rendering that class of people comfortable and useful.

In the several markets in this county, beef and mutton sell at 7½d. and 8d. veal and lamb 6d. and 7d. and butter 14d. per lb.

*Married.*] At Stratton, Mr. J. Drew, to Miss Martin.

At Leland, Mr. Rich, of Chyandover, to Mrs. Newton, widow of the late Capt. N. of that place.

At Penryn, Lieut. Wilson, of the Navy, to Miss Trenerry, daughter of Capt. T.

At Bodmin, F. J. Hearle, esq. to Mrs. Blewitt, relict of the late G. W. B. esq. of Marazion.

At Paul Church, near Penzance, Capt. Richard Gill, of the Smack Pitt, of Southampton, to Miss Kelynash, of Newlyn.

At Falmouth, Capt. Macdonald, of the ship Atlas, of London, to Miss Mary Rowe.—Capt. Gilbert, of the Transport service, to Miss Mary Husband.

At Pastow, Mr. Cooms, of the Commercial Bank, Dock, to Miss Kitty Richards, daughter of the late Captain R. of Padstow, and niece to Thomas Hoblyn, of Truro, esq.

At St. Ives, Mr. Benjamin Badcock, of Newlyn, to Miss Grace Couch.

At Penzance, Mr. W. Davey, to Miss Vinicombe, of Maddron.

At Falmouth, Mr. Dunston, to Ann, third daughter of Mr. Christopher Nicholas, of Penzance.

At Liskeard, Mr. Lawrence, surgeon and apothecary.

At Penzance, Mrs. Cock, wife of Mr. C. hatter—Miss Susannah Beard.

At Redruth, Captain Thomas Towan, a respectable land surveyor and mine agent.

*Died.*] Mrs. Nankwell, wife of Mr. N. postmaster, of Truro.

At St. Mabyn, C. Andrews, esq.

At Penzance, Ann, the wife of Mr. Richard Brewer, grocer.

At Liskeard, Mr. Wm. Mullis, who dropt down whilst speaking to some labourers in the street, and almost instantly expired.

At Penryn, aged 96, Mrs. King.

At St. Austell, Mr. M. A. Truscott, builder.

## WALES.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, has been presented to collate the Rev. James Drake, A. M. vicar of Clirow, to the chancellorship of the cathedral of St. Asaph.

Lord and Lady Bulkeley have lately presented the church of Beaumais, with a service of communion plate richly gilt, and highly finished, with appropriate inscriptions. They have likewise adorned with very neat belfries, their several churches of Llanfaes, and Aber.

On Friday, the 31st August, the foundation-stone of a building for a signal station, on Holyhead Mountain, was laid by Sir John Thomas Stourley, bart. It is established by the Liverpool merchants, at the suggestion of Captain H. Evans, of Holyhead. The utility of it is to take the names of their ships by numerical signs as they pass the head, and communicate the intelligence by post; which will undoubtedly give them early information of the arrival of their ship in the Channel, or their having departed the Head, which may, in some cases, prove to them of great importance and satisfaction.

Considerable improvements are projected at Aberistwith; which, from the romantic boldness of its surrounding scenery, and purity of the sea, must ever be a favourable place of resort; warm and cold baths, the same as at Teuby, and a theatre, are to be erected immediately.

The passage between Milford Haven and Waterford, is about to be improved. Dunmore Harbour is to be allotted for the reception of the packets. It opens boldly upon the sea, and is nearer Milford than Cheek Point, the present station, by ten miles, and affords a ready entrance and departure to the packets without a moment's delay. The time gained by this improvement will be at least two hours, and under some circumstances, perhaps twelve hours.

*Married.*] At Hinton, Monmouthshire, Mr. Wm. Lewis, of Great House, St. Fagan's, Glamorganshire, to Miss Lewis, of the former place.

At Cemmaes, Montgomeryshire, I. Bonsall, esq. of Frontraith, in the county of Cardigan, to Miss Catherine Davies, of Cemmaes.

At Caermarthen, Capt. Baines, of the Royal Navy, to Miss M. Fairwater.—Mr. James Lloyd, surgeon, to Miss E. Williams.

*Died.*] At Manorbien, Pembrokeshire, aged 74, the Rev. D. Jones, vicar of Llangan, Glamorganshire, a popular preacher in the Calvinistical connection.



At Monmouth, John Taylor Bourne, esq. an eminent solicitor, deservedly respected and esteemed by his friends, and the community at large.

At Heywood House, Mrs. Wilkins, wife of John Parry W. esq. banker, of Brecon.

At Haverfordwest, Mr. R. Jenkins.

#### NORTH BRITAIN.

The Right Hon. Lord Dundas has granted a presentation to the Rev. John Fleming, at Bressay, in the presbytery and parish of Zetland, to the church and parish of Flisk, in the presbytery of Cupar, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Gourlay.

Sir George Mackenzie, and Messrs. Holland and Bright, have returned from Iceland. The party arrived lately in Edinburgh, and we are glad to find that in this arduous journey these gentlemen have been in no respect disappointed. The difficulties and dangers they had to encounter, though considerable, were by no means greater than what they had expected; but they were amply compensated by the wonderful natural phenomena with which Iceland abounds, and which they were so fortunate to visit in such a season as has scarcely been known in that country, for fine weather.

Some persons digging for peat at a place called Rigg, near Greta, one of them accidentally knocked off the top of an earthen jar, which, on being examined, was found to contain a great number of ancient coins and belt-buckles, all silver. The coins were mostly of king Edward I. of England, and some of the ancient kings of Scotland, and are supposed to have been in the ground nearly 600 years.

On the 3d Sept. a stone column, thirteen feet high, containing a suitable inscription, was erected on the top of Redding-rig Moor, to the memory of that illustrious Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace. The above-mentioned spot was selected for the site of the column, on account of a prevalent tradition, importing, that Wallace, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the other commanders, withdrew with his party to that place, from which, seated on a stone which still exists, he viewed the unfortunate battle of Falkirk.

A very curious natural phenomenon has lately been discovered at Edinburgh; and, as it strikes different persons in the same manner at first sight, it is impossible that *fancy* (that active principle) can be the cause of it. From a point of Salisbury Craigs, and from Mr. Miller's garden, there is visible, in the rock, on which the monument to the memory of the illustrious and gallant Lord Nelson is erected, a most correct, though gigantic, profile of the hero's face. It is formed by the rock, and was first discovered a few weeks since, by an English family travelling in Scotland. Since that period, it has been the theme of wonder, and object of curiosity, to

all the visitors to the Scottish metropolis, as well as to its inhabitants.

An apple-tree, in the garden of Major Douglas, of Edenside Kelso, was in blossom on the 18th Sept. last.

It is in contemplation to prevent the old bridge of Doon, which is in a truly ruinous state, from being demolished. It boasts a very high antiquity, and is considered as one of the finest arches in Europe, being in height and span, equal, if not superior, to the Rialto at Venice. It also forms an interesting feature in that exquisite picture, drawn by Burns, in his "Tam O' Shanter." The cottage in which the poet was born, at Alloway Kirk, and the Auld Brig, are objects that give such a charm to the landscape, in the eye of the stranger, who has read and admired the writings of Coila's bard, that the annihilation of any one of them, would prove a subject of general regret. Under these impressions, a subscription has been set on foot with a view to raise a fund to be applied in purchasing, repairing, and keeping up the venerable edifice. It is also intended, if the fund prove inadequate, to erect a statue of Burns, on the centre of the arch, and to make the old bridge a thoroughfare for foot-passengers only, as soon as a new one shall be finished.

The new line of road betwixt Glasgow and Carlisle will now go forward, and measures have been taken for carrying the act authorizing it, into effect. The towns of Annan and Lochmaben, as well as the district through which it passes, will derive immense benefit from this important undertaking.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, James Foulis, esq. jun. of Woodhall, to Agnes, daughter of John Grieve, esq.—The Rev. David Watson, minister of Leuchars, to Miss Susannah Rankine.

At Parkhall, Sterlingshire, Thomas Andrew, esq. of Gillandersland, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late John Learmouth, esq. merchant in Leith.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. John Cumming, leather merchant, to Miss Isabella Girdwood, of Glasgow.

At Gunsgreen house, Hugh Vietch, esq. town clerk of Leith, to Miss Mary Robertson, of Prendergast.

At Forglen house, David Monypenny, esq. of Pitmilny, Advocate, to Miss Maria Sophia Abercromby, third daughter of Sir George A. of Birkenbog, bart.

At Inverness, the Rev. Donald Ross, minister of Kilmuir Skye, to Miss Rose Bethune.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Mr. James Finlay, writing-master and accountant.

At Leith, Mr. William Baleny, merchant. At Newland, near Glasgow, Mr. John Macarthur, 69.

At Aberdeen, Mr. Campbell, late supervisor of excise, aged 89, well known for his 2 F unexampled

unexampled honesty and integrity in the station he filled.

At Dumfries, Mr. William Brand, teller of the bank of Scotland's office there.

At Huntly, Mr. Alexander Thomson, surgeon.

At Bank-house, Lady Ogilvy.

At Lerwick, Shetland, Charlotte F. Macdonell, only daughter of Capt. J. M. 6th R V.B.

At Kirkcudbright, Mary, eldest daughter of the late James Dalyell, esq. of Barnewash.

At New Mains, Inchinan, Mr. John Smith, wood-merchant.

At his house, Drumsheugh, Francis Earl of Moray.

At Inverness, Simon Fraser, esq. of Faralline.

#### IRELAND.

At his seat, Patna, in the county of Cork, Edward Heard, esq. eldest son of the late Bickford H. esq. of the same county. He was formerly a major in the service of the East India Company on the Bengal establishment, and particularly distinguished himself on the staff of General Goddard, in the reduction of the province of Guzerat: preferring heroic fame to the accumulation of wealth, he derived nothing but his laurels from the service, and returned to his hereditary estate in the evening of his life, universally esteemed and respected.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

[ *Died.*] At Madras, Henry Inman, esq. after a residence of only a few days, having arrived in his Majesty's ship *Clorinde*, to fill the important situation of naval commissioner at this presidency and its dependencies. As an officer it had been his fate to encounter some of the severest trials to which the human mind, and character, can be exposed; but which only served to show how well qualified he was to combat and surmount them. He eminently distinguished himself on a variety of occasions, and among the rest at Copenhagen, where he merited, and obtained, the warmest commendation from the immortal Nelson: he was, without solicitation, nominated to the high office he was appointed to fill in India, and it was not without reluctance that he was induced to proceed, but was ultimately determined by the feelings of a husband and a father. In private life he was not less beloved for his amiable and entertaining qualities, than he was honoured and respected for the discharge of his public duties. In him the gentlest manners were united with the firmest mind. The writer of this slight tribute to his memory, regrets from not being more intimately acquainted with the particulars of his life; his inability to do more ample justice to his character.

On the 3th of June last, at Malta, in the

27th year of his age, Mr. Theodore Galton, second son of Samuel G. esq. of Duddesborough, near Birmingham. This gentleman went to Spain in November, 1808, induced by the impulse of a generous spirit to contemplate the exertions of a people struggling for their liberty. After witnessing the accumulated disasters of the Spanish nation, he sailed up the Mediterranean, and travelled through Asia Minor, Constantinople, and the Grecian Archipelago. Amongst the latter he passed several months, regarding with the admiration and delight which springs from a cultivated and classical taste, those consecrated scenes of ancient genius. Returning from Smyrna to Malta, he was attacked on his arrival at the latter place by a typhus fever, which proved fatal, and he expired in the arms of his friend and travelling companion, Dr. Sacheverel Davin. Mr. Theodore Galton was of amiable and polished manners, and would have proved, had he lived, a manly and noble character. It is remarkable, that Dr. S. Davin is the only survivor of six travellers who sailed together from Falmouth in November 1808; the other five having fallen victims to the fatigues and dangers of foreign climate.

At Venice, the French General Menou, celebrated in the campaign at Egypt. He appears to have been a favourite of Bonaparte; for he protected him on his return to France against all his officers, who attributed the necessity of evacuating that country to his mismanagement. Like his friend, Bonaparte, he changed his religion, married an Egyptian woman, wore the turban, and took the name of Abdallah Menou. Bonaparte made him a count, and governor of Venice, but never entrusted him with any military command, where active operations were going on.

In Portugal, the Hon. Capt. Stewart, second son of lord Londonderry, and brother to lord Castlereagh.

In his Majesty's service, Elisha Bell Vernon, of North Shields, 22.

At Pictou, Nova Scotia, Hector Macneil, esq. late of Kingerloch.

At Senegal, Ensign John Hardy, 26, son of Mr. Hardy, of Oxford.

At the Naval Hospital, Jamaica, Lieut. John Love Hammisk, of the *Polyphemus*, 23.

At Schwerin, the Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, 79.

At Sicily, C. Williams, esq. commander of the *Hornet*.

In India, Patrick Moir, esq. sheriff of the town of Calcutta, and one of the commissioners of the Court of Request.

In China, Mr. John Adams, third son of the late Mr. John A. Aberdeen; much esteemed and universally regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 4th of February, sir Alexander Seton, of Abercorn, bart.

During the defence of Fort Matagorda, Cadiz, Major Lefevre, royal engineers, by a cannon-ball. By his death the army has lost a most intelligent officer. Upon every occasion in which his services were demanded, he evinced the utmost bravery and zeal; but it was chiefly at the battle of Maida that he displayed those qualities. The talents he manifested in a distinct command which was entrusted to him in that ever-memorable battle, entitled him to the honour of a medal, which was intended to be conferred only on officers of superior rank; but his claims were undeniable, and the reward which was due to his gallant exertions, was in justice granted, as a full distinction which he had earned on that glorious day. The reputation he had acquired attracted the notice of his Majesty's government; and he was, with great propriety, selected as an officer in every respect qualified to give the Spaniards the aid of his talents, and to obtain such intelligence respecting the state of things in Spain, as could be relied upon for the extent and the accuracy of its details. In the performance of both these services, he gave the utmost satisfaction. Major Lefevre may be truly said to have existed only for the service. His passion for the army predominated over every other, and almost every thought of his mind, was concentrated in that single point. He at last fell a victim to his heroic gallantry. General Graham, who entertained a just conception of his merit, had commanded him to bring off the detachment that had

so long and so bravely defended the fortress of Matagorda. This fortress had been very injudiciously dismantled in part, previous to the arrival of the French. Sensible, too late of the importance of its position, as it commands the entrance into the inner harbour, it was resolved to defend it; principally with a view to retard the approach of the French towards Cadiz. The detachment employed for this purpose succeeded in keeping possession of the fort for about three weeks. The French employed nearly fifteen days in constructing their batteries; and the first they opened was at the distance of about 1200 yards. Their second battery opened at the distance of about 800 yards: they succeeded in making a breach, and it was their intention to have stormed it. The little garrison had suffered so much, having lost about half its number in killed and wounded, that it became necessary for the remainder to evacuate the place. Major Lefevre recommended that some gun-boats should be employed against the French batteries, both to annoy the enemy, and to divert their fire during the evacuation. This, however, was unfortunately omitted. The French, therefore, still kept up a tremendous fire upon the fort. The evacuation was effected in good order; and Major Lefevre, continuing in it to the last, was, at the moment of retiring from it, struck between the shoulders by a 32-pound shot, and instantly killed.

Lately, in the West Indies, in his 24th year, Mr. George Gould, surgeon, in the Royal Navy, and eldest son of Mr. Wm. G. of Blandford.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.**—The consternation which has, for some time past, prevailed in the commercial world, is gradually subsiding; and we perceive, with small pleasure, that the gazettes of the last month do not present us with such swollen catalogues of bankrupts as have lately alarmed the trading part of the community. In the provincial towns confidence appears to be on the revival, and the banking-houses which have "weathered the storm," are in as high credit as ever. The manufacturing interest has not received any melioration since our last, and in some towns, more especially Manchester and Birmingham, considerable distress still prevails among the working classes. Some considerable failures in the West India line, have taken place at Liverpool; but these have long been anticipated, and it is hoped that they will not ultimately prove detrimental either to the provision dealers of Ireland, or the manufacturers of Lancashire and Staffordshire, who are the principal creditors of the defaulters alluded to.

**EAST INDIES AND CHINA.**—The Earl Howe, Lady Lushington, and Sir William Pultney, East Indiamen, from Bengal, and the Charles Grant, from Bombay, arrived within the current month. The cargoes of these vessels are well assorted, and consist of the following commodities: viz. *Bengal Piece Goods*, 10,394 pieces of muslin; and 50,013 pieces of calico. Prohibited cottons, calicoes, and silks of sundry descriptions, 30,331 pieces. *Company's Drugs*, &c. Sugar, 5,171 bags, saltpetre, 11,378 ditto. Raw silk, 766 bales, hemp, (on account of government) 1,149 ditto. Bamboo machinery, 2 boxes, and kemoo shells, 8 ditto. *Prohibitory Drugs*, &c. Indigo, 2,646 chests, cotton yarn, 78 bales; vermilion, 66 boxes; lac lake, 35 chests; talc, 4 ditto; sal ammoniac, 40 ditto; hemp, 2,441 bales; coffee, 310 bags; pepper, 4,379 ditto, and 1 box; camphor, 150 chests; cassia buds, 19 skins, and 15 chests; cassia lignea, 8 ditto; arrow-root, 21 ditto; drugs, 1 ditto; cotton, 120 bales;



120 bales; long pepper, 7 bags; tortoise-shell, 4 chests; rhubarb, 58 ditto; raw silk, 56 bales; safflower, 153 chests; Cambry stones, 1 cask; castor-oil and dry ginger, 30 cases; piece goods, 18 bales; ditto, 3 chests; rice, 7 bags; sticklac, 30 chests; hartall refined, 2 ditto; mother o'pearl-shells, 583 packages; cotton thread, 16 bales; gall nuts, 115 bags; shellac, 78 chests; bees' wax, 3 ditto; gum mastic, 1 ditto; ditto Arabic, 85 ditto; ditto olibanum, 14 ditto; ditto animi, 8 ditto; ditto copal, 1 ditto; myrrh, 10 ditto; and Madeira wine, 137 pipes. Little, if any, alteration has taken place in the prices of oriental merchandise since our last. Singlo and twankay teas are higher; the market price varies from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; bohea fetches from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d.; congou, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d.; souchong, 3s. 7d. to 4s. 4d.; pekoe, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and fine hyson, 5s. 6d. and upwards, per lb. Sugar has fallen; its prices now are from 3l. 14s. to 4l. 16s. per cwt. Cotton-wool, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Hemp, 50l. to 60l. per ton. Camphor, unrefined, 33l. to 35l. per cwt.; ginger, 3l. 15s. to 4 guineas, per cwt.; gum Arabic, 2l. 18s. to 5l. 18s. per cwt.; and ditto olibanum, 3l. 5s. to 10l. per lb. Madder roots, 5l. 10s. to 6l. per cwt. Indigo, according to colour, 6s. to 13s. 9d.; and cochineal, 6s. to 8s. per lb.

**WEST INDIES.**—We have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of a large fleet from the Islands. The cargoes do not come to the best of markets, but if the old proverb be true, that "when things come to the worst, they must mend," the holders of West India goods may indulge in hope. The raw sugar market is unusually flat at London. At Liverpool, however, good and fine sugars are in regular enquiry, and a few lots of very fine quality have lately gone off there at improved prices. Our prices are, for Antigua, 3l. 14s. to 4 guineas; Barbadoes and Tobago, 3l. 15s. to 4 guineas. Dominica, Montserrat, and St. Vincent's, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 6s.; Jamaica, 3l. 16s. to 4l. 5s. and Barbadoes, clayed, 4l. 9s. to 5l. 8s. per cwt. Rums are scarcely in demand; Jamaicas fetch, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. and Leeward Islands, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon. Jamaica mahogany, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. per foot. The demand for dye-woods is become dull: Jamaica logwood, chipt, sells at prices from 30l. to 32l. per cwt. Jamaica fustick, 20l. 10s. to 20 guineas; and Cuba ditto, 24l. to 26l. per ton. Cotton continues pretty steady both in the London and Liverpool markets; in the latter, 7000 bags of all sorts have been sold within the last week. The market prices at London are, Tobago and Barbadoes, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; Jamaica, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and Grenada, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb.

**NORTH AMERICA.**—Our trade with this part of the globe is pretty steady; and, as the following quotations will evince, American commodities are well esteemed in the English markets: Georgia cotton brings from 1s. 2d. to 2s.; New Orleans ditto, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Maryland Tobacco, 5d. to 16d.; and Virginia ditto, 6d. to 8½d. per lb. Tallow has been selling at an advanced price. Tar and turpentine are in brisk demand; the former fetches from 23s. to 30s. per barrel, and the latter from 18s. to a guinea, per cwt. Pitch, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; black rosin, 10s. to 12s.; and yellow ditto, 13s. to 15s. per cwt. Oak, 4l. to 18l. 10s.; ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l.; pine, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 12s.; and ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l. 10s. per last. Wax, 13l. 5s. to 14l. per cwt. Linseed, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per quarter; and Carolina rice, from 26s. to 28s. per cwt.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—The chief ports of South America are still glutted with British manufactured goods, and the only articles which find any sale in this part of the world are Irish provisions of every description. Under a commercial regulation adopted by the Junta of Cadiz, it is now permitted to export thence to South America silk and cotton manufactures in Spanish vessels, and for Spanish account. Before, silk could only be exported, if of foreign produce, with a certain proportion of the native silks; and cottons were wholly prohibited. The following are our market prices of South American goods: Buenos Ayres hides, 7d. to 9d.; Guatemala indigo, 8s. 6d. to 16s.; Carraccus ditto, 8s. to 15s. 9d.; garbled cochineal, 1l. 14s. to 1l. 18s.; Brazil roll tobacco, 7d. to 8d.; ditto leaf, 5d. to 6d.; and Brazil cotton, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

**BALTIC.**—There have been considerable arrivals from this sea in several of our ports, particularly that of London. The cargoes of the vessels principally consisted of corn, of which there is now a large quantity in the market. By the letters which the vessels brought home, we learn that the ships detained in the ports of Prussia, on suspicion of being laden with English property, are likely to be released upon paying 50 per cent. We understand that government intends blockading the Baltic, and that orders to that effect have actually been sent out to the admiral commanding on the station; we trust that this report is not correct, as the adoption of such a measure would put many fair traders to infinite inconvenience.

**FRANCE.**—In our last report we specified the terms upon which the French government was inclined to admit of a commercial intercourse between the two nations; we have now to state the conditions required by our lords of the council before they will grant licences to trade with France: "All vessels not bearing the flag of France, may take exportable goods, cotton excepted, from Great Britain to that country; and in return shall be allowed to bring back grain, meal, flour, burr-stones, seeds, and olive oil. A vessel is allowed to bring one-third of her cargo in wine, provided she shall have taken from this country British manufactured

manufactured goods, together with sugar and coffee, which latter shall have constituted one-third of her tonnage; and provided also, that the two remaining thirds of the cargo imported from France, shall consist of corn and flour. The vessels must first take up their cargoes in this country. These conditions are by no means unreasonable; yet still we fear that the French government will not countenance the trade upon such terms.—Claret fetches from 92l. to 105l. per hogshead. Coniac brandy, 1l. 3s. to 1l. 4s. 6d. per gallon. Capers, 10l. to 14l. 10s. per cwt.; and French plumbs, from 3l. 12s. to 6l. 5s. per cwt.

AFRICA.—The Lords Commissioners for Trade have been pleased to acquaint the merchants trading to the Mediterranean, that the government of Algiers have ceded to his Majesty, the extensive and fertile tract of territory on the African coast, betwixt and comprehending the settlements of La Caia and Bona; whence the French African Company, in their trade from Marseilles, have, till lately, derived essential advantages, during a period of above 100 years.

Current Prices of Shares in Docks, Navigable Canals, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, Institutions, and Fire and Life Insurance Offices, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, 21st September, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 300l. per share.—Grand Union ditto, 5l. per share premium.—Leicester and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 112l. per share.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 43l. 10s. ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 58l. ditto.—Basingstoke ditto, 38l. ditto.—Grand Western ditto, 4l. per share premium.—Grand Surry ditto, 75l. per share.—Thames and Medway ditto, 52l. per share premium.—Croydon ditto, 40l. per share.—Huddersfield ditto, 39l. ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 55l. ditto.—Peak Forest ditto, 80l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 28l. ditto.—Ellesmere ditto, 76l. ditto.—Worcester and Birmingham, 5l. per share premium.—London Dock Stock, 127l. per cent.—West India ditto, 166l. ditto.—East India ditto, 135l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 90l. per share premium.—Strand Bridge, 5l. 10s. per share discount.—Vauxhall Bridge, 6l. ditto.—Commercial Road, 136l. per cent.—Great Dover-street ditto, 9l. per share premium.—Highgate Archway ditto, 9l. 9s. ditto.—Croydon ditto, 30l. per share.—East London Water Works, 213l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 144l. ditto.—South London ditto, 127l. ditto.—York Buildings ditto, 47l. per share premium.—Kent ditto, 52l. 10s. ditto.—Colchester ditto, 45l. ditto.—Grand Junction, 6l. per share premium.—London Institution, 70l. per share.—Auction Mart ditto, 70 guineas per share premium.—Globe Insurance Office, 126l. per share.—Imperial ditto, 76l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Hope ditto, 4l. 5s. ditto.—Eagle ditto, 4l. 5s. ditto.—Atlas ditto, 4l. 5s. ditto.—Rock ditto, 22s. per share, premium.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire office Shares, &c. in September, 1810, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Canal, dividing 40l. per share clear per annum, 1075l.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 749l. 19s. dividing 40l. nett per annum.—Swansea, 160l. to 165l.; the last dividend 8l. per share.—Union, 110l.—Grand Union, 5l. premium.—Thames and Medway, 52l. 10s. premium.—Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly, 138l.—Grand Junction, 294l. to 301l.—Kennet and Avon, 44l. 10s. 43l.—Wilts and Berks, 58l. to 60l.—Huddersfield, 39l. 10s.—Rochdale, 55l. to 56l.—Ellesmere, 75l.—Lancaster, 28l.—West India Dock Stock, 166l.—East India Dock, 134l.—London Dock, 125l. to 127l.—Globe Assurance, 126l. per share.—Imperial Assurance, 76l.—Atlas Assurance, par.—East London Water Works, 215l.—West Middlesex, 140.—Kent Water-Works, 51l. premium.

## MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE have the satisfaction to announce to our readers the appearance of the first volume of the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, by William Townsend Aiton, gardener to his Majesty. The work is offered to the King in a dedication, the only passage in which that we think it at all necessary to notice, is the following: "Anxious to emulate his father's industry, his son has never ceased to dedicate to the study of botany the hours of leisure allowed to him by his horticultural duties; *he also has received the learned aid to which his father was so deeply indebted.*" The words which we have printed in italics form the only notice contained of any assistance that the reputed author has received. In like manner, in the former edition, his father in the dedication to the King, states that the "composition of the book cost him a large portion of the leisure allowed by the duty duties of his station, during more than sixteen years: *in all that time it has been thought worthy of the assistance of men more learned than himself.*" This assistance so slightly mentioned, was in the former edition, generally understood to include the whole of the scientific part of the work; all the specific characters, the collating the synonyms, the observations, the English names, the habitats, even the chronology or time of their introduction, being, we believe, justly attributed to the labours of the late Dr. Solander while he lived, and afterwards to those of Mr. Dryander. To this latter gentleman, whose superior talents are so well known to the botanical world, is to be attributed



attributed, if we have not been misinformed, all the scientific part of the present enlarged edition. We do not wish to say any thing in disparagement of the Botanical knowledge of Mr. Aiton, we believe that he may have made as great progress in the acquirement of the science as his horticultural duties (more extensive we understand than those of his father,) allowed him to attain; but whilst it is so notorious that all the science of the work is due to the labours of another man, we cannot perceive the justice or policy of keeping his name out of the view of the public. Should it be argued that Mr. Dryander chose to decline having his name appear as the author of a work, which however superior as the catalogue of a garden, may be supposed to be hardly adequate to his established reputation as a naturalist, yet one would suppose, that some regret would have been expressed at not being permitted to mention the name of the botanist to whose abilities so much was due.

Useful and scientific as this work must appear, beyond any of the kind since the *Hortus Cliffortianus* of Linnæus, we do not doubt but that it would have been still much more perfect had the name of the real author been seen in the title-page. A man is not likely to take the same pains when he writes for another as when he feels his own reputation involved in the success. Much will be slurred over that required laborious investigation to bring it to that state of perfection which would satisfy the learned author, if he considered his fame at all at stake.

The plan of the work has been to follow the systematic arrangement as laid down in Willdenow's edition of the *Species Plantarum*, and in general no synonym is repeated that has been quoted by him, unless as authority for the time in which the plant had been cultivated, except in a few instances where Willdenow may have quoted any of our modern periodical publications, all of which are professedly referred to, both for the sake "of the English reader, for whose use the catalogue has been principally compiled, and to show to those foreigners into whose hands it may fall, that Englishmen have not of late years been inattentive to the advancement of their favourite study."

The work is professedly a compilation, but a compilation made under the eye of a master with a head and hand capable of supplying the desiderata, and knowing where to make an election. Thus, where any capable botanist has studied any particular branch of the science, his arrangement and characters have been in general adopted, so at the very outset of the work, in the class monandria and order monogynia, which contain the natural order of the *scitamineæ*, the dissertation on this order by the learned Mr. Roscoe of Liverpool, published in the eighth volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, seems to be pretty generally followed.

We purpose, in a future Report, to give a further account of the novel matter contained in this valuable volume.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

AUGUST.

*Reaping Month.*

Pour'd from the villages a numerous train  
Now spreads o'er all the fields. In form'd array  
The reapers move, nor shrink for heat or toil.

ON nearly every day from the 1st to the 16th of August, we have had rain; and from the 16th to the end of the month, the finest harvest weather imaginable. In the night of the 2d, there were several heavy showers; and in the night of the 12th, a tremendous storm of wind and rain.

The prevailing quarters of the wind, have been north and west. It was in the south-west on the 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 22d, 26th, and 29th. There were strong gales on the 4th, 8th, 11th, 12th, and 13th.

In the evening of the 24th, there was a heavy fog; and in that of the 29th, we had thunder. Since the fine weather commenced, we have had lightning almost every night. During the latter fifteen days of the month, the weather has been very hot.

The flights of cross-bills, which have visited England this summer, are very remarkable. Many of these birds have been shot, and several caught in this neighbourhood. The keeper of a public-house, who has some apple-trees in his garden, missed, one morning, a great part of his fruit, and supposed that his garden had been robbed. He however soon found that a flock of cross-bills, which had their quarters in an adjacent plantation of fir trees, had been the depredators. By means of limed sticks, he caught some of them, and has them now in cages, where they seem perfectly tame. These birds are chiefly inhabitants of the forests of the northern parts of Europe, and seldom visit our island. They are said to feed chiefly on the seeds of the fir tree, which they thus extract from the husk. They bring into contact the extremities of their crossed beak, and then inserting it into the cavity where the seed is deposited, suddenly cross it again; and in so doing, the seed is forced out.

August



August 3. The small brown beetle denominated by Linnæus *plinus pectinicornis*, appears on old wood.

August 6 The meadow saffron (*colchicum autumnale*,) soap-wort (*saponaria officinalis*,) strawberry trefoil (*trifolium fragiferum*,) yellow medick (*medicago falcata*,) common St. John's wort (*hypericum perforatum*,) trailing St. John's wort (*hypericum humifusum*,) and marsh St. John's wort (*hypericum elodes*,) are now in flower.

August 16. The wheat harvest has commenced.

Lapwings begin to congregate.

August 18 The young broods of wasps have come to life, and are flying about in immense numbers. It is remarked by Mr. Markwick, in his edition of the Rev. W. White's Natural History of Selborne, that, in the year 1775, these insects abounded so prodigiously, that in the month of August, no fewer than seven or eight nests were plowed up in one field.

The goat suckers have not yet left us.

August 20. The emperor moth (*bombyx pavonius* of Haworth,) and the drinker moth (*bombyx potatorius*,) fly abroad.

August 24. House flies are now abundant.

The clouded-yellow butterflies (*papilio edusa*) are seen flying about the hedges and fields.

August 27. It was supposed that the bees would have been very unproductive this year; but the late fine weather, after the rain which preceded it, has tended greatly to recover them.

August 30. The wheat harvest is nearly at an end, and the whole crop has been harvested in this part of the country, without a single wet day.

Hampshire.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of August 1810, to the 24th of September 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

#### Barometër.

Highest, 30.00. Sept. 7 and 15. Wind N.

Lowest, 29.50. Sept. 17. — N.W.

#### Thermometer.

Highest, 81°. Sept. 2d. Wind S.E.

Lowest, 45°. — 15. — N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 25 hundredths of an inch. } This small variation has occurred several times in the course of the month.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 23°. } On the 3d of Sept. the mercury was as high as 73°, and on the next day it was no higher than 50°.

THE quantity of rain fallen this month, is equal to about two inches in depth.

Never was there a more favourable season for the gathering and housing the corn: its lateness has been amply repaid by its excellence. We remark, that there have been out of thirty-one days scarcely more than six or eight on which there has been rain; and almost all the others may be denominated brilliant. The weather has not only been finer, but the temperature has been, on the average for the whole month, higher (viz. 63° nearly,) than it has been all the summer:

In June, the average heat was	61° · 2
— July, —————	60 · 9
— Aug. —————	60 · 3
— Sept. —————	62 · 8

The hottest day in the year was on Sunday the 2d of September, when the mercury stood as high as 81°; besides this, it stood at 80° on the 1st; was one other day at 79°; one at 78°; four at 77°; and once at 76°. A few days have been cold; and once or twice there were severe storms: and in the night of the 31st ult. the thunder was louder than was ever remembered to have been heard. The wind has been chiefly N. N.W. On this hill there have been two thick fogs, brought by southerly winds.

Highgate, Sept. 24, 1810.

ERRATA. In the first article of this Magazine, signed COMMON SENSE, page 202, col. 1, line 3, for "service," read "privilege;"

And in the note relative to a communication of the same correspondent, at page 199 of our last, transpose the words "on the country bankers, to meet the general rep," into "to meet the general run on the country bankers."

Page 214, col. 1, for "Keddlestone," read "Keddlestone."

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of August to the 25th of September, both inclusive.

1810.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Consols.	Navy 3 per Cent.	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Cent.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchng.	Bills.	Omnib.	Consols for Acco.	Lotters
Aug. 27.	260 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	61 1/2	98 1/2	181	24 P.	73 1/2	68 1/2		3 P.	2 1/2	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
28.	260 1/2	69	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	61 1/2	98 1/2		23 P.	73 1/2	68 1/2		3 P.	2 1/2	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
29.	260 1/2	69	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	61 1/2	98 1/2		23 P.	73 1/2	68 1/2		4 P.	2 1/2	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
30.	260 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	61 1/2	98 1/2		24 P.	73 1/2	68 1/2		5 P.	2 1/2	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
31.	258	69	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	61 1/2	98 1/2		23 P.	73 1/2	68 1/2		4 P.	2 1/2	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
Sept. 1.		68 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	61 1/2	98 1/2		23 P.				4 P.	2 1/2	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
2.			II-Midday.																
3.																			
4.	257	68 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	66 1/2	61 1/2	98 1/2	180 1/2	23 P.				5 P.	2 1/2	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
5.		68 1/2	67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	65 1/2	61 1/2	98 1/2		23 P.		68 1/2		2 P.	3	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
6.			67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		66 1/2	61 1/2			22 P.			67 1/2	5 P.	3	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
7.			67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		66 1/2	61 1/2			23 P.				5 P.	3	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
8.			67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		66 1/2	61 1/2		180	23 P.				5 P.	3	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
10.			67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2						25 P.				5 P.	3	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
11.			67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2									67 1/2	5 P.	3 1/2	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
12.			67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		66 1/2				24 P.				5 P.	3 1/2	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
13.			67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		66 1/2	61 1/2			24 P.				5 P.	3 1/2	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
14.			67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		66 1/2				25 P.				5 P.	4	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
15.			67 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		66 1/2				25 P.				5 P.	4	Dis.	68 1/2	22 15
17.			66 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		64 1/2				24 P.				5 P.	4 1/2	Dis.	66 1/2	22 15
18.			65 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		63 1/2				21 P.				4 P.	5 1/2	Dis.	65 1/2	22 15
19.			64 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		63 1/2				13 P.				0 par	6 1/2	Dis.	64 1/2	22 15
20.			65 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		63 1/2				15 P.				3 P.	5 1/2	Dis.	65 1/2	22 15
21.			Holiday.																
22.			Diuto.																
24.			66 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		65 1/2				16 P.				2 P.	5 1/2	Dis.	66 1/2	22 15
25.			66 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2		65 1/2				15 P.				1 P.	5 1/2	Dis.	66 1/2	22 15

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# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 205.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1810.

[4 of Vol. 30.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

[The intelligence that a French fleet was sailing victorious in the English Channel, could scarcely be considered more important to the interests of Great Britain, than the facts contained in the following Report. It appears, that while the lion and the bear are contending for the prize, the fox is carrying it off. While Great Britain is contending against the chimera of French commerce and competition, and encumbering herself with a worthless paper currency to support such a contest; while her merchants are solely occupied in discounting accommodation-bills at the Bank of England; and while that bank itself is supporting ruinous monopolies and combinations in every branch of trade, by such discounts; America is rapidly undermining the foundations of our national wealth, and rivalling all our staple manufactures. The relative prospects of the two countries, may be compared to those of two rival traders in the same town, one of whom carries on his trade by means of accommodation-bills, and issues of promissory notes; and the other pays for every thing in cash, and trades on his stock of cash, which is constantly increasing. The event cannot be doubtful, as we witness the parallel and its effects every seven years, in every trading street in the empire. There is, in this reasoning, no speculation or dubious hypothesis; and it behoves our statesmen forthwith to re-tread their steps, to put an end to factitious currency, to allow no currency but specie, or no paper which is not the sign of it, and convertible into it at pleasure; in short, it behoves them to restrict and regulate the deleterious operations of the Bank of England, which, by its discounts, fosters monopolies of every kind, and gives a factitious value to all the necessities of life. The Bank of England, it is to be feared, is becoming a sort of Pandora's box to this empire, and our trade must depart to other

regions, if it is to continue to be dependant on the caprice, partiality, and unequal bearing, of Bank discount.]

REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY, on the SUBJECT of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, made April 17, 1810, in obedience to a Resolution of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

### *Domestic Manufactures.*

THE following manufactures are carried on to an extent, which may be considered adequate to the consumption of the United States; the foreign articles annually imported, being less in value than those of American manufacture belonging to the same general class, which are annually exported, viz.

Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the principal material.—Leather and manufactures of leather.—Soap and tallow candles.—Spermaceti oil and candles.—Flax-seed oil.—Refined sugar.—Coarse earthen-ware.—Snuff, chocolate, hair-powder, and mustard.

The following branches are firmly established, supplying, in several instances, the greater, and in all a considerable part of the consumption of the United States, viz.

Iron and manufactures of iron.—Manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax.—Hats.—Paper, printing types, printed books, playing cards.—Spirituous and malt liquors.—Several manufactures of hemp.—Gun-powder.—Window glass.—Jewelry and clocks.—Several manufactures of lead.—Straw bonnets and hats.—Wax candles.

Progress has also been made in the following branches, viz:

Paints and colours; several chemical preparations, and medicinal drugs; salt; manufactures of copper and brass; japanned and plated ware; calico printing; queen's and other earthen and glass wares, &c.

Many articles, respecting which no information has been received, are undoubtedly omitted; and the substance of the information obtained on the most important branches, is comprehended under the following heads:



*Wood and Manufactures of Wood.*—All the branches of this manufacture are carried to a high degree of perfection, supply the whole demand of the United States, and consist principally of cabinet ware, and other household furniture, coaches and carriages, either for pleasure or transportation, and ship-building.

The ships and vessels above twenty tons burthen, built in the United States during the years 1801 to 1807, measured 774,922 tons, making on an average about 110,000 tons a-year, and worth more than six millions of dollars. About two-thirds were registered for the foreign trade, and the remainder licensed for the coasting trade and fisheries.

Of the other branches, no particular account can be given. But the annual exportations of furniture and carriages amount to 170,000 dollars. The value of the whole, including ship-building, cannot be less than twenty millions of dollars a year.

Under this head may also be mentioned pot and pearl-ash, of which, besides supplying the internal demand, 7,400 tons are annually exported.

*Leather and Manufactures of Leather.*—Tanneries are established in every part of the United States, some of them on a very large scale; the capital employed in a single establishment amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. A few hides are exported, and it is stated that one-third of those used in the great tanneries of the Atlantic states, are imported from Spanish America. Some superior or particular kinds of English leather, and of morocco, are still imported; but about 350,000lbs.\* of American leather are annually exported. The bark is abundant and cheap; and it appears that hides cost in America  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and in England seven cents a pound; that the bark used for tanning, costs in England, nearly as much as the hides, and in America not one-tenth part of that sum. It is at the same time acknowledged that much American leather is brought to market of an inferior quality, and that better is generally made in the middle than in the northern or southern states. The tanneries of the state of Delaware employ collectively a capital of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and ninety workmen, and make annually 100,000 dollars-worth of leather. Those

of Baltimore amount to twenty-two, seventeen of which have together a capital of 187,000 dollars, and tan annually 19,000 hides, and 25,000 calf skins.

Morocco is also made in several places, partly from imported goat skins, and principally from sheep skins. And it may be proper here to add, that deer skins, which form an article of exportation, are dressed and manufactured in the United States to the amount required for the consumption of the country.

The principal manufactures of leather are those of shoes and boots, harness, and saddles. Some inconsiderable quantities of the two last articles are both imported and exported. The annual importation of foreign boots and shoes, amounts to 3,250 pair boots and 59,000 pair of shoes, principally kid and morocco. The annual exportation of the same articles of American manufacture, to 8,500 pair of boots and 127,000 pair of shoes. The shoe manufactures of New Jersey are extensive. That of Lynn, in Massachusetts, makes 100,000 pair of women's shoes annually.

The value of all the articles annually manufactured in the United States, which are embraced under this head (leather), may be estimated at twenty millions of dollars.

*Soap and Tallow Candles.*—A great portion of the soap and candles used in the United States, is a family manufacture. But there are also several establishments on an extensive scale in all the large cities, and several other places. Those of the village of Roxbury near Boston, employ alone a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and make annually 370,000 pounds candles, 380,000 pounds brown soap, and 50,000 pounds Windsor and fancy soap, with a profit, it is said, of 15 per centum on the capital employed.

The annual importations of foreign manufacture, are candles 158,000 pounds, soap 470,000 pounds.

The annual exportations of domestic manufacture, are candles 1,775,000 pounds, soap 2,220,000lbs.

The annual value manufactured in the United States, and including the quantity made in private families for their own use, cannot be estimated less than eight millions of dollars.

*Spermaceti Oil and Candles.*—The establishments for this manufacture are at Nantucket and New Bedford in Massachusetts, and at Hudson in New York. Besides supplying the whole of the domestic consumption, they furnished annually,

\* Unless otherwise stated, the importations and exportations are, in this Report, taken on the average of the years 1806 and 1807.

nually, for exportation to foreign countries, 230,000 pounds of candles, and 44,000 gallons of oil. The whole quantity annually manufactured amounted to about 300,000 dollars. But the exclusion from foreign markets has lately affected the manufacture.

*Refined Sugar.*—The annual importations of foreign refined sugar, amount, for the years 1803 to 1807, to 47,000lbs.

The annual exportations of American refined sugar, amount, for the same years, to 150,000lbs.

The then existing duty was, in the year 1801, collected on \$,827,000 pounds; and, as the manufacture has kept pace with the increase of population, the quantity now annually made may be estimated at five millions of pounds, worth one million of dollars. The capital employed is stated at three millions and a half of dollars; and, as the establishments have increased in number, some of them have declined in business. It is believed that if a drawback, equivalent to the duty paid on the importation of the brown sugar used in the refined sugar exported, was again allowed, the foreign demand, particularly of Russia, would give a great extension to this branch. A special report has been made on that subject to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

#### COTTON, WOOL AND FLAX.

*I. Spinning Mills, and Manufacturing Establishments.*—The first cotton mill was erected in the state of Rhode Island, in the year 1791; another in the same state, in the year 1795; and two more in the state of Massachusetts, in the years 1803 and 1804. During the three succeeding years ten more were erected or

commenced in Rhode Island, and one in Connecticut; making altogether fifteen mills erected before the year 1808, working at that time about eight thousand spindles, and producing about three hundred thousand pounds of yarn a-year.

Returns have been received of eighty-seven mills which were erected at the end of the year 1809; sixty-two of which (48 water and 14 horse mills,) were in operation, and worked at that time thirty-one thousand spindles. The other twenty-five will all be in operation in the course of this year, and together with the former ones (almost all of which are increasing their machinery,) will, by the estimate received, work more than eighty thousand spindles at the commencement of the year 1811.

The capital required to carry on the manufacture on the best terms, is estimated at the rate of one hundred dollars for each spindle; including both the fixed capital applied to the purchase of the mill-seats, and to the construction of the mills and machinery, and that employed in wages, repairs, raw materials, goods on hand, and contingencies. But it is believed that no more than at the rate of sixty dollars for each spindle is generally actually employed. Forty-five pounds of cotton, worth about 20 cents a-pound, are on an average annually used for each spindle; and these produce about thirty-six pounds of yarn of different qualities; worth on an average one dollar and 12½ cents a pound. Eight hundred spindles employ forty persons, viz. five men, and thirty-five women and children. On those data, the general results for the year 1811, are estimated in the following table:

Mills	Spindles	Capital employed	Cotton used.		Yarn Spun.		Persons employed.		
			Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Men.	Women and Children.	Total.
87	80,000	4,800,000	3,600,000	720,000	2,880,000	3,240,000	500	3,500	4,000

The increase of carding and spinning of cotton by machinery, in establishments for that purpose, and exclusively of that done in private families, has therefore been fourfold during the two last years, and will have been tenfold in three years. The greater number is in the vicinity of Providence, in Rhode Island; they are scattered, and extending throughout all the states.

The seventeen mills in the state of Rhode Island, worked 14,290 spindles in the year 1809, are also stated to have used, during that year, 640,000 pounds of cotton, which produced 510,000 pounds of yarn; of which, 124,000 pounds were sold for thread and knitting; 200,000 pounds were used in manufactures attached to, or in the vicinity of, the mills; and the residue was either sold for wick,

and for the use of family manufactures, or exported to other parts. Eleven hundred looms are said to be employed in weaving the yarn spun by those mills into goods, principally of the following descriptions, viz.

Bed ticking,	sold at	55 to 90	cents p. yard.
Stripes and checks	-	30 to 42	do. do.
Ginghams	-	40 to 50	do. do.
Cloths for shirts and sheeting	-	35 to 75	do. do.

Counterpanes at 8 dollars each.

Those several goods are already equal in appearance to the English imported articles of the same description, and superior in durability; and the finishing is still improving. The proportion of fine yarns is also increasing.

The same articles are manufactured in several other places, and particularly at Philadelphia, where are also made from the same material, webbing and coach laces, (which articles have also excluded, or will soon exclude, similar foreign importations,) table and other diaper cloth, jeans, vest patterns, cotton kerseymeres, and blankets. The manufacture of fustians, cords, and velvet, has also been commenced in the interior and western parts of Pennsylvania, and in Kentucky.

Some of the mills above-mentioned, are also employed in carding and spinning wool, though not to a considerable amount. But almost the whole of that material is spun and wove in private families; and there are yet but few establishments for the manufacture of woollen cloths. Some information has, however, been received respecting fourteen of these, manufacturing each, on an average, ten thousand yards of cloth a-year, worth from one to ten dollars a yard. It is believed, that there are others from which no information has been obtained; and it is known that several establishments, on a smaller scale, exist in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and some other places. All those cloths, as well as those manufactured in private families, are generally superior in quality, though somewhat inferior in appearance to imported cloths of the same price. The principal obstacle to the extension of the manufacture, is the want of wool, which is still deficient both in quality and quantity. But those defects are daily and rapidly lessened by the introduction of sheep of the Merino, and other superior breeds, by the great demand for the article, and by the attention now every where paid by farmers to the increase and improvement of their flocks.\*

\* The Bank of England, by discounting accommodation bills for woolstaplers, lately

Manufacturing establishments for spinning and weaving flax, are yet but few. In the state of New York, there is one which employs a capital of 18,000 dollars, and twenty-six persons, and in which about ninety thousand pounds of flax are annually spun and wove into canvas, and other coarse linen. Information has been received respecting two in the vicinity of Philadelphia, one of which produces annually 72,000 yards of canvas made of flax and cotton; in the other, the flax is both hackled and spun by machinery; thirty looms are employed, and it is said, that 500,000 yards of cotton bagging, sail-cloth, and coarse linen, may be made annually.

Hosiery may also be considered as almost exclusively a household manufacture. That of Germantown has declined, and it does not appear to have been attempted on a large scale in other places. There are, however, some exceptions; and it is stated, that the island of Martha's Vineyard exports annually nine thousand pair of stockings.

II. *Household Manufactures.*—But by far the greater part of the goods made of those materials (cotton, flax, and wool), are manufactured in private families, mostly for their own use, and partly for sale. They consist principally of coarse cloth, flannel, cotton stuffs, and stripes of every description, linen, and mixtures of wool with flax or cotton. The information received from every state, and from more than sixty different places, concurs in establishing the fact of an extraordinary increase during the two last years, and in rendering it probable that about two-thirds of the clothing, including hosiery, and of the house and table-linen worn and used by the inhabitants of the United States, who do not reside in cities, is the product of family manufactures.

In the eastern and middle states, carding machines, worked by water, are every where established, and they are rapidly extending southwardly and westwardly. Jennies, other family spinning machines, and flying shuttles, are also introduced in many places; and as many fulling-mills are erected, as are required for finishing all the cloth which is woven in private families.

contrived to ruin the woollen manufacturers of England, and it may be years before they recover the blow. The indiscreet discounts of that bank, granted to monopolists, bankers, and speculators only, will, in due time, destroy every branch of trade and manufactures of Great Britain, if not checked by parliament.



Difficult as it is to form an estimate, it is inferred from a comparison of all the facts which have been communicated, with the population of the United States (estimated at six millions of white, and twelve hundred thousand black persons), that the value of all the goods made of cotton, wool, and flax, which are annually manufactured in the United States, exceeds forty millions of dollars.

The manufacture of cards and wire, is intimately connected with this part of the subject. Whitmore's machine for making cards, has completely excluded foreign importations of that article. The capital employed in that branch may be estimated at 200,000 dollars; and that the annual consumption amounted, till lately, to twenty thousand dozen pair of hand cards, and twenty thousand square feet of cards for machines, worth together about 200,000 dollars. The demand of last year was double that of 1808, and is still rapidly increasing. But the wire itself is altogether imported, and a very serious inconveniency might arise from any regulation which would check or prevent the exportation from foreign countries. It appears, however, by the communication, that the manufacture may, and would be immediately established, so as to supply the demand both for cards and other objects, provided the same duty were imposed on wire, now imported duty free, which is laid on other articles made of the same material. The whole amount of wire annually used for cards, does not at present exceed twenty-five tons, worth about 40,000 dollars.

*Hats.*—The annual importations of foreign hats amount to 350,000. The annual exportation of American hats, to 100,000.

The domestic manufacture is therefore nearly equal to the home consumption. The number made in the state of Massachusetts is estimated by the hat company of Boston, at four times the number required for the consumption of the state: and from other information it would appear, that in that state alone, the capital applied to that branch is near three millions of dollars, the number of persons employed about four thousand, and the number of hats annually made 1,550,000; of which 1,150,000 are fine hats, worth on an average four dollars each, and 400,000 felt hats, worth one dollar each. That the manufacture is still profitable, appears from a late establishment on Charles river, calculated to make annu-

ally 35,000 hats, at five dollars a-piece, and to employ 150 workmen.

The quantity made in Rhode Island, is stated at 50,000, worth five dollars each, exclusively of felt hats. Connecticut and New York, make more than is necessary for their consumption; the largest establishment being that of Danbury, where 200 persons are employed, and to the amount of 130,000 dollars annually manufactured. In Vermont, the manufacture supplies the consumption. It is stated by the hatiers of Philadelphia, that 92,000 hats, worth five dollars each, are annually made there; in addition to which, 50,000 country hats, worth three dollars each, are annually sold in the city. In various quarters, the scarcity of wool is complained of, as preventing the making of a sufficient quantity of coarse hats. From all the information which has been received, it is believed that the value of all the hats annually made in the United States, is near ten millions of dollars.

*(To be continued.)*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING that the very ample reply to Mr. H. B. Smart's very round assertions in your last Magazine, which I troubled you with at the beginning of the month, has by some accident been mislaid, and deeming it not proper that the public should suspect me of one hour's avoidable delay in refuting a statement, which, if true, must impeach my veracity; I request you to let it be known, through the medium of your correspondence, that I have put into your hands what appears to be a complete detection in the first place, of Mr. S.'s positive declaration, that "there is not a single portion of his book that is not founded on the authority of Walker, Herries, Nares, Sheridan, and Rice;" and, in the second place, of his very consistent appendix to that declaration, wherein he lays claim to certain essential portions as having "come into his head," and been "derived from his own experience."

I hope, sir, that the reply referred to, of which I have unfortunately no copy, will yet come to hand, and make its appearance in a future Number. In the mean time, I will thank you to insert the following postscript, (though it will be putting the cart before the horse), the substance of which it was my intention to have added to that communication:

as

as it contains particular references to the documents, in which my prior claims will be found to those parts of the doctrines of the "Grammar of English Pronunciation," for which Mr. S. could have no authority in the authors to whom he refers.

P.S. That I may not be suspected of sheltering myself under the vague pretence of references to works, through the whole of which few persons can be expected to wade merely for satisfaction on such points, "seeking (according to the old proverb) for a needle in a bottle of hay," it may not be amiss to particularize the grounds of my claims by title, date, and page. In the printed prospectus, or outlines, which, for several years, I have been in the habit of using, binding up with my books of selections, and otherwise amply distributing, p. 29 to 34, and particularly at the bottom of p. 32, will be found sufficient evidence of the stress laid on the quantity of the consonant elements. In "Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia," vol. xii. part ii. title "Element in the Science of Elocution," will be found some specific references to this document, with quotations, &c., avowedly from my pen. In the Prospectus (some copies of which, printed as early as in the month of March, 1803, are still in my possession) and which has been multiplied through several editions, each consisting of some thousand copies, the "implication, or vocal combination of words," and the principle of "continuous harmony" (or uninterrupted flow of the stream of voice through the respective members of a sentence), as removing the hypercritical "prejudices about monosyllables," &c. are expressly laid down as subjects to be despatched upon in my lectures: and in 1807, a copy of this announcement was circulated to every known seminary, and almost every public and private teacher in and around the metropolis. In the lectures so announced, this principle was not only fully explained, but it was frequently and ardently contended, that in point of monosyllabic or polysyllabic structure, the English language and the Greek, (when the former is rightly understood, and well delivered) differ only to the eye, and not to the ear; my regular definition of the perfection of elocutionary utterance being, that it consisted in "a mode of speaking or of reading, that combined the utmost contradistinctness of element, with the most uninterrupted flow of vocal sound." Under the title "Enunciation," in the above quoted Cyclopædia, vol. xiii. part i. will be found (with the formal avowal of my name, and reference to my lectures) a still more ample and explicit elucidation of this principle of "implication, or the combination of words in oral utterance, which are graphically separated; and by which, without injury to the intelligible distinctness of the respective

words, all differences of auditory impression are removed between monosyllabic and polysyllabic composition." The article also contains a very particular description of the process, by which this combination of apparently separate words, is to be effected; with illustrations the most explicit and unequivocal. Under the title "Elocution," in the second column of the second page of the same volume, will be found an explicit statement of my principle, relative to the treatment of impediments, by applying the laws of musical proportion to the utterance of speech. And in that article, will also be found, some statement of the physiological bases, upon which the principle is founded. The reader who will turn to the Monthly Magazine for June, 1804, vol. xvii. p. 466, col. 1. vol. xix, p. 348, and vol. xxv. p. 204, col. 1, or to the collection of miscellaneous articles on this subject, reprinted in the Appendix to my Letter to Mr. Cline; or to the Introductory Discourse printed in 1806, (p. 6 and 7) that has accompanied all my volumes of selections and exercises, &c.; or p. 13, of a more recent edition of the same, accompanying "the Vestibule of Eloquence," will find, that six years ago Mr. S. might have adopted that idea from me, which he tells us, came into his head; and that since that time, he has had abundant opportunities of having his memory refreshed upon the subject, without even the necessity of one actual attendance in my lecture-room. In vol. 23, p. 581, of the same M. M. will be found a general, and in vol. 24, p. 41, a more particular, account of a public exhibition of the pupils of my institution, on the 19th of June, 1807; in which, not only this principle was explained, but its efficiency practically demonstrated. And perhaps some persons there may be, who, while they are perusing the last of these articles, may be disposed to think it not very extraordinary, if I should have suspected that the account of this exhibition was among the circumstances present in the imagination of Mr. S. when he talked of "the plan having been found to answer." In the said M. M. vol. xxiii. p. 29, col. 2, will be also found, whence might have been derived the distinction between *loudness* and *force*, in all the amplitude of its explanation. When Mr. S. shall as particularly point out any passages in any of the authors he has quoted, or in any other authors, from which he can pretend to have derived any of the doctrines to which I lay claim (in the letter this P.S. refers to); then, and not till then, I shall think him worthy of further reply. I may, however, think it necessary, if time will permit, (in order to warn the public against the mischievous consequences that might result from the misapplication of what appears to me an important doctrine) to trouble either you, or my publishers, with a more particular outline of that system of musical or cadential proportion, which I have found

to be applicable to the treatment of impediments. In the mean time, I am yet free to acknowledge, that, on the subject of what the compiler has called the "orthoepical junction of words," the Grammar of English Pronunciation, (though not free from mistakes and fallacies) may be consulted with some advantage. If the last chapter had been done as well, I might have passed over the plagiarism in silence: for the interests of science would not then have been essentially injured; and me, most assuredly, it is not in the power of Mr. S. to injure.

October 22, 1810.

J. THELWALL.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** OFTEN puzzle persons, who in general reason closely, by asking them, *Why a boat sinks when a hole is made in the bottom?*

Many of your readers, from habitually considering this cause and effect as inseparable, will be disposed to smile at the question. I will, however, prove its claim to consideration, by reminding them, that the boat, which sinks when there is a hole in the bottom, is specifically lighter than water: that is, we have in this fact, the philosophical paradox of a body sinking in a fluid of greater specific gravity!

The cause is worthy of consideration, because, as boats and marine vessels in general are of great importance to man, deductions and inferences may arise from its explication, of considerable practical utility. The ship-builder and the navigator may avail themselves of it in a way which I cannot hastily anticipate; and the principle may, in various respects, prove of consequence to mankind.

In brief then: *a boat, or ship, the materials of which are specifically lighter than water, sinks when a hole is made in it below the water, by the pressure of the parts of the vessel which are out of or above the water, upon the parts which are immersed.*

This principle being understood, numerous practical inferences flash on the mind; and I shall briefly state those which at this moment occur to me.

1. When a ship springs a dangerous leak, the true way to prevent her sinking is to diminish her height, and voluntarily sink all that is possible of her bulk in the water. Whatever belongs to her which is specifically lighter than water, should be cast over-board, without being detached from the ship's body. The masts should be cut away and fastened along-side, on or under the water. Every thing should be removed which is

above the level of the deck; and, if specifically lighter than water, should be fastened to the sides, in, or under the water. The very crew should immerse their bodies to their chins, and nothing should be allowed to remain above the surface that can be conveniently immersed. Of course, as much iron-work, and other bodies specifically heavier than water, as possible, should be detached and thrown over-board. By due attention to this principle, I should presume, *a priori*, that no ship could founder simply from a leak, or from filling with water.

2. With respect to a boat, the principle is the same. If a boat springs a leak, or from any other cause fills with water, the passengers should instantly lie down, and keep nothing but their faces above the water. Every thing heavier than water should be thrown overboard, and nothing be allowed to stand above the level of the water, or on the top of the boat.

3. By attending to the same principle, persons may often avoid being drowned. The total of the human body, in vital action, is specifically lighter than water; a living human body therefore will swim in water, provided it is not sunk by parts of it being protruded above the water, which unimmersed parts force down the parts under the water, till the internal cavities fill. If a person who falls into water, holds his breath, till, by the laws of specific gravity, he rises again to the surface, and then protrudes no part of his body above the surface besides his face, he cannot sink again. But the weight of his arms alone, if protruded out of the water, or even the entire of his head, without appropriate action, will be sufficient to sink him. Men are drowned, and all animals swim, when thrown into water; simply because men are able to raise their fore-limbs above their heads, and animals are not able to do so. The animal sinks to the level ascertained by his own specific gravity, and that of the fluid, which leaves perhaps nothing but his nose above the water; and then, to regain the shore, he exerts the same action with his limbs as he does in walking. If men were to remain passive, keep down their hands, trust to the laws of specific gravity, and put themselves in the attitude of walking, the same results, and the same security, would, in general, be the consequence. Savages swim from their infancy on the same principle; and civilized



lized man may, in this respect, condescend to take a lesson from savage and animal life—or, in other words, from pure nature.

For the present, I am content with having, through your Magazine, submitted these ideas to the world, and I leave it to the leisure, opportunity, patriotism, or benevolence, of others, to apply them to all their beneficial purposes.

#### COMMON SENSE.

N. B. It concerns me to observe, by the records of mortality in your Magazine, that numerous females were burnt to death during the last winter, notwithstanding I pointed out an infallible means of avoiding such accidents in a former paper. As those means cannot too often be published, I shall remind your readers that they consist simply in the *party lying down*, as soon as the clothes are discovered to be on fire. A lady's muslin dress, which might take fire at the skirt, would burn from top to bottom, and produce a fatal density of flame in half a minute, while she is standing upright; but if she were instantly to lie down, even though she took no pains leisurely to extinguish the flames, ten minutes would elapse before her dress could be consumed, and the flame would be such as might, at any instant, be extinguished by the thumb and fingers. Is it not then most afflicting, that fatal accidents should arise from a cause so easily averted?

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ONE of your correspondents in your last Number, states the great obstacle in the way of rearing silk-worms in this country, to be the difficulty of retarding the hatching of the eggs until the late period at which mulberry leaves appear. It may be useful to him, and to such of your readers as are inclined to amuse themselves with breeding these insects, to be informed that the exclusion of the eggs entirely depends upon the degree of temperature to which they are exposed, and may be regulated at pleasure. In the East Indies they hatch in a week or two; here not for some months, commonly six or seven. By inclosing them in a dry phial, tightly corked, and kept in a cellar, they may be preserved in a dormant state for a much longer period; and may be hatched at any time in a few days by exposure to the sun. There is no reason to doubt that if placed in an ice-house, their exclusion might be retarded for upwards of a year.

Though your correspondent is mistaken on this head, he is quite right in coming to the conclusion that silk-

worms are never likely to be bred with profit in this country. Not on account of the climate, which is even more favourable to them than that of Italy or India, but from the impossibility of supplying them with suitable food except at an enormous expence. Other trials confirm his experience, that the mulberry is the only plant upon whose leaves they thrive. At present so few of these trees are in existence in Britain, that perhaps no district of twenty miles in circumference could furnish leaves for the worms necessary to spin five pounds of silk. "But more might be grown?" True, but not profitably, as a very short calculation will shew. The silk spun by a single silk-worm weighs on the average less than three grains. A thousand worms therefore are necessary to furnish a pound of silk, worth, we will say, thirty-five shillings. But a mulberry-tree capable of supplying food for so many must be of at least seven or eight years' growth. When, therefore, we take into account that these trees require a good soil; that the cost of planting them would be considerable, while little or no return would be received during the above period, and that the expence of attending the worms, preparing the silk, &c., would not be trifling, it is clear that no profit could attend the speculation. This is not at all to be lamented. He is quite right in condemning that rage which nations have for producing every thing at home; which, if it could be realized, would prove the destruction of commerce, and put a stop to the progress of civilization. In this view many of the premiums of the Society of Arts have always seemed to me injudiciously directed. Why should we be desirous of growing madder, producing silk, &c. &c. when we can procure those articles so cheap from our neighbours, and get them in exchange for our own manufactures? If we could succeed in our wishes, we should find, like those notable housewives who boast of having "every thing within themselves," that our madders and our silk would cost us twice as much as if purchased in the markets of Holland and Italy. Happily nature has put a check to these vagaries, in rendering different countries dependant on each other; and whatever may be the boasts of the Moniteur, we may safely predict that Buonaparte's grape-sugar and endive-root coffee will share the fate of the silk speculations of our James I. at Chelsea.

PAMPHILA.

To

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*On REFORM in the REPRESENTATION of  
the COMMONS in PARLIAMENT.*

No. IV.

**I** NOW proceed to some account, such as imperfect recollection will enable me to give, of a plan of reform proposed by Mr. Horne Tooke, about the year 1783.

I have made what enquiry I could after two tracts of his, about that time, with a view, if possible, to state it in his own words. I have been hitherto unsuccessful. They are his Letter to Mr. Dunning; and his Pair of Portraits.

I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents, who will supply a more full and accurate statement. Perhaps Mr. Horne Tooke himself will, if this should fall under his eye.

My recollection of it, is that it considerably indeed increased the qualification required by 8 H. VI. (I am fearful of saying from memory, how considerably) and proposed on the plan of the votes of proprietors of East India stock, accumulative votes according to the property; so that the holder of double the property, entitled to one vote, should have two: and thus on progressively.

*INTRODUCTION of the PIANO-FORTE.*

I am much obliged to your correspondent, R. K. D.

I think the result very nearly establishes the introduction of this elegant and expressive instrument, which seems to me, and to many, to have so much improved on the harpsichord, to have taken place in this country probably, and almost certainly, in 1766, and to have been completed in 1768. Its improvement in two years, seems to make it probable that it was even invented here. And this appears the more probable, as I find no indication that Rousseau was acquainted with it. If he had, I presume he would have been too greatly interested in it to have passed it in silence. During his stay in England, he spent so much of his time at a distance from the metropolis, and I believe in society not particularly musical, that it was very likely that he should not hear of it. But if it had been introduced first in Germany, and before 1766, it is almost impossible that Rousseau, who died July 4, 1778, should not have heard of it. It could hardly have failed to have been known in Paris, through France,

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and even in Switzerland, many years before his death, if it had been so long previously to that event, in use in Germany.

CLAVI-CYLINDER.

This instrument, by its description, seems a variation, and probably an improvement, on the aieuton of Mr. Claggett. I judge this from the account of its mode of action, and the circumstance stated of its being never out of tune.

A friend, who is a great musical theorist, and a very respectable both composer and performer, had an exceedingly large opinion of the merit of the instrument of Mr. Claggett. It had in power, dignity, and solemnity of tone, a great resemblance to the organ, free, by its construction, from the only characteristic imperfection of that delightful and sublime instrument. The inventor gave it the name which has been mentioned, from its being *αιετ αὐλονον*,\* *always in good tune*. The Celestina mechanism of the instrument, acted by pressure on a system of metallic bars, (or pitch-forks). It is evident, that the mass of metal exempted these from any sensible change of tone, such as the changes of the atmosphere must always produce in wires, or strings. At the same time, the very nature of the construction would cause the instrument to have a somewhat hard tone, and to speak slowly; but for andante, adagio, and largo, movements, such as are generally the sublimest and most pathetic in the serious opera, and the most admirable in oratorio music, (the two highest departments of this divine art); it seems probable that this instrument would have had the advantage over every other. The clearness, purity, and fullness of tone, the beauty of swell and diminution, which distinguish it, were inconceivable. The invention of Mr. Claggett may have been unknown to Mr. Chladni, from whom I am sure I have no disposition to detract. On the contrary, I learn with great pleasure the introduction of an instrument from which so much may be expected.

At the same time, I wish to do justice to a man of very interesting manners, and respectable character, who disinterestedly devoted many years of his life to the improvement both of keyed and wind instruments; whose merit in

\* *Αιετ αὐλονον*.



Both was acknowledged by unquestionable judges; whose science, and taste, and judgment, accompanied him to the grave, with little earthly reward. Some memoir of Mr. Claggett from some of your musical correspondents, could not fail to be useful and instructing.

And I should think it would be gratifying, if any one would lay before the public some account of Zumpe.

These notices,

———— *qui solus honor tellure sub imâ,*  
are not useless to the living.

Troston-hall. CAPEL LOFTT.

—————  
*For the Monthly Magazine.*

Information requested on the ORIGINALS  
of the HOLY SCRIPTURES of the NEW  
TESTAMENT.

HAVING of late, from motives of curiosity, for the first time in my life looked into the opinions of learned men as to the antiquity of the manuscripts of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures, I find, in respect to the latter, the late Dr. Harwood assured himself that Beza's manuscripts, and the Clermont manuscript, approach the nearest of any manuscripts now known in the world, to the original text of the sacred records.

We also learn, from the best authorities, as lately collated by Mr. Dyer, that there was scarcely such a thing to be found as manuscripts in the fourth century; higher none at all: that the *Codex Beza* is of the fifth century, and generally believed to be the most ancient Greek manuscript in the world.

Information is requested of the learned, as to the original text of those sacred records to which the *Codex Beza* is supposed to approach so nearly: what ground we have of assurance that such originals really existed in the times, or within the memory, of contemporaries of Jesus and the Apostles: in what country, and in whose power, such originals were deposited: or whether, since no manuscripts were ever to be found of higher antiquity than the fourth century, the first manuscripts were copied from oral tradition, delivered through a succession of generations, during between three and four hundred years after the persons had lived, and the reported facts had happened. Lastly, under what authority were the *Codex Beza*, and the Clermont manuscript, written, or supposed to be written.

INDOCTUS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

On a peculiar MILITARY ACCEPTATION  
of the word “*Massacrés*,” in FRENCH.

SEVERAL years past, I noted in the *Monthly Magazine*, that our party Newspapers, eagerly catching hold of every object of reproach and contumely against their enemies, the French, accused them frequently of massacres, when a body of men had been by the French put to the sword in battle, merely because the French writers themselves made use of the term, *massacrés*. To this our newswriters were accustomed to add, by way of giving force to their insinuation, notes of admiration—*Massacred!!!* A correspondent of the *Magazine* replied to me, denying that the word in French had any other than the usual signification, for example, as applied to the revolutionary massacres. I was, however, at no rate convinced by that argument, since the French themselves apply the term in the offensive signification, to men cut down in the defence of a military post? It was obvious they meant, put to the sword; but in a very sharp conflict, none perhaps being saved, or as we should say in English, a mere carnage was made of them—they were cut to pieces. In this way, the French described several of their conflicts with the Mamalukes in Egypt; and what confirms me in my old opinion as to this use of the word *Massacrés*, I have lately found it repeated in the same sense, in the *Moniteur*.

NORMA LOQUENDI.

—————  
*For the Monthly Magazine.*

The CASE of MR. GASCOIGNE'S DAUGHTER  
CONSIDERED.

ALTHOUGH I cannot boast of being learned in any other laws than those of justice and common sense, I must crave permission to give my opinion on this case, so very interesting to humanity. J. W. Gascoigne's unfortunate situation, indubitably caused to devolve upon the officers their legal right of putting his daughter in a way to earn her living, without being burdensome to the parish, and also a considerable discretion in the exercise of that right; but I apprehend not to the extent of depriving the parents of all vote, or choice, in the destination of their child at the early age of eleven years. I am not aware that the law confers any such power, which however being granted, legality and justice are by no means to be taken for synonyms. Much has been

written



written and said, and with justice, against the common practice of transporting such numbers of infant paupers to the cotton manufactories, where they have been too generally doomed to a life of misery. Such a destination indeed for their necessary maintenance would be unobjectionable, on the conditions of their parent's approbation, and the obligations of those who have so great a profit on the labour of the children, to take due care of them, and to provide, in certain cases, for their return to their native home. As to the power of parish-officers to take children against the consent of their parents, and send them to a distant part of the country, into an employment unfavourable to their health, and probably for their lives, it too much resembles the sale of young slaves in our colonies, and is a practice on which the friends of humanity should keep a watchful eye. In J. W. G.'s case, independently of right, surely the indulgence would have been reasonable, of the friend who offered, being permitted to take and provide for the girl.

With respect to a remedy, perhaps, on application, the magistracy would interfere; or a court of justice could give relief; as the judge would, in a late instance, have compelled the restoration of the young Jew convert to his father, but for the boy's own discretion, he having attained his fourteenth year. But the best advice in my power to give, is an application of the father to sir Francis Burdett, the friend and patron of the poor, who would, should it appear to him eligible, undoubtedly move the House of Commons on the subject, and get relief, if relief be attainable, from the fountain-head; a mode which, beside, might have the farther and general use of settling the point of legality, and of checking those oppressions which must almost unavoidably take place, of the poor and helpless. It is one of our common-place boasts, that the law of England is equally just to the rich and the poor; at any rate, it ought to be our perpetual endeavour to realize in practice, as far as possible, so just and excellent a maxim. LIBER HOMO.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER III.—*To a Friend.*

HAVING formed a party to visit Matlock, we proceeded at an early hour one charming morning, towards that delightful spot, and having

crossed a dreary uninviting tract of country, which continued for several miles, we descended a hill, and entered on the rich and fertile vale that extends on either side the little town of Bakewell, which contains a few good-looking houses, and a handsome church, with a tolerable inn, and a pleasing appearance altogether of peculiar neatness, cleanliness, and beauty.

Passing by the ancient mansion belonging to the Rutland family, called Haddon Hall, we pursued our route from Bakewell through a charming valley to the village of Worksworth, when, entering on the narrow glen where Matlock's picturesque romantic dwellings adorn the mountain's side, we shortly came in sight of that enchanting spot so frequently described by tourists, and so universally admired by every one possessing, or professing to possess, a taste for the picturesque beauties of nature.

Some years ago, I am assured, that Matlock was infinitely more deserving of admiration, than since the increase of its buildings, and its having become the resort of gay and fashionable visitors. Be that as it may, it still possesses a thousand charms, of which it is scarcely possible for the pen or pencil to convey a just representation. The waters are efficacious in cases of rheumatism, scurvy, and bile. The baths are conveniently situated, and well attended; and the water at the spring, has neither a smell nor taste that is disagreeable. At Buxton, there are hotels and private lodging-houses, good public tables, and accommodations for persons of different classes and inclinations.

Having partaken of a slight repast, we ordered supper at a late hour in the evening, and commenced our rambles round the environs of this so justly celebrated place, in which there is as singular a combination of grandeur and simplicity as it is possible to conceive. The vale, on one side of whose boundary the houses are entirely placed, is about three miles in length, in general narrow, and diversified by woods of finest verdure, rocks, wild and jutting precipices, and small enclosures fringed with trees of various kinds; while, in the centre of the narrow plain, the Derwent smoothly flows along, overhung by a profusion of luxuriant beech, and other drooping trees; or here and there, with haste impetuous, dashes over fallen fragments of the adjacent precipices, forming miniature cascades, and contributing, by the whiteness of its foam,

to increase the general beauty of the scene.

Crossing the river, by a boat kept for the purpose of conveying visitors to the opposite shore, a little way above the town, we ascended by a winding path, and gained the summit of the height we laboured to attain: we stood upon a high projecting point of rock, some hundred yards above the level of the stream, and looked upon the vale in all its glory, diversified by woods of various hues and species; the windings of the Derwent, the greyish-coloured rocks, and whitened houses embosomed amidst groves of trees, which, sprouting from every crevice in the precipices, give variety and animation to a scene of wonderful beauty.

Proceeding along the edge of the woody height, the views continually varied as we advanced. Beneath our feet, a steep and thickly-wooded bank stretched close along the margin of the stream, while the opposite shore rose boldly from the water, and appeared almost wholly covered over with romantic human habitations, huge masses of impending rocks, and a bare and lofty hill broken by craggy precipices, and forming a charming contrast to the softer features of the landscape.

Advancing still a little farther onward, the eye takes in a reach of the river, smooth and unruffled, and overhung by dark and thickly-spreading wood, some whitened houses at a little distance from the baths, with a rich variety of pointed rocks, tufted with trees, and adding to the beauty of a view at once interesting and romantic as imagination can conceive. From thence a path leads to the bottom of the hill, by which the views are reversed; and every object seen in a different point, forms new and interesting pictures of peculiar loveliness and diversity.

Till evening closed, and hid the charming landscape from our sight, we continued to wander round the environs of Matlock; and it was with reluctance we retired to our *auberge*, where we had an excellent supper, and good beds. The day had been delightfully fine, and we were all charmed with our ramble, and eager for the ensuing morn to extend it still further, to the elegant seat of Sir Richard Arkwright, at Cromfit, about two miles on the other side of Matlock. We accordingly prepared at an early hour, to put our former evening's plan in execution; and having again taken a partial survey of the more immediate beau-

ties of the vale of Matlock, we proceeded onward, and shortly came in view of the spacious mansion of Sir Richard, and the numerous dwellings of the persons he employs daily, to the number of several hundreds, in his extensive cotton manufactories. This is indeed a different scene from the calm sequestered environs of Matlock; but it is by no means an unpleasing one; for industry and neatness are combined to give an air of comfort and animation to the whole surrounding district; and cold and unfeeling must be the heart which does not experience gratification at the sight of "happy human faces," or know a sentiment of delight at hearing the sounds of merriment and cheerfulness amongst the poorest of their fellow mortals.

Of the interior of Cromfit House I cannot give you a description, for we did not ask to view its apartments. We were assured it was elegant, and laid out for the convenience of the owner's family and guests; but, as by far the greater number of the houses of the affluent bear a striking similarity to each other, it is little worth while to explore the interior of each, or seek to fatigue others by descriptions of what can tend but slightly to the gratification of curiosity, nor in any manner interest the admirers of Nature's unadorned scenery.

The grounds we however sought and obtained permission to walk over, and were amply repaid for our trouble, by the view of a part of the sweet vale of Matlock, and an extensive tract of the adjacent country. The walks are tastefully formed; and, though not extensive, are extremely pretty, and deserving of a visit.

From Cromfit we crossed the country to Ashburn, a sweetly situated, clean, pretty town, on the road between Derby and Buxton, and twenty miles from the latter.

I had been there years before: but two of my companions never having been in that part of the county, I made no objections to extending our tour thither. As we arrived at an early hour in the evening, we had a long stroll ere supper was announced to be upon the table; and found much to admire in the various views upon the banks of the Dove, and in the vicinity of the town, where the country is beautifully diversified, fertile, and finely cultivated, and the air of neatness so conspicuous even in the humblest of the habitations, peculiarly pleasing. The church is a tasteful structure, but unfinished.

unfinished. It had been meant to form a cross, but has never been completed; and the tower stands on the north side, which was purposed to be elevated from the middle of the building. The inns, of which there are several in Ashburn, are good; and there is a considerable lace manufactory carried on in the town and neighbourhood. Sir Brook Boothby has a beautiful seat adjoining the town, which strangers often visit.

On the succeeding morning, having breakfasted, we began our journey back to Buxton; and when about a mile from Ashburn, we quitted the turnpike-road, and sending on the carriages to meet us at a particular spot some miles distant, we proceeded on foot to the entrance of the celebrated Dove-dale, a narrow winding valley, to which a guide conducted us, and where we found ourselves enclosed betwixt two rocky ridges varied in height, and diversified by an assemblage of broken crags and jutting precipices, partly shaded over by groupes of trees shooting from their crevices, and hanging from the summits of the frowning cliffs, or wholly hid from sight by thick embowering woods; while, at the bottom of the dell, the Dove winds amidst an infinity of shrubs, and broken pieces of rocks, sometimes assuming a more bold appearance as it dashes over stones and fragments that impede the progress of its waters; at others, smoothly flowing over its narrow channel with gentle murmur, reflecting the varied colours of the pendant boughs that droop and dip their beautiful luxuriant foliage in the lucid stream. On the rocky boundaries of the dale, some wonderfully picturesque precipices rise in wild confusion, and give added beauty to the scene: in these, there are several arches formed as it were by the hand of art, but which, upon ascending the steep to examine, we were satisfied were wholly the work of nature, and only serving to render the scenery around more beautifully picturesque.

The walk we here enjoyed was indeed delightful; and we were all enchanted with the whole of our excursion. The weather was charming, the air was clear, and the softened light thrown on the different objects from the sky, contributed with the mildness of the air, to "send into the heart a summer feeling." The sun occasionally only peeped through white and slowly-sailing clouds floating upon the azure horizon, and from the partial gleams it cast upon the beautiful

intermixture of woods and rocks, and patches of softest verdure, the picture was one which could not fail to inspire the most pleasing sensations, and wild, silent, and solemn as the scene appeared, we were inexpressibly delighted with it. No trace of human habitation was seen; no sound was heard, save that of the rushing water, as it played amongst the broken pieces of the rocks; we seemed as if shut out from human intercourse; and a fertile, romantic imagination, might have formed a variety of pictures, to charm the senses, and create ideal structures of felicity.

At the extremity of the dale, we found the carriages in waiting; when, seating ourselves again in them, we were shortly conveyed over the excellent lime-stone roads, for which that part of the country is remarkable, and reached our quarters at the hotel early in the evening, when we concluded the day's amusement by a visit to the theatre, and laughed away a couple of hours at the representation of a popular comedy, and the buffooneries of a no less fashionable farce.

My stay at Buxton being now completed, and my anxiety to pursue my meditated wanderings returning as the period of departure drew nearer, I determined to begin my journey to the northward; and, two days after my return from Matlock, bidding adieu to the friends in whose society I had passed some very pleasurable moments, and the newly-formed acquaintances whom I had found agreeable during my stay at Buxton, I proceeded across the mountainous and dreary tract that intervenes between that place and the populous smoky town of Sheffield; a tract so bleak and uninteresting as any you can form an idea of, excepting for a little space in the vale where stands the village of Middleton, the approach to which upon the Buxton side, is singularly wild and romantic, the road passing through a very narrow dell of nearly a mile in length, the boundaries of which are principally composed of rocky precipices of a greyish colour, formed into a variety of fantastic shapes, and in many places resembling the ancient turrets of a castellated mansion, or a ruined fortress; while, broken fragments scattered on the ground, give added force to the idea of their having once belonged to the dilapidated monuments of grandeur that imagination leads the observer to fancy have at some far distant period surmounted the craggy boundaries of the way. Though less  
talked



talked of than many other wonders of the country, this is, in my opinion, a scene that is peculiarly interesting. It is wild, romantic, solemn, and impressive; recalling the memory of former times, and in the contemplation of the mutilated fragments of the proudly soaring precipices that seem as if fixed for ages in the earth, reminding the observer, that even the world, and the most apparently durable of nature's works, are subject to decay; while in ourselves—

Swift down the pathway of declining years,

As on we journey through this vale of tears :  
Youth wastes away, and withers like a flower,

The lovely phantom of a fleeting hour ;  
'Mid the light sallies of the mantling soul,  
The smiles of beauty, and the social bowl,  
Inaudible, the foot of chilly Age  
Steals on our joys, and drives us from the stage.

*Hodgson's Translation of Juvenal.*

Farewell. My next will contain an hasty sketch of my journey to the north, and scenes more congenial to my taste, than are to be found amongst the din of forges, or the busy countenances of money-making manufacturers.

THE WANDERER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE parish of which I am the minister, is one of those which are overburthened with poor; and the circumstances of distress on one hand, and injury to the estates on the other, are equally melancholy in contemplation. Any man possessed of common prudence, must know the peril of letting off projects; but I trust that, what I have to state, does not come under that denomination. I conceive, that poor's rates may be abolished gradually, and that, by the means absolutely practised by the wiser poor themselves.

The principle of all legislation is to compel men to consult what is, in fact, their own good; and prevent their annoyance of their neighbours, in life, property, or reputation. The necessity of concentrating a disproportionate mass of the population upon one spot, for the purposes of manufacture, is a grievous oppression upon the local landholder, in many places. He derives no benefit from the labours of that trading population, and the rent of his farm is proportionally diminished. I do not deny the national profit; I do not deny the

general benefit; but the *local* oppression still remains.

In an adjacent market-town, we have a benefit club, by which I have found that a very comfortable provision is made for members who have been necessitated to recur to its pecuniary assistance. There are, perhaps, already made, calculations where such institutions can be conducted upon a sure principle; and I submit it to the candid and benevolent, whether the following ideas bear an aspect of absurdity, and whether philanthropic and enlightened gentlemen would find them of difficult execution. They do not require half the concern which is bestowed upon the game; and they would find the benefit much greater than from pulling down cottages, and taking measures which, in a general view, are not politic.

I would suggest, that a plan upon a proper footing, upon the principle of a benefit-club which cannot fail, be established in districts or parishes, as found best. I would then recommend gentlemen to give notice to their tenants, (manufacturers exercising the same power in relation to their workmen,) not to employ persons who did not belong to such a fund, and pay a proportion, by no means oppressive, but rated according to their earnings and families. This fund I would aid by contributions of the principal inhabitants, upon ratios of assessment settled among themselves; such sums being suffered for the first seven years to accumulate, and thus have the operation of a tontine survivorship, in aid of the future demands. For instance, the population of this parish is more than 3000 persons, and the poor's rate exceeds 1200l. yet the rent-roll of the parish scarcely exceeds 3000l. The manufacture is cloth-working; and, when trade has been commonly good, the weavers, shearmen, and others, can earn 1l. 2l. 3l. or even 4l. per week. Where would be the cruelty of a manufacturer saying, "John, I pay you so much. I insist upon your belonging to our institution, according to the ratios of your family and earnings;" the workman refuses. The natural answer is, Then, I will not give you but so much; and he deducts the amount. Unmarried men, and servant-maids, could afford to pay something. Day-labourers could afford little, it is true, with families; cottages, with an acre or two of land, and a good garden, are the best provision for them; but they should never be their own, because

cause they are apt to mortgage or sell them; they should be permitted to live in them, on condition of never having parochial relief, and paying to the institution; and so many cottages of this kind, as the quantity of annual workmen requires upon each farm, should be annexed to each farm. I would also suggest, that twice a year accounts should be taken of the state of the population by the vestry, and the increase or decrease noted, as well as the sex. I would then suggest, a bounty to be offered to boys not wanted, upon condition of enlisting in the navy, or army; and apprenticing girls. The advantage of females in trade is inconceivable. They spend, if single, most of their money in dress, all manufacture; and, if married to labourers or workmen, the income is consequently doubled of the husband and family.

I think that I may safely say, that I have proposed no more (ratios of the population excepted) than what is absolutely done by the wise and prudent poor themselves. To render wisdom and prudence compulsory in them by the authority of the master, is no hardship, unless it can be deemed one, to convert a fool into a sensible man, or make a thoughtless fellow less injurious to society. The advantages to the poor themselves, to men of property, and to government, are self-evident, and the trouble infinitely less. Nothing but military discipline can reform the drunken or worthless character; and the custom of sending such persons on board a tender, is the wisest that can be adopted.

Parliament rarely interferes to any extent in the internal concerns of the country; but how any body of men can accurately legislate, without annual returns of the population, and their several employments and avocations distinguished, is to me inexplicable. I am satisfied that it would be wholly in its power, by easy means, and better, perhaps, than I have suggested, for the Quakers have actually done it, gradually to abolish poor's rates; but it is the curse of every honest heart, and every friend to improvement, that he is compelled to find "oracular dogmas," and "lions in the way," yet the good proposed be ever so mighty. In the imposition of taxes, difficulties are only made to be overcome; in the alleviation of them, the converse is the fact. In every country where interest is paid for money, its whole income is in some

form or other expended upon the population; and whether through the conquests of the enemy, the decay of trade, may not render the poor's rates an intolerable burthen, will, to politicians who do not consider it scientific to admit mere hope into their calculations, be a subject which merits very serious reflection.

THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE.

Horsley, Aug. 26, 1810.

P. S. If any of the local newspapers think that my ideas would be attended with any utility, at least excite attention to the subject; perhaps, in the present scarcity of news, they may copy this article.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS on the PRESENT STATE of the COTTON COLONIES.

(Concluded from page 234.)

ANOTHER scheme of reasoning is derived from the fancied injury to the manufacturing interest, which would accrue from any restriction being imposed on the introduction of foreign produce. This would be very true, if we had any great manufacturing rival, which possessed similar naval resources to our own; but as no such power has existence, the reasoning is inapplicable. There is no market in Europe that can enter the lists with that of Great Britain, for cotton-wool; and America, from moral causes, cannot be a manufacturing country for a very long time. Ages may yet revolve, ere such events take place. Great Britain therefore is, and must be, the great mart for this kind of produce. America must pour it in increasing quantities; nor can she be restricted from doing so, but by regulations which no man in his senses would wish to see promulgated.

One means of bringing the American and the British cotton-planter to an equality, is to double the duty on all foreign cotton, now taxed the same as that of our own colonists, and to take off the whole of the duty paid by British cotton-wool. By doing this, the public revenue would be increased to a sum exceeding the present duties on cotton-wool of British as well as foreign growth, by several thousand pounds, while the average price would remain the same, the exorbitant profits of the foreign cotton-planter being reduced; and those of the British proprietor reasonably increased: or, in fact, by making foreigners contribute something to a country,

try, to which they are so deeply indebted.

*Total of present receipts.*

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of duties on 20½ millions lbs. of British cotton wool -	172,524	11	8
On 47½ millions lbs. of American do. in British shipping -	395,833	6	4½
On 23 millions of Brazil ditto, in ditto ditto. -	191,666	13	4
Total of present duties	£760,024	11	4½

*Amount of proposed duties on the same quantities.*

	£.	s.	d.
On American cotton -	791,666	13	4
On Brazil ditto -	383,333	6	4
	1,174,999	19	8
Deduct total of present duties - - -	760,024	11	4
Balance in favour of the proposed plan	£414,975	8	3½

But this estimate has been framed on the supposition that all American cotton-wool is imported into this country in British vessels: this, however, is not the fact; and we may safely assume that the whole is conveyed in their own ships. Not that this is the case; but as it occurs in a greater degree with the Brazil cotton, this assumption may be granted, as the original estimate of the Brazil produce will be retained.

The increase on importations made in foreign vessels, should certainly be proportional to the duty on British shipping; and if that be the case, the revenue would be augmented by at least one-third.

And there can be no doubt respecting the preference which the Americans will continue to give to their own ships, in despite of the increased duty; for the navigation charges would be so much less as to render them the most economical mode of conveyance.

It cannot be urged in opposition to this scheme, that foreigners thus taxed, may lay countervailing duties on British manufactures, and thus give a vital stab to the manufacturing interests. The truth is, that this may be done, though at the expense of the consumer. The price of produce being the same in this country, the manufacturer can fabricate his cotton-wools as cheap as before. No country can vie with us in them; and the people of the country, imposing countervailing duties, must ultimately repay the British merchant. This statement extends more forcibly to our woollen manufactures,

which physical causes preclude on the great continent of America.

We have too recently witnessed the entire dependence of North America on this country for manufactured goods, to entertain a doubt upon the question; for at this moment, the government of that country is fulminating decrees against Britain, and at the same time covering the seas with her coasters, freighted for Britain: an artful policy, which requires to be encountered with firmness and resolution.

I have hitherto reasoned on the supposition, that no fiscal regulations with regard to foreign cotton of the nature already described, could enhance the price to the British manufacturer. But were the utmost increase that can be conceived to take place, the alteration in the price of the goods for sale, could scarcely be perceptible. For illustration, let us suppose that one pound of cotton-wool can be so manufactured as to fetch the sum of twenty shillings, which is below the average. The present selling price is about two shillings: were any enhancement of price to occur, for instance, were the Americans and Portuguese to retain their produce by universal consent, unless they could get half a crown per pound, the additional six-pence would not be perceived, when distributed over the various articles manufactured from the pound of the wool.

I have however been informed by a manufacturer, that this loss (if any) does not devolve on the manufacturer, but on the workmen; for in proportion to the low price of the material do the wages of the latter approach a certain standard; or in proportion to its high price, do they recede from it. This is certainly the fact in some parts of the kingdom. The complaints therefore of the manufacturing interest is unjust, ungenerous, and illiberal.

If, after all, the foregoing proposition should be deemed inadmissible, there is another to which I candidly confess there are many objections on the score of revenue, and yet the cotton-planter's situation calls so loudly for alleviation, that, bad as the alternative, it would have been so far preferable, as it would tend to alleviate his distresses.

This might be effected by taking off the duties on cotton-wool of British growth, (that is to say, produced in British colonies) and continuing those on foreign produce. By this means, the British colonist



colonist would be benefited, and the foreigner would remain as he now is: and the manufacturing interests would be little affected by it, or they might derive advantage from it. For if the British planter's duty, which is nearly two-pence per pound, were taken off, he could afford to sell his produce at one penny per pound less than he now does, and derive a larger revenue. Foreign cotton would of course sell at a lower rate; but this could only be considered as the fortune of trade.

I apprehend that no principle, independent of the loss of the revenue, can be adduced against such an arrangement. Every principle of humanity calls loudly on our extending every fair and honourable protection to our own citizens, in preference to those of foreign states; and these claims are peculiarly enforced by the present exigencies.

But its opponents will find a more unanswerable argument to any thing they can state, in the singular fact which has been recorded in a former part of these pages, that American cotton-wool paid a duty less than that paid by cotton-wool of the British colonies, from the period of its first imposition to the month of April, 1805, when fairer regulations were framed, and have been since persisted in. This fact furnishes us with analogical reasoning, which may in the present case be employed *a fortiori*.

At the same time it cannot be denied, that the present is by no means the period at which the revenue of Great Britain can bear any diminution; if therefore the same redress can be procured by other means, it would be decidedly preferable. But if these other means be inadequate or inexpedient, the question then resolves itself into one of policy, Whether it be better to lose a part, or the whole, of the revenue? There can be no doubt as to the decision, if the premises be granted; and it cannot be denied, that, if the present ruinous system be persisted in with regard to the British cotton colonies, that total loss must be the inevitable consequence.

But there is no necessity that the revenue of this country should be at all diminished, if a more extended policy be adopted. Recently, for the benefit of British colonists, an additional duty on foreign timber has been proposed and acceded to: thus admitting the very principle contended for in the earlier parts of these observations.

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Might not this, or any other protecting duty, be so managed as to compensate very amply for the change proposed, either by improving British resources, or by actual contribution into the imperial treasury? This is an inquiry worthy of the attention of those who manage our commercial concerns.

The colonists have suffered long without repining, and now they only claim justice, which certainly prompts an ameliorated state of their affairs. All that they wish for, is such an adaptation of their peculiar case to existing circumstances, as will preclude all unnecessary grievance. They do not, cannot, wish, to embarrass by whining complaint; they would accommodate themselves to the principles by which they have been heretofore taxed, without examining those principles with more minuteness than may suit their unstable and imperfect nature. If however they are urged by dire necessity, they may with unquestionable correctness shew, that the system of taxing British colonial produce originated in, and has existed by, error: by error, too, of the most pernicious nature, as it undermines those distinctions between commercial and agricultural objects, which, in a great trading nation ought to be most accurately defined. These distinctions are not framed of metaphysical fantasy, but of sound substantial facts, open to examination.

Mr. Bosanquet, in his admirable tract on this subject, has clearly shewn that much of the grievances which the West Indies labour under, originate in the confusion of the principles of taxation.

The distinctions pointed out between trade and commerce by this gentleman, appear to be perfectly unanswerable. It matters not what terms are used, so that they are made perfectly intelligible. Trade, he considers, as the "first conversion into money of the grower's produce." This is an act of necessity, and therefore not liable to taxation. This principle is recognized in the non-imposition of duties on corn and various other articles. The inability of the grower to command the supply in many instances, is the stronghold of those who contend, that articles of trade should never be liable to tax.

Commerce is the subsequent exchange of the same produce, made with a view to profit. This is an act of choice, and has always been considered a prolific

source of revenue. The merchant can generally command the supply.

It seems also to be a political axiom, that the consumer should in all cases pay the duty that may be imposed.

The most characteristic distinction between trade and commerce, as defined by Mr. Bosanquet, is the command which is to be maintained in the latter by the merchant; and the total inability of the agriculturist, or trader, to keep the market at his own command. Reimbursement and profit are necessary, whence the consistency in general of the laws with the principles.

Supposing the general doctrine laid down in these observations, of the relation borne by the colonies to the mother country, to be founded in truth, the whole produce of the West India colonies should be exempted from all duties; for although the speculations in that part of the world, resemble, in some points, commercial matters, yet in the main they are strictly agricultural, and meet very fairly Mr. Bosanquet's ideas on the subject of trade. But, were this perfectly erroneous, it is not difficult to shew that the present practice is inconsistent with the principle. It has never been denied, that in this, as in all commercial cases, the tax was to be paid by the consumer; but certain conditions, (some of which have been already pointed out) are essential to realizing this principle. These are all wanting in the cotton trade. The British planter having no means of regulating the supply, is under the dire necessity of bearing the whole burthen of the tax himself; and then, as if his slender profit were too great, his income is liable to every tax of the country. Surely this is a singular deviation from principle, which, if adopted, ought certainly to be respected. Upon the whole, it will be safe to conclude, that the present taxation of West Indian produce is founded on error of the most serious kind. It may be again repeated, that the West Indian proprietors would not examine into these circumstances too minutely, if they could only obtain justice.

If however this system is to be persisted in, some efforts should be made for extending our foreign relations. Those in Europe are unluckily beyond our grasp; but the western hemisphere presents a field for speculation, which must gladden the heart of every zealous and enterprising politician. South America is in the condition most fitted for re-

ceiving and conferring commercial advantages. Nor is there any reason against Great Britain's securing to herself those advantages, which would flow into other channels, if neglected by her. The local situation, the peculiar structure of the coasts, fit that country in an eminent degree for commerce, of which the government of this country must be fully aware. The recent discoveries of Humboldt on that continent, present facilities hitherto unknown; and it is most earnestly to be wished, that no narrow schemes of policy will put those means beyond our grasp, which are now so completely within it.

The recent events in Venezuela and Buenos Ayres are the most favourable for proper enterprise; and there appears to be every reason for expecting similar conduct in every part of that vast continent. A population of nearly sixteen millions of people, without the means of internal supply of many of the necessities of life, whose habits of refinement are rapidly becoming confirmed, would furnish an enormous demand not only for cotton manufactures, but for every article of British commerce; and would give an impulse to the decaying spirit of commerce in this country.

The great question of peace or war, necessarily affects the colonists in a pre-eminent degree. There can be no doubt of the advantages which would result from the former; but there can be also little doubt, that at present it would be perfectly impracticable on solid and substantial grounds; and the colonists appreciate too fully the honour, the independence, and the security of the parent state, to cherish for one moment an idea so directly subversive of them all.

Substantial justice may be rendered without such a dire resource; and as it is imperiously called for by the necessities of the colonists, it behoves those who can grant it, to act advisedly; and to relieve a numerous class of meritorious, though oppressed, individuals.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for April, (No. 197, page 235), I hazarded a few lines on the subject of the *agrostis stolonifera*, or Irish fiorin-grass, and my presentiment that I might be in an error thereon, is, I think, probable to be verified, on which account I really do 'feel happy.' I have since seen a number of varieties of this grass collected, of different degrees of merit,



merit, as to bulk and extent of stooling, or creeping upon the ground; of the best, a complete little meadow, of two seasons' growth. As a creeping-grass, we must not describe its height, which was not apparently considerable, but its length, which may extend many feet. It is by no means harsh and sapless, as I had conjectured, but rather well saturated with a saccharine juice, and of good promise for nutritive quality. The usual practice is to plant the grass as described in Dr. Richardson's Memoir; and every knot or joint, indeed almost every particle of it, like couch, will vegetate; and it is particularly hardy, acquiring roots, whereon almost it may be cast, even in the interstices of a pavement, or upon a gravel-walk, notwithstanding it is naturally an aquatic; and when once it has exclusive possession of the soil, scarcely any hard usage is sufficient to destroy it. I have not seen it cut, which I apprehend, with a thick crop, must be a work of some difficulty for a scythe, from the excessive matting of the bottom. As all other grasses are still more inimical to the florin than even to lucerne, it ought, like that plant, to be drilled and kept clean.

Its chief use is said to be as a winter and spring grass; but I dare not entertain the sanguine expectation, that in our climate florin-grass may be made into hay throughout the winter, with that extraordinary success which has been experienced by Dr. Richardson, in Ireland, where the climate is so much more mild, and, probably from its humidity, so much better adapted to the product of this grass. I shall, however, not deny myself the pleasing hope, that it may become a good and never-failing spring resource for us, and relying upon the presumed, or rather attested, qualities of the grass, a certain advantageous mode of application strikes me very forcibly. Least of all will I deny the just claim of Dr. Richardson to the original discovery of the merits of this grass; for although many of us had seen the stool-grass long since, I am not aware that it had previously occurred to any one, to recommend its culture. It may be found upon wet and moorish soils, in many or most parts of England. The first specimen I saw of florin, was a very long string from Dr. Richardson's ground in Ireland, shewn me by Mr. Handley, of Pentonville, a gentleman warmly attached to the interests of agriculture; and who, in certain instances where he has been

concerned, has been the means of promoting covenants between landlord and tenant, greatly to the general benefit. Florin-grass, of the genuine Irish stock, may be seen, and the sets procured, at the nursery of Mr. Gibbs, seedsman to the Board of Agriculture.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

*Somer's Town, Sept. 11.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

JOURNAL of a recent VOYAGE to CADIZ.

(Continued from p. 206, No. 204.)

December 7, 1808.

IT is now the third day since we have been in suspense as to the fate of Madrid; we are not yet certain of the enemy being there, though the French party in this place, with as much modesty as they can assume, confidently report that Buonaparte is at the capital; and that the city has been treacherously surrendered to him by Morla, the late governor of Cadiz.

The former part of the report is even more credited than the latter; they say, it is impossible that their "faithful Morla" can be a traitor! the man who was among the first to support the cause of their "beloved Ferdinand;" the man who has penned loyal addresses to the people; who succeeded their sacrificed governor (Solano), and who had so devotedly, while here, attached himself to patriotism, and always assured them, by his signature, that he was ever their Morla.

In the mean time no gazette or letters are brought from Madrid; the courier is not quite three days coming from thence, and we ought to have received them in course on the evening of the fourth; this is the greatest reason for believing that all is not right in that quarter; but the people will not credit the courier who brings letters from Cordova, and says, that the French are at Manzanares, in La Mancha.

The consternation is easily conceived; the people are clamorous to know what has occurred, and the governor pretends that he is without advices from the army. This silence, I understand, is always observed when a disastrous event occurs; and it often happens that the English newspapers have communicated more information respecting the enemy, than the members of their government have thought right to publish.

I have heard a few anecdotes of Morla, who, it seems, was much inclined to do justice, as having the chief controul of the administration.



administration of the laws, in his capacity of governor. In this situation, he was the judge of all complaints, excepting in particular cases, when the evidence is taken in writing, and submitted to the determination of the supreme council for the province, held at Seville.

On some occasion, a poor man was complained of to Morla, and he expected from the manner in which the evidence might be given against him, that he should undergo a punishment; as it seldom happened that the defendant escaped disgrace; but he was unexpectedly surprised when he found himself acquitted; and, from sentiments of gratitude to Morla, he made him a present of a number of turkeys; they were not accepted, for the fellow had the mortification of being imprisoned until he had eaten the whole of them. Morla was always watchful over the rights of the lower classes, and he exercised his authority with judgment and independence. Having once detected a baker in selling bread deficient of weight, he went to the shop, seized the bread, and sold it, with the utensils, asses, mules, &c. and distributed the amount to the poor.

Morla was appointed governor in the month of June; he succeeded the unfortunate Marquis de Solano, who was massacred by the furious populace, after four days' rioting. Solano was suspected to favour the French interest, and to wish them again in possession of Cadiz; this was made known to him; and after he had kept the people in suspense during that time, they would no longer submit to his indecision; and, on the first of June, they attacked his house with fire and sword, determined to be avenged on him. Women and children joined the mob; they dragged the cannon through the streets, amid shouts of "Vivas!" and discharged them, while the men pelted the house with musketry, and set it on fire. He harangued them from a balcony, but could not convince them of his loyal intentions. They told him if he would not defend the place, they themselves would; they called him traitor, and threatened him with execution; he retired. The populace was now in the greatest rage, and determined to seize him. They broke into the house, saw his family, but could not find him; they assured the Marchioness, that no one else should be injured, and as the Marquis had but lately shewn himself at the window, they were sure of discovering him. He had however escaped from his

house through the roof, and taken shelter in that of an English merchant's adjoining it. But as the whole range of buildings was invested by the mob, they said that he could not possibly escape, and therefore must be concealed somewhere; they entered every house, and at length found him in a compartment of a wall, which was so deceptive to the eye, that the discovery might have been impossible, had not the man who decorated the room, given information of this secret place. He was accordingly seized; but no other of his family was molested; they wanted him only. He was dragged into the streets amid the hootings and shouts of thousands, who wished to put him to instant death; at last it was resolved to lead him to the gallows: his uniform was first torn from him, and he was paraded through the streets toward the common place of execution: at intervals, they cruelly tortured him with stabs of the knife and bayonet, strokes of the sabre, and every ignominy an enraged people could invent. He was a strong, well-grown, handsome man; his mind had not yet forsaken him; he often endeavoured to address the crowd, but they wanted no harangues, and he could only now and then be heard calling them "Cowards!" He was at last brought opposite to the guard at the "Puerto del Mar;" the officers and soldiers presented arms, as a sign of respect to him, while he cast a "lingering look" toward them, but they dared not to attempt the rescue of their governor. At this period, a person rushed among the mob, and by a well-aimed blow deprived him of life; it is not known, but supposed, that a compassion for his sufferings, and a desire to save him from the ignominy of an execution at the gallows, prompted some one thus to end his misery. His body was immediately torn asunder, and the mangled limbs exhibited in triumph through the city.

The object of popular vengeance being now no more, the mob at length dispersed; and the following day tranquillity was restored. There are divided opinions on the conduct of Solano. Dupont had quitted Madrid, and was advancing toward Cadiz; the Spanish troops had not yet been sufficiently collected, to make an effectual resistance to his progress, and the city had not been put in a state of defence, to resist an attack that might have been suddenly made on it. The batteries were not mounted with cannon, (nor are they at this

moment,) and the French line-of-battle ships that lay in the harbour, had not yet been compelled to surrender; appearances such as these only warranted the mob, at least, to conclude that they were to be consigned to French mercy; but a mob perhaps always is not put in motion, except by some higher power, and, generally speaking, they are only the combination of a machine worked by that power. Had Solano acted openly on the occasion, his life might have been spared; had he intended seriously to wish to defend the city, he should have taken active measures that might have indicated his inclination: on the contrary, the people wanted to be satisfied in their enquiries, and Solano would not indulge them; he hesitated whether he should deign to communicate with them or not, during four days, and when it was too late, he issued a proclamation which was burnt before his face; and he was at once accused of treachery, which it was resolved should be expiated by his death.

The tumult having subsided, certain officers of the city were desired to examine Solano's papers; they did so, but could not find in his portfolio any correspondence indicating in the least degree an inclination to favour the enemy's plans. This was a period of importance, and the people ought to have been fully satisfied by their governor, that he would protect them; had he acted candidly instead of contemptuously, had he been condescending, and not haughty, he would not probably have been sacrificed; and for these reasons his memory is now blamed by his friends, and his enemies express pity for his fate.

His house will long remain as a mark of the transactions; the marble pillars and sculpture of the door are studded with bullets; cannon-shot battered the walls in various directions; fire consumed the whole of the wood work, furniture, &c. and a twenty-four-pound shot entered the house at a window, with such force as to break an iron bar of a balcony, and turn it into a neat scroll. The populace wished to annihilate whatever could remind them of his name, and they destroyed a plantation of trees which he had made to adorn a small square, called the Queen's-square; but it is remarkable, that no other person was killed in this tumult, which began on the 27th of May, and continued nearly five days; and that the

city should be tranquillized so soon, notwithstanding the convicts were freed from the prisons; though their liberty was short, as the barriers were closed, and they were nearly all speedily reloaded with their chains.

*December 12, 1808.*

I have by this time, as you may expect, seen some of the churches and convents. The public places of worship are not so numerous as may be supposed in so populous a city as this, which is divided into five parishes, having one cathedral and ten convents; but they are all spacious, and, being without benches or seats in the area, like our's, they contain a greater number of people. Some of the churches are almost always open for service, bells are toiling at almost all hours of the night; and on my first arrival, I was sadly annoyed, as my residence was adjoining one where the bell was unsound, which added to the doleful and unaccustomed disturbance.

Protestantism not being tolerated in Spain, there is not consequently any public place for our religious duties, and Sunday is passed according to inclination; for it must, I think, be considered little better than mockery, when we enter the churches during service, merely for the sake of "going to church," and bending to the altar—a ceremony of course not exacted, though considered respectful.

There is a great deal to attract admiration in the churches; they are magnificently decorated with many beautiful altars, glittering with gold and silver ornaments; the high altar especially, superbly towering to the roof, and surmounted with carvings and paintings of the lamb, the virgin, the crucifixion, &c. &c. The walls are crowded with confessional boxes, large paintings, and sculptures of saints, gaudily dressed; some of them inclosed within glass frames, having lamps burning before them; but the exterior of these buildings is not worth notice.

The handsomest church that I have seen, belongs to the convent of Carmelite Friars; it is spacious, light, and clean, but full of ornaments, which gives the idea of being in a room of an academy of arts. I was conducted to the convent by my friend, the Abbé M—, who is a French emigrant. The friars were remarkably polite; I was shewn a private chapel where are two fine paintings, one by Poussin, representing the Day



Day of Judgment, about six feet by five, and containing nearly a hundred figures, whose countenances and positions are all varied. On the right hand, in the foreground, is a most horrid looking figure, representing Satan dragging at his back a man in chains, while he is lifting a child by the hair of his head, which he has twisted around his arm; near him is a man kneeling in a devout posture, offering up his supplications. On the left, in the back-ground, is a female, whose face is sweetly expressive of resignation; and in the perspective, are various groupes of figures, appearing to enjoy their happy situation after judgment: the Almighty is represented in the centre, sounding the trumpet, surrounded with glory, and numerous cherubs encircling him.

The second picture (the painter unknown) is the Denial of St. Peter. He is addressing himself to Pilate's female servant, with an air of extreme surprise; and her expressive attention to him, as well as that of a Roman centinel by her side, is admirably drawn: this picture contains eight figures, as large as life.

A third picture represents Christ: it is small, badly designed, and worse executed.

We walked through a long range of galleries, and went into the church by a door immediately leading to the altar. The Abbé instantly knelt down to the Virgin; I did not, of course: at this, a servant belonging to the convent, who accompanied us, looked at me with a sort of wild astonishment, on observing my omission of this act of reverence; his countenance was so severe, that I desired the Abbé to explain my heretical principles, and that my religious ceremonies did not require the performance of a genuflexion on the same occasions as their's, and that it was not disrespect but persuasion, that caused me to be unobservant of that practice. He smiled, and bowed politely; and as nothing was to be seen in the church requiring a particular notice, we retired, and were shewn into a room, where, as a curiosity, were pointed out to me two black-and-white veined marble slabs, each about ten feet in length, and four and half in breadth, which are used for tables. I glimpsed at an elegantly decorated private chapel, but we could not enter it.

The friars wear white robes or cloaks, reaching to the feet; a small black jacket, or cassock; white hats, about two Eng-

lish feet in diameter, the sides bent upward.

Now I am on the subject of friars and convents, I may as well tell you that in Spain are such a variety of orders, as would be tedious and uninteresting to enumerate. Indeed, the Abbé tells me, that it would be difficult for me to procure a list of them, with any tolerable description of their variation, they being so numerous, and differing only in trifles. Our religious sects in England may be compared with them in this respect; when we hear of the baptists, and pedobaptists; the sublapsarians, and supralapsarians; &c. &c.

The Capuchins are in general the most respected, and take the lead of the other orders in affairs where the clergy are interested: their dress is a coarse brown cloak, and a jacket of the same; they do not shave. At a short distance from the principal entrance to their convent, is a beautiful alabaster alto-relievo of the Crucifixion of Christ and the two Thieves. The Spaniards are proud of the possession of it; and they feared, while Nelson lay off the place, occasionally throwing a shell into the city, that some unlucky one would destroy this object of piety: but it has escaped injury, though some smaller figures which decorate the railing near it, have been either injured by time, or defaced by mischief. At intervals, on the path leading to the convent, for the distance of four hundred feet, are several large plain crosses, in a line from each other, erected to denote the approach to holy ground.

The Franciscans is another numerous order: their dress is a coarse woollen, of blue, black, and white mixture. Their convent, and the church, is very large; the latter elegant in gilded ornaments, with many small altars and dirty pictures. There are also Dominicans, Augustines, Descalzos (or those who wear neither shoes or stockings, but sandals), &c. &c. The clergy, or priests, are distinct from any of these orders; they have a respectable appearance, and dress in black generally, though they are not confined to it: their hats are large, like those of the Capuchins, &c. A few secular clergy inhabit a convent appropriated to them; they are chiefly employed on missions to foreign countries; but their number is now reduced to six or eight.

Here are three convents for females: the nuns are not numerous, but the spirit of retirement from the world in these secluded



secluded habitations, is still alive, as it was but the other day that the ceremony of a profession took place: but I have not been able to obtain permission to visit their abodes.

Of hospitals, two are for men; and one for women: this is supported by the contributions of females, and is superintended internally by an ecclesiastic. One of the hospitals for men, is supported in the same manner, and the other was at the expence of the nation; it is now in decay, in consequence of the seizure of the lands appropriated to its support by the Prince of Peace, within these last few years; and throughout Spain, institutions of this nature have met the same fate from the same cause.

An extensive foundling-hospital is also established; children are received into it without any one's previous application, or personal attendance, beyond that of ringing a bell, and leaving the infant in a receptacle at the door. There were lands also belonging to an establishment for the protection of orphans; but they were sold for the private emolument of the Prince of Peace, and consequently this charity is in decay.

There are two colleges, neither of them worth more notice than to say, that instruction in the languages and sciences is at a very low ebb; they are attended by a few students, among whom are some young Irishmen. Boys are taught to read and write at a charity-school, the expence of which is defrayed by the state.

The only public library belongs to the Dominican friars; it is not well furnished with books, and although open to any person's use, very few avail themselves of access to it. The Spaniards do not in general appear fond of reading any thing besides the news of the day; and, excepting certain standing works in their own language, they have no modern ones of value. If I ask at a bookseller's for an entertaining book, they offer "*Don Quixote*," or "*Gil Blas*," universally; any other works in this style, are translations from the French or English, and must have been previously submitted to the ordeal of the priest's taste. Of prayer-books and sermons, there are abundance: the best Spanish authors are, I believe, more read by foreigners than by natives.

(*To be continued.*)

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE origin of the expression "*Under the Rose*," was, I conceived, so well known, that *nobody* could possibly be unacquainted with it; and the remote botanical speculations of your correspondent, *Nemo*, in your Number for August, 1809, have satisfactorily proved that I was not mistaken. Had that gentleman ever considered with attention the *Archæologia* of archbishop Potter, which, though liable to the objection of frequent repetitions, contains a larger mass of important information than any other similar work, it would have been impossible for him not to have observed, and recollected, the following passage in the 394th page of the second volume.

"I shall add nothing farther upon this head, only that the rose being dedicated by Cupid to Harpocrates, the god of silence, to engage him to conceal the lewd actions of Venus, was an emblem of silence, whence to present it to any one in discourse, served instead of an admonition, that it was time for him to hold his peace; and in entertaining rooms, it was customary to place a rose above the table, to signify that, what was there spoken should be kept private. This practice is described in the following epigram:

*Est rosa flos Veneris, cujus quo facta laterent,  
Harpocrati, matris dona, dicavit Amor;  
Inde rosam mensis hospes suspendit amicis,  
Conviva ut sub eâ dicta tacenda sciat."*

From this ancient custom then, it is evident, the expression "*Under the Rose*," was derived; and to a similar origin we might easily trace a thousand other phrases and ceremonies, at present equally incomprehensible. I shall, however, only trouble you with two of the latter, recommending it to your numerous correspondents, as a subject capable of affording both amusement and instruction.—1. *Kissing hands at parting*. Lucian informs us, that those who had nothing to offer as a sacrifice, merely kissed their right hand to the altar. Hence our custom of kissing the hand to a person at parting; and, as sacrifices are unknown in a Christian country, we by this action signify, that we offer up our prayers to God, that he may bless the person to whom the action is thus directed. Indeed it is generally accompanied by the words "*God bless you*,"

or

or others of a similar import.—2. *Monks.* It was customary for those who became Monks, to shave their heads; and by this ceremony, the ancient Greeks evinced their gratitude to the gods for any signal preservation. We may therefore naturally conclude, that it was established amongst the religious orders of Christians, in commemoration of their preservation and escape from the dangers and temptations of the world.

I cannot conclude without adverting to some other queries set on foot by Mr. J. Hall, who is certainly possessed either of too much, or too little learning.

Why (says this gentleman,) do clergymen, when they officiate at the altar, stand on the north side, with their face to the south, during part of the service? Now, as the altar stands at the east end of the church (for which he has assigned a wrong reason), the north side is the right-hand side of the altar, which being the place of honour, when there is only one clergyman, he takes the north side; when there are two, the senior clergyman takes the north, and the junior the south side; and they arrange themselves in this manner, not from any physical causes, but according to their rank and dignity. Thus far there can be no doubt; and if Mr. Hall will carefully examine the performance of the communion service, he will observe, that the clergyman never turns his face to the people, except when delivering something exclusively to them, as the Commandments or Epistles; nor to the south, except when repeating some prayer, which in the act of kneeling to the table, he must naturally do. It may also be observed, that whilst the clergyman on the north side turns his face to the south, the clergyman on the south side turns his face to the north; not from any respect to the sun, but merely because it is necessary for them to kneel: and thus the whole mystery is explained. As to St. John's representation of Death riding on a pale horse, it is equally plain and obvious; and is a figure the same in kind, though infinitely sublimer in degree, than the following one of Horace:

*Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas,  
Regumque turreas.*

For we may observe, that all prophecy, all scriptural prophecy at least, is delivered in language poetical and allegorical. But I am sorry to have detained you so long upon things so evident.

C. B. B. A.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE successes of the French have excited in me, as probably in many others, a great desire to know the causes. Accordingly, I have embraced every opportunity of enquiring upon this subject, from persons who had been in action with them upon land; and I am certain that their testimony is concurrent, and that they could have no interest to deceive me. The following are the leading particulars.

All accounts agree in stating, in vulgar language, that they will stand firing for everlasting; but that they almost uniformly retreat to a man, upon a charge with the bayonet. At the battle of Vimeira, general Ferguson placed a standard upon his stirrup, and after the address for a charge with the bayonet, advanced. The brigade took six pieces of cannon and two howitzers, by passing them on the charge, and the desertion of them by the French, who retreated and fired till they arrived at a prickly-pea hedge. Behind this they formed, knowing that they could not be charged through that, and then renewed their fire, until dislodged. It is also stated, that at Corunna they did not advance, or stand, at the approach of the English with the bayonet. It must be evident, that an enemy like this, who will not come to close action, can never dislodge another from a hilly position, without immense numbers, and proportionate loss. The possession of the hill may place the greater number of troops under shelter, upon the opposite side to that attacked; and if the French risque the advantageous fire, as being above, of the lines in front, and artillery, they provoke the bayonet, at further disadvantage from the rising ground. When troops advance in close column, they suffer much more from the artillery, which makes lanes through them; and, if they stay long in that form, exposed to such a fire, they are inevitably defeated. Thus marshal Saxe obtained the victory at Fontenoy. The French knowing that so solid and compact a form, would give them a better security against the effects of the charge, thus attacked general Hill, at Talavera; and their want of success, is an unequivocal testimony of the steadiness and valour of the British troops.

They fire with the utmost possible celerity, and their musquets are nearly as light as fowling-pieces, and as long as duck guns.



duck-guns: the former our officers disapprove, from an opinion, that a deliberate steady fire does more execution. How far the lightness of the piece counterbalances opposite qualities, I own myself incompetent to decide. They level at the head.

When French troops execute a movement, it is not required that their method of doing it should be according to the technical instructions, as at reviews. They perform it in double-quick time, by running, according to the quickest modes, or the instructions, *pro tempore*, of the commanding officer. When they rally, no distinction is consulted of their respective regiments and companies. They mingle together, with no further care than to form the body required. Thus much time is saved; and they again commence their favourite system, and grand dependance—an incessant fire. The contrivances and stratagems which they use, are scarcely credible. At Flushing, knowing that most of the shells would, of course, fall within the town, the greater part of the garrison at night lodged themselves in the ditches. Once they practised the following stratagem: They made a huge bonfire, and sent two parties out in concealed ambuscade, upon each side of it. Many of them then rushed out, and began dancing around it. Our men, conceiving that it was done from insult, or defiance, advanced to pick some of them off, by repeated shots. They soon however came within the line of fire from the concealed parties, and suffered severely by their mistake.

It seems a clear case, that wherever there exists any thing like a chance of success, the French cannot be got rid of. Like flies to the carcase, they return again and again, and will exchange shot for shot, *ad infinitum*. Their grand secret of success is *perseverance*: their grand auxiliary agent, *subtle policy*. Professional science they can only share in common with other enlightened Europeans. It must be evident, that in coping with such troops, not only numbers are essential, but an undeviating attention to position and artillery. Carronades, contrived, for the sake of being portable, to screw upon the principle of rifle-barrel pistols, and thus be easily conveyed upon horse-back, the carriage also taking to pieces, might be eminently useful if in large numbers, and supply the desideratum of an equal quantity of troops with their own. Perhaps a British ar-

my, stationed upon a hill, with a very great quantity of cannon and carronades, might gain great advantages; charging them with the bayonet when they advanced to the guns, and renewing the fire again, when they were driven below them.

None of our officers speak so lightly of French troops as inexperienced persons at home: but they all ascribe their gigantic success to the only rational cause—numbers in aid of skill. To act against this, cannon, position, entrenchments, walls, fences, and other protecting securities, are evidently the most useful methods.

X. Y. Z.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS the pages of your instructive and useful Magazine are often devoted to the purpose of giving publicity to ideas of individuals, that may be likely to assist the exertions of industry, or the pursuits of science, the following hints may perhaps be honoured with a place, and prove not quite unacceptable to some of your readers; the subject appearing to have escaped the notice of those with whom accuracy of calculation is a matter of importance.

The manner in which the rising and setting of the sun are usually calculated and set down by compilers of almanacks, ephemerides, &c. is certainly capable of some improvement; for though near enough for common purposes, it is not so in cases where great nicety is required. The times of rising and setting of the sun, are according to the length of its semi-diurnal arc, which being calculated from the declination of the sun at noon each day, is usually put down as the time of its setting; and subtracted from twelve hours, is taken as the time of its rising on the same day. This will be found incorrect, because in the lapse of the few hours from noon to sun-set, its declination has varied so much as to occasion its setting later or earlier in proportion as the declination has either increased or decreased, by that time; and at sun-rise, the declination being not the same as at noon or sun-set, will occasion the time of sun-rise to differ in the same proportion. Thus, if on March 21, the sun's declination be  $0^{\circ} 16'$  n. and on the 22d.  $0^{\circ} 39'$ , at noon on each day; its declination at sun-set on the 21st, instead of  $0^{\circ} 16'$  (from which the time of setting is calculated) is become  $0^{\circ} 22'$  nearly, causing the sun to continue about

2 T

half



half a minute longer above the horizon, and of course to set so much later; also at sun-rise on that day, the sun not having attained the declination of  $0^{\circ} 16'$ , but only  $0^{\circ} 10'$  nearly, it emerges from the horizon about half a minute later than usually reckoned on; or, in other words, if the time of sun-rising be correctly ascertained on any day, and it vary two minutes later from day to day, the time of its setting will be half that time, or one minute later than would be found by subtracting its rising from twelve hours; so that, in fact, in the month of March, the afternoon is longer by one minute than the morning, and the contrary is the case in the month of September.

About the time of the equinoxes, the declination varies from noon to sun-set about a quarter of the whole difference from noon to noon, the days and nights being then nearly equal; but in summer, when the time betwixt noon and sun-set is greater, being nearly one-third of the whole day, the declination at sun-set has varied one-third of the difference from noon to noon. In winter, the time elapsing from noon to sun-set being only one-sixth of the whole day, the difference of declination in that time is very trifling, especially as it varies but little in the whole day whilst the sun is near the tropics.

I wish to offer this subject particularly to the consideration of those whose business it is annually to supply the public with ephemeris's, &c. which ought to be made as accurate as possible; and may be of importance in many cases, but in none more particularly than in computing the longitude from the time of the sun's rising, or setting.

Sept. 22, 1810.

R. W.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the LITERARY and MILITARY IMPROVEMENTS projected in TURKEY, by the late unfortunate SELIM III. By M. LANGLES.

THE unhappy sultan very well understood that the typographic art was the best method to deliver a people from ignorance, and the stupid prejudices inseparable from it, as well as to infuse a taste for the arts and sciences, which form the happiness of those who cultivate them, and the most solid glory of the sovereigns who protect them. Thus the press, introduced at Constantinople in 1727, by the renegado Ibrahim, abandoned at his death in 1746,

revived for some months in 1757, and re-established by a decree of A'bdoul-hamyd in 1784, acquired a new activity by the especial protection of Selim III. Such was the activity, that the titles of the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian books, printed after the accession of this prince to the throne, forms a considerable catalogue. A very extensive office was recently established at Scutari, by an express order of the sultan, and the imperial press was transferred thither in 1803. In 1808, when the tumults commenced at Constantinople, the Janissaries set fire to this office. The first work which issued from the press of Scutari, soon after the removal just mentioned, is the French work of the engineer Seid Mustapha. The characters used in printing it are the same as those which the renegado Ibrahim Bassmah-djy made, in order to complete his typographical establishment in 1727. A Turkish Grammar, written in French, which was published at Constantinople in 1730, was to be followed by a Dictionary Italian, Turkish, Greek, &c. of which only the first leaf appeared in folio. These Roman characters, there being no italic, are not to be compared to the Turkish, or rather Arabick characters, executed by the same Ibrahim. These, which served equally for the Arabick, Turkish, and Persian, imitate the writing very well, although cramped by ligatures, absolutely indispensable, in order to prevent the letter-case being too considerable, and the composition long and embarrassing. A character, somewhat less thick and more slender, but absolutely outlined upon the first for the forms of the letters, and the typographic system, was afterwards made.

The foundation of a new and large school of mathematics, was projected near the arsenal of Sudlidzé, by Selim III. and provided with masters and scholars, who received permanent salaries. They commenced their public labours. It was the first time that the ignorant people of Constantinople had heard of public mathematical lectures, and the outcry of the unskilful and ignorant was universal. The professors were molested, and almost persecuted. A continual clamour was made, "Why do they draw these lines upon paper? What advantage can be derived from it? War is not made by the rule and compass." Fatigued in this manner, and despairing of being able to open the eyes of the public, they were assisted anew by the benign influence of their

August sovereign. He took the opportunity of palpably demonstrating to all classes of men, the great advantage of the mathematical sciences, when applied to the art of war, and to fortification. He caused them to make plans of regular and irregular fortresses, according to the positions of the different places, which were pointed out to them. He made them assign their reasons in writing, for the preference given to the plan of fortification, which they thought best. They proved their assertions with every argument which the science of engineering suggested; and after the publication of them, he made them construct models of those small forts in the countries of Mir-ahowr, Kiocliku, Ok-Meidani, and Levendziftilik, and other places around Constantinople. These models of small fortresses, very skilfully executed under the direction of the establishment, with their bastions of turf, their covered-ways, and other dependances, attracted an immense crowd of the inhabitants of Constantinople. There, upon fixed days, the sultan made them superintend military exercises and evolutions. They collected the necessary number of soldiers and officers, for the defence of these small places. They gave the plan of attack to the assailants. Many operations were executed according to the wish and to the satisfaction of Selim, who had no other object than to excite the admiration of the public, and show the utility, or rather the necessity, of having regular troops, officers of merit, and able engineers, the only methods of making war with advantage. In fact, the greatest success crowned these attempts; a general approbation followed; and marks of satisfaction succeeded malignant intentions, and cutting raileries. A change so unexpected exceeded their hopes, and they gave lessons every day in all the branches of mathematics, and there was a great conflux of pupils. At last the professors were esteemed, feasted every where, and (as they express themselves) happy.

Selim was not yet satisfied. He demanded of them able officers for his regular troops. Their pupils were taken from the artillery and engineer departments, in order to acquire the knowledge requisite for their profession, and then consigned to their corps, as able officers. Commissions of great difficulty were also imposed. Besides able land-surveyors furnished to the state, a greater object was required. Selim wished to

have a chart of all the Asiatic countries under his dominion. A general atlas, recently issued from the new printing-office, composed of the best maps of modern geographers, which might serve to elucidate a course of geography, and a new Dictionary, translated into Turkish, gave birth to this resolution; for it is well known, that Asia has been much mistaken by the best European geographers. Immediately after the peace, as may be seen by the code of new regulations of the Ottoman empire by Selim III. composed in Turkish and French, and afterwards translated into many languages, the restoration of the finances, by the creation of a new fiscal treasury, took place; the formation of a new corps of regular troops ensued next; new barracks and cannon-foundries were built; schools for the propagation of the sciences, were erected and established; manufactories, magazines, and every kind of necessary establishment, were instituted at the same time; and no branch of a general reform was neglected. All these fine institutions would have remained in their infancy, if the consistent and immutable character of Selim III. had not come to their aid. The plan of renovation being drawn, he pursued it with that inflexible *sang froid* which characterizes superior men: his ardour, instead of being damped by the difficulties thrown in his way, redoubled. Not satisfied with ameliorating and multiplying the regular troops in his establishment of Levendziftilik, he conceived the project of creating the army anew, and executed it. Opposite to the point of the seraglio, a dependance of the town of Scutari, near the remains of the ancient seraglio, is a large and ancient country-residence, which the sultans, his predecessors, highly esteemed. There, almost under his immediate direction, was built a very fine and ample edifice, in form of barracks. A very extensive hippodrome was added, for the daily exercise of the infantry and cavalry. A mosque, habitations for the principal officers, baths, shops, and all the necessary dependances to form a second town, were newly and regularly built. A new and vast printing-house was established, enriched with types in many languages, and all kinds of instruments for engraving maps, and other plans: in short, more than five millions of piasters were expended upon this new institution. Thus Selim gratified his known desire for the propagation of useful



ful science in his empire. He imposed silence upon every pusillanimous remonstrance; he shewed that he was above the petty considerations of mediocrity; and thus stopped the mouth of ignorance, and forced all classes of men to follow his example, sooner than make the impracticable attempt of endeavouring to shake his resolutions. The legion of Scutari, like that of Levendzifilik, was divided into different battalions and squadrons, after given rules. The form of their close and light habits, the colours constituting their uniforms, the ensigns of honour which distinguished the officers, were no longer objects of contempt or hatred, but, on the contrary, means of encouragement. Thus the soldiers, exercising part of every day, and firing twice a-week, became sufficiently skilful to execute all the military evolutions, charmed all present by their movements in a body, and produced in the natives a desire of enlisting. Many European strangers, who assisted in their exercises, observed, that they could not think them, from the agility of the execution, soldiers newly enrolled, but veterans who had made many campaigns. The officers of the two legions, who assisted at the lessons in the mathematical school, displayed great sagacity. They applied every theorem to their art with the utmost facility and justness: among these, the inhabitants of Constantinople distinguished themselves beyond those of the country. The inclination to enlist became general, and it was not uncommon to see a recruit of three or four weeks standing, perform the manual, and keep his line, with all the adroitness of an old soldier. The only vexation of Selim was the number of his regular troops. He was always uneasy at not seeing the quantity which he had projected complete, like the corps of artillery; for, besides those of the latter, who were sufficient for many large divisions of an army, companies of *canoniers fusiliers* were organized, for defence of the artillery; and, being annexed to a corps, could, in case of necessity, form regiments of the line. Selim, however, after having put the last hand to his establishment at Scutari, no longer waited for the enrolment made in the capital, but ordered a voluntary conscription in his provinces of Asia Minor; that is, a contingent of a certain number was furnished by each. It made a total of 12,000 recruits, with experienced officers to drill them, reviewed incessantly by the sovereign in person. This arrange-

ment, once happily settled, in the following years a much larger number might be trained with the least possible difficulty. The legion of Scutari had been provided with the best-conditioned cavalry. It is known, that the Timariots at all times formed the best cavalry of the empire; and that, by the lapse of time, abuses introduced into their establishment, had relaxed their zeal, and almost paralysed their institution. Selim had paid attention to this corps from the commencement of his reign, had introduced new regulations to correct the abuses which had crept into it, and decreed, that a part of these provincial troops should be incorporated with the different corps of infantry of the line (as usually practised in Europe) in order to be drilled in military evolutions. Thus the Zaims and Timariots became a permanent corps of cavalry, attached to the legion of Scutari, and subjected to daily exercise. Naturally excellent horsemen, their agility and lightness, united with the uniformity of movements, acquired by tactics, promised one day to surprise military *cognoscenti*. The number of this excellent cavalry annexed to the different bodies of troops of the line, amounted to from four to five thousand men; and, on account of their annexation to the regular troops, they wore a new uniform, as well as their officers, who had the distinctive marks of their corps. Each company successively, from six months to six months, performed their exercise before the barracks of the corps to which it was annexed; and at Scutari, a place was marked out for building particular barracks for the reception of troops who arrived in succession.

The influx of recruits on all sides, suggested new establishments. The barracks around Constantinople not being capable of containing more people, although the greatest part of the soldiers were absent on furlough, and a good part employed, it was represented to the sultan, that it would be much more economical to augment them out of the capital; for this purpose he built, in different towns of Natolia, many large barracks, for points of concentration of the military exercise. In each of these central places, a considerable part of the troops of certain districts was permanently trained, without ceasing. In proportion as these troops became perfectly disciplined, they were relieved by others.

Upon a plan similar to these establishments in Asia, others were fixed in the most convenient parts of Rømelia; thus



one was either projected, or perhaps executed, in the vast town of Adrianople, as a central edifice for all those fixed in the environs of that country.

For the execution of this vast project, independently of the disciplined troops in barracks at Constantinople, there were more than 12,000 effective men, in the above towns of Natolia; and had the design continued, there was no doubt that there might be obtained with the greatest facility, disciplined troops beyond even the exigency of the case. Besides that, the corps of artillery, grenadiers, and miners, were complete, and perfectly disciplined. The marine was placed in a similar state of improvement. Levendziftlik and Scutari were to be the two cardinal points, one for Romelia, the other for Asia; from which depôts they could draw enlightened officers, to train and exercise the new recruits in the respective establishments.

[Such were the wise projects of the unfortunate Selim: and deeply is it to be regretted, that innovations, however excellent, cannot with safety be executed rapidly, until the public mind is fully prepared to receive them. Those ruffians, the Janissaries, however, undoubtedly saw the future extinction of their power, in regulations imperiously demanded by the tottering state of the Ottoman empire.]

elegant mechanical illustration of that line, taken from the works\* of John Bernouilli: I believe it has never yet appeared in any English publication.

Let  $AE$  be a lever indefinitely long,  $P$  a weight suspended from the point  $A$ ,  $CA$  equal to  $CB$ ; and  $BFG$  a catenary whose vertex is  $B$ , axis  $BE$ , and centre  $C$ .

If from any point  $D$  of the part of the lever  $BE$ , a weight  $Q$  equal to the weight  $P$  be hung, so that its direction may be in the tangent ( $RS$ ) to the point  $F$  of the curve, where a line at right angles to the axis let fall from  $D$  would cut it:† the weight  $Q$  in this situation will counterbalance the weight  $P$ .

I cannot help remarking, that it would have been more satisfactory, if the commentator on the letter of Lapidia (*Monthly Mag.* Nov. 1809) had, instead of indulging a flippancy of wit, shewn some marks of that "reputation which he says he has acquired in his college," in confuting the clear and positive opinion given by Dr. Robison of the fallacy of the Emerson theory of arches, confirmed as that opinion was by numerous experiments, and repeated observation. (*Art. Arch.* *Ency. Brit.* Sup. 3d edit.)

AN OBSERVER.

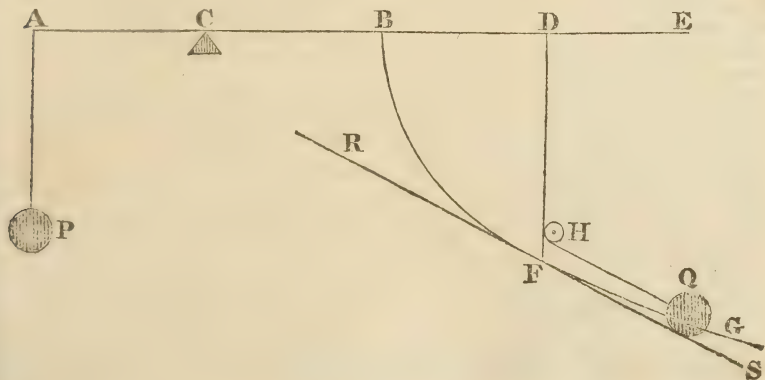
To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

HAVING observed in your Magazine for September, 1809, a concise account of the methods of describing geometrically the celebrated curve called the catenary, allow me to propose the insertion of the following

\* *Johannis Bernouilli Opera omnia*, vol. 1, page 61, and vol. 3, page 504, edit. Lan. and Gen.

† This may be done by making the thread  $DHQ$ , pass round a pulley at  $H$  directly above  $F$ .



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHAKESPEARE affords an inexhaustible field of criticism, and although too large a proportion of the remarks made by the succession of commentators upon the works of this great poet, may be thought minute, verbal, and perhaps false or frivolous, it must be acknowledged that great light has been thrown upon the obscure and obsolete phraseology, the dark allusions, and perverted passages of this wonderful writer, by the taste, skill, and sagacity, of the very same description of annotators in their happier moments. If in your opinion the observations now transmitted to you, will answer the purpose of amusing the public as well as the author, they may serve, when you have room for their insertion, to occupy a niche in your useful and entertaining miscellany.

M. M.

London, October 13, 1810.

TEMPEST.—Act. II. Scene 1.

ANTON.—Claribel! she that is queen of Tunis!

She that dwells ten leagues beyond man's life!

SHAKESPEARE'S extreme neglect, for it could scarcely be ignorance so gross of geographical propriety, is observable in the strange ideas he makes Antonio and Sebastian to entertain of the prodigious distance between the kingdoms of Naples and Tunis, which are in fact but a few day's sail asunder. This is upon a par with his making Bohemia a maritime country, in his Winter's Tale. Mr. Stevens remarks, that Apollonius Rhodius is chargeable with an equal impropriety, in representing the Rhone and the Po as forming a junction, and emptying themselves into the gulph of Venice. But the voyage of Jason, as described in the Argonautics, from Colchis to Greece, is evidently mere poetic fiction. The idea of the marriage itself may be accounted among Shakespeare's "roving flights;" for an alliance between a princess of Naples and a king of Tunis, is an event for which it would assuredly be in vain to search the genealogical records of Europe or of Africa.

Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves,

By whose aid,

Weak masters though ye be, I have bedimmed

The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds. *Ibid.*, Act. V. Scene 2.

The revisal reads, "weak ministers;" and, as Dr. Johnson thinks, with probability, but without necessity, as the meaning may be, "Though you are but inferior masters of these supernatural powers." "By whose aid weak masters though ye be," &c. that is, says Sir William Blackstone, "ye are powerful auxiliaries, but weak if left to yourselves. Your employment is then to make green ringlets and midnight mushrooms." Both these interpretations may safely be pronounced erroneous. The term "weak," refers to the slowness and delicacy of their frame. Thus Prospero styles Ariel, "fine apparition, my quaint Ariel, my delicate Ariel." And "masters" is used here, as in many other places, in a very general and indefinite sense, and no more stands opposed to agents or agency, than when Falstaff says, "Hear ye, my masters, was it for me to rob the true prince?" Prospero was far from intending to intimate that the preternatural powers these airy beings possessed would be diminished by the restoration of liberty. The passage from Spencer, quoted by Mr. Stevens, in corroboration of Dr. Johnson's interpretation, is not in point. "The masters of her art," evidently means those who had attained to superior skill and proficiency in it.

This noble speech, undoubtedly imitated from that of Medea in Ovid, has been alleged as a proof of the learning of Shakespeare; but the successful industry of Dr. Farmer has reversed the argument. The old translation by Golding is as follows:

"Ye ayres and windes, ye elves of hills, of brookes, of woods alone,  
Of standing lakes, and of the night, approche  
ye everych one."

This was evidently the original which Shakespeare followed. The words of Ovid are merely

"Auræque et venti, montesque, amnesque,  
lacusque,  
Dique omnes nemorum, dique omnes noctis,  
adeste."

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.

Act. II. Scene 4.

'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld,  
And that hath dazzled so my reason's light;  
But when I look on her perfections, &c.

Dr.

Dr. Johnson strangely supposes this to be a slip of attention; yet he expressly notices, that in the preceding scene, Protheus had an interview with Sylvia, and in high terms offered her his service. This would indeed be an extraordinary inadvertence on the part of the poet. But the passage is justly explained by Mr. Stevens, as meaning only, that he had seen her outward form, without being long enough acquainted to judge of her mental accomplishments. The parallel quotation from *Cymbeline*, is a happy and decisive illustration of this sense of the words, if any doubt could reasonably be entertained:

All of her that is out of doors most rich!  
If she be furnished with a mind so rare, &c.

I agree, without the shadow of hesitation, in the opinion of Dr. Johnson, that this play, notwithstanding the great mixture of trash which it contains, and which, wholly irrelevant as it appears to the fable, might well be supposed unfairly foisted into it, is rightly attributed to Shakespeare. "If it be taken from him, to whom shall we give it?" This question, says that great critic, may be asked of all the disputed plays, except *Titus Andronicus*, now universally given up as surreptitious. But that contemptible "drum and trumpet thing," the first part of *Henry VI.* was assuredly never written by Shakespeare, to whatever pen it may be ascribed. And I cannot admit, that the *Comedy of Errors* exhibits any trace of the genius of the mighty dramatist. But the "*Two Gentlemen of Verona*" comprises all the essentials of a pleasing and elegant production, however inferior in energy and effect to the generality of Shakespeare's dramas. And numerous passages, and even whole scenes, may be cited, which could proceed from no other writer. The very first lines of this play, may be confidently adduced as a specimen of composition truly Shakesperian; and every act will furnish similar examples:

Cease to persuade my loving Protheus,  
Home keeping youth have ever homely wits;  
Wer't not affection chains thy tender days,  
To the sweet glances of thy honour'd love;  
I rather would entreat thy company  
To see the wonders of the world abroad,  
Than living dully sluggardized at home,  
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.

*Act. I. Scene 1.*

I knew him as myself; for from our infancy  
We have convers'd and spent our hours  
together;

His years but young, but his experience old;  
His head unmellowed, but his judgment ripe;  
And, in a word, for far behind his worth  
Come all the praises that I now bestow:  
He is complete in feature and in mind.

*Act. II. Scene 4.*

Much is the force of heaven-born poesy;  
For Orpheus' lute was strung with poet's  
sineus,  
Whose golden touch could soften steel and  
stones;

Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans  
Forsake unsounded deeps to dance on sands.

*Act. III. Scene 2.*

She in my judgment was as fair as you;  
But since she did neglect her looking-glass,  
And threw her sun expelling mask away,  
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheek,  
And pinch'd the lily-tincture of her face.

*Act. IV. Scene 3.*

How use doth breed a habit in a man,  
This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,  
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns;  
Here can I sit alone, unseen of any,  
And to the nightingale's complaining notes,  
Tune my distresses, and record my woes!  
O thou that dost inhabit in my breast,  
Leave not the mansion so long tenantless,  
Lest growing ruinous the building fall,  
And leave no memory of what it was;  
Repair me with thy presence Sylvia,  
Thou gentle nymph cherish thy forlorn swain.

*Act. V. Scene 3.*

#### MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

*Act. III. Scene 2.*

"What say you to young Mr. Fenton?  
He has eyes of youth; he writes verses,  
he speaks holiday, he smells April and  
May." "He speaks holiday," that is,  
says Dr. Warburton, "in a high-flown  
fustian style." On the contrary the host  
means to compliment Mr. Fenton, by  
saying, that he expresses himself in  
choice and courtly language. Hotspur  
in his admirable description of a modish  
coxcomb, says, "with many holiday and  
lady-terms he questioned me."

It may be observed that the Falstaff of  
the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, bears but  
a distant resemblance to the Falstaff of  
*Henry IV.* It is indeed a new delineation,  
skillfully adapted to the difference  
of situation and circumstances, rather  
than a modification of the original character.

Though



Though the happiest and most diverting incident of this drama is introduced too early to give full effect to the interest of the fable, the plot is, upon the whole, excellent; the characters are very various; and, with the exception of the eccentric parts of Pistol and Nym, they are admirably discriminated, and exhibit genuine portraits of nature.

#### MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

I find it difficult altogether to accede to the opinion of Dr. Johnson, respecting this play. He pronounces the light or comic part, to be very natural and pleasing, but censures the graver scenes as possessing more labour than elegance. It appears to me, that the chief merit of the play consists in the grave or tragic parts; and perhaps few of the dramas of Shakespeare can boast scenes of higher excellence than those between Angelo and Isabella in the second, and Claudio and Isabella in the third act. There is indeed much humour mingled with much indecorum, in the low parts; and the character of Lucio, when divested of its superfluities, is happily sustained, and exhibits at times the best manner of the poet.

#### MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

##### Act V. Scene 3.

Pardon, Goddess of the Night,  
Those that slew thy virgin Knight.  
"Knight, in its original signification," says Dr. Johnson, "means follower, or pupil, and in this sense may be feminine. Helena, in All's Well that Ends Well, uses Knight in the same signification." This is by no means a satisfactory explanation. In a former scene, a wretched conceit is intended on the word *hero*. "O Hero, what a hero had'st thou been," &c. And the same favorite quibble has just been repeated in the epitaph. "Done to death by slanderous tongues was the Hero that here lies." In the song, therefore, the term Knight seems applied to this *Hero*, with what was probably deemed an happy allusion to her name. Helena, in the passage referred to by Dr. Johnson says, "Diana no queen of Virgins, that would suffer her poor Knight to be surprised without rescue or ransom." But the word is not used in either instance, in a proper feminine sense, but figuratively and allusively. The original signification of the word, was certainly not in the contemplation of Shakespeare.

#### LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.—Act. I. Scene 1.

To love, to wealth, to pomp, I pine and die,  
With all these living in philosophy.

Dr. Johnson supposes Dumaine to mean, that he finds love, pomp, and wealth, in philosophy. But the words "all these," refer, I think clearly, to all these companions, viz. Longueville, Biron, and the King, opposed to the "gross world's baser slaves." This play, however de-based, by perhaps a spurious mixture of low and despicable nonsense and impurity, is radically good; and there are, as Dr. J. has observed, "scattered through the whole many sparks of genius." Upon the most impartial estimate of its merits, it is certainly a production, though rejected by some as supposititious, to which the talents of Shakespeare's contemporaries were utterly unequal. The glowing pencil of the great poet is extremely conspicuous in the following passages, from many which might be selected:

His eye begets occasion for his wit,  
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,  
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,  
That aged ears play truant at his tales,  
And younger hearings are quite ravished.

##### Act II. Scene 2.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not  
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;  
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright  
Through the transparent bosom of the deep,  
As doth thy face through tears.

##### Act IV. Scene 4.

Who sees the heavenly Rosaline,  
That, like a rude and savage man of Inde  
At the first opening of the gorgeous East,  
Bows not his vassal head?

—She passes praise,  
A withered hermit fourscore winters worn,  
Might shake off fifty, looking in her eye.

##### Act. IV. Scene 4.

For valour is not Love an Hercules—  
Subtle as sphinx—as sweet and musical  
As bright Apollo's lute strung with his hair?  
*Ibid.*

#### TWELFTH NIGHT.—Act I. Scene 1.

That strain again—it had a dying fall;  
O it came o'er my ear like the sweet South,  
That breathes upon a bank of violets,  
Stealing and giving odour.

In this charming simile, the poet never aimed, as Dr. Warburton, by a false refinement, supposes, at "exact propriety."

The

The resemblance is of a very general kind, though sufficiently just. The dying strains of harmony to which the duke has been listening, afforded the same soft and soothing species of pleasure to one sense, that the south wind breathing upon a bank of violets did to another. The circumstances of its stealing and giving odour, are wholly adventitious. A thousand examples of the same poetical license might be adduced from Homer, Milton, and other poets of the first class, as well as from Shakespeare himself, *e. g.*

As sweet as ditties highly penned,  
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,  
With ravishing division to her lute.

How many circumstances are here enumerated which have nothing in the counter-part of the comparison to correspond with them! And the elegant simile in which Virgil compares the queen of Carthage to the goddess Diana surrounded by her nymphs, and far surpassing them all in grace and beauty, concludes with the mention of a circumstance wholly extrinsic indeed, but far more touching and interesting than is exhibited, strictly speaking, by the simile itself:

"*Latona tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus.*"

The attempts of the learned critic to discover and illustrate a perfect correspondence of circumstances in the present instance, are very unsuccessful. Soft and affecting music does not take away the natural tranquillity of the mind; the self-same strains have not a power of exciting pain or pleasure; and the quotations from Milton are obviously inapplicable. That great poet does not intimate that the self-same strains of Orpheus were proper to excite both mirth and melancholy. He only supposes that the same effect might be produced by different means, and that the ear of Pluto might be won by notes warbled either in cheerful or in solemn strains.

*Viol.* Who governs here?

*Capt.* A noble duke in nature as in name.

*Viol.* What is his name?

*Capt.* Orsino. *Act I. Scene 2.*

"I know not," says Dr. Johnson, "whether the nobility of the name be comprised in Duke or Orsino, which is, I think, the name of a great Italian family." The passage, I conceive, admits but of one construction, and the nobility is undoubtedly comprised in the name of Orsino. The two great families of Orsini and

Colonna, were for a long series of descents the acknowledged chieftains and leaders of the adverse and furious factions of the Guelphs and Gibbelines, by the conflict of which Italy was for ages distracted and desolated. The pontiffs Celestine III. and Nicholas III. and at a far more recent period, Benedict XII. were of the noble house of Orsini.

I do I know not what, and fear to find  
Mine eye too great a flatterer for my mind.

*Act I. Scene 2.*

"I believe," says Dr. Johnson, "that the meaning is, I am not mistress of my own actions. I am afraid that my eyes betray me, and flatter the youth without my consent with discoveries of love." But it is evident that Olivia was by no means desirous of concealing her passion from the object of it. The meaning of this obscure declaration, therefore, I suppose to be—I am taking a step of which I know not the consequence; and fear to find the flatteries of the eye at variance with the dictates of the understanding. She, however, appears to console herself with the reflection that "if weak women go astray, their stars are more in fault than they."

Fate show thy force; ourselves we do not owe,  
What is decreed must be, and be this so.

'Tis that miracle and queen of gems,  
That nature pranks her in, attracts my soul.

*Act II. Scene 6.*

We should read thus, Dr. Warburton tells us. "That nature pranks, her mind attracts my soul." This is a frigid criticism indeed. Shakespeare not being of "Magdalen's learned grove," had no idea of representing a lover as enraptured only, or chiefly, with the mental beauties of his mistress.

(*To be continued.*)

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your last Number is a communication signed "*Inquilinus*," respecting certain defects in the arrangement of the British Museum, and proposing certain alterations in that establishment. With these proposals, taken in general, I perfectly agree with *Inquilinus*, but must beg leave to take notice of one or two of his statements, which appear to me incorrect, or immaterial; and by way of premise, I would submit that *Inquilinus* seems to mention walking three miles in the rain, as if he classed that among the faults imputed to the directors of the establishment; but

taking leave of this supposition, I must next take notice of his remark, that parties of fifteen were severally admitted at the hours of eleven, twelve, half after twelve, and one; and that he had the misfortune to be ranked among the last: now, sir, I have frequently been classed myself among the one o'clock party, but nevertheless, the guides did not stay literally till that hour; but after the first party had passed through the first, second, or third apartment, then the second was admitted, allowing that time for the first to have sufficiently the lead of the subsequent party, and so on with the rest, making the divisions limited to certain times of the day merely nominal; and this I believe to be the general practice, notwithstanding the statement of Inquilinus. We will however suppose this to have been the case on the occasion referred to, but then Inquilinus need not have again encountered the perils of the weather. Was there not the whole gallery of antiques, the rich collections of Townley and Hamilton, the most valuable and most unreserved part of this national collection, in which your correspondent might have spent the intervening short space? One would think, that Inquilinus must be aware that no entry in a book, or pass-ticket, is required to view all this. Till four in the afternoon, it is open to all the world, as Inquilinus would have the rest to be, and with but one (hardly a sufficient) guardian among the spacious suite; I presume, that besides his theoretical skill in mineralogy, and other accomplishments, which far be it from me to dispute, Inquilinus must have some taste, some interest, for that transcendent display of art which your valuable correspondent, Mr. Fosbrooke, is now so learnedly illustrating; and in that case, surely he had no just cause of complaint in this particular. His other suggestions are certainly perfectly reasonable; and most cordially should I coincide in his proposed alterations, but as a lover of impartiality, I take the liberty of laying these objections in his way, which, if you will allow to appear, will much oblige a constant reader.

H. M.

October 13, 1810.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

A *NECDOES* of JOHN SOBIESKI, surnamed the GREAT, KING of POLAND.

**F**EW men who have done so much for their country, have been so little noticed either by contemporary histo-

rians, or those who succeeded, as John Sobieski, king of Poland.

Though called from a very inferior station to fill a throne, yet he proved that an elective monarch was not always deficient in the arts of governing a people, too prone to licentiousness of liberty, and consequently divided amongst themselves. From a state of anarchy and confusion, he restored Poland to social order; her exhausted coffers he replenished, without adding fresh burdens on the people; and not only drove back the powers who had invaded, and possessed themselves of her fairest provinces, but retaliated by invading them in turn, and increasing both the revenues, the territories, and population, of his native country. Previous to Sobieski's being called to the throne of Poland by the united suffrages of the diet, that country was a prey to continual discord. After the death of the great Hungarian prince Stephenus Bathori, which happened in the year 1586, Poland for many years was the scene of civil commotion. That prince, who was justly styled the Great Bathori, rendered himself formidable to the enemies of the state, by an intrepidity, a courage, and a constancy, which overcame the greatest obstacles: he possessed in an eminent degree that wise policy, that persuasive eloquence, so peculiarly adapted to govern the proud spirits of republicans, whilst at the same time it seemed to humour them. He was just, benevolent, and virtuous; but he could not avoid occasionally exhibiting proofs of a hasty impetuous temper. His death threw Poland into a state of universal distraction, which, with little intermission, continued for many years. From the peace of Oliva, which was concluded in 1660, Poland ceased to be reckoned among the number of the principal powers of Europe. After the death of king John Casimir, which happened in 1672, a year of interregnum succeeded, which ended by placing Michael Coributh duke of Wisniowiecki, upon the vacant throne. His reign was but of short duration: he lost the affections of both the nation and the army, by the little care he took to defend Poland against the invasions of the Turks, and by the disgraceful treaties he concluded with them: he died in 1673, on the point of being dethroned by his own subjects. After a considerable degree of tumult and agitation, the diet conferred the crown on John Sobieski, general in chief of their armies, and who had rendered his country the most emi-

nent



ment services under the last monarch's reign.

Sobieski, who had compelled the Turks to renounce the tribute king Michael had agreed to pay them, was obliged, through the intrigues which prevailed in the diet, to postpone to another time the re-capture of Kaiminieck. The hero, when once crowned, soon found a brilliant opportunity of increasing the glory of the nation, as well as his own. The Turks, who were then in the zenith of their power, laid siege to Vienna: all Christendom was in a state of anxious inquietude; but the jealousy which the house of Austria inspired them with, became a balance amongst the greatest powers, to the alarm which the Turks excited; so that but a very inconsiderable number of the princes of Germany put their troops in motion to assist the emperor Leopold. Sobieski, although he had strong and weighty reasons to be dissatisfied with Austria, induced the generous Poles to devote themselves to the cause of Europe: he levied an army of forty thousand men, and took the command in person: his valour and his genius decided that dreadful battle which forced Soliman to raise the siege of Vienna, (1683); and, in a short time after, the Turks were even driven from the whole of Hungary. But what recompense did the intrepid Sobieski receive for these signal favours? The emperor Leopold continued to detest him; the Polish senate encouraged the disputes: after his death, which happened in 1696, all parties were of the same opinion—that of excluding the children of Sobieski from the throne; and, to fill up the measure of ingratitude, both the Polish and German historians agree in representing this great hero as a bad citizen, and a weak prince.

It is not to be wholly denied, but that the fame of Sobieski may have been in some degree exaggerated. The French writers of the day, have praised him so much, perhaps, because they believed that he seriously meant to place a French prince upon the throne, invested with absolute power. Sobieski knew the genius and temper of the people of Poland; and he foresaw that they would never consent to receive a master, though they would give themselves one. Thus every negotiation with Louis XIV. relative to the prince of Condé and marshal de Turenne, appears to us but a crafty invention to awe the diet of election. The threats of Sobieski against king

Michael, are not to this day explained clearly by historians: we will therefore avoid touching here upon points of such a difficult nature.

The heroic traits of the life of Sobieski, have acquired universal fame and celebrity, by the sentences, short, but full of eloquence and genius, by which they were accompanied. On taking his departure from Warsaw, he turned to the different ambassadors and said, "Tell your masters, that you have seen me mount my horse, and that Vienna now is saved." The queen, who was drowned in tears, held her youngest son fast in her arms. The king requested her not to be alarmed: "Sire, (answered she) the reason why my tears will flow is, that the tender age of this young prince will not allow him to follow the footsteps of his father, and his ancestors." Surrounded by the princes of Germany, Sobieski made the army of the Republic defile before them. The cavalry was admired for the beauty of their horses, their appointments, and their fine appearance; but the infantry was badly clothed: there was one battalion, in particular, whose nakedness, if we may so call it, was more remarkable than all the others. Prince Lobomirski advised the king, for the honour of the nation, not to let that regiment march past his allies. Sobieski rejected his advice. At the moment when the battalion was marching past them, he said to the princes around him, "Look at that corps well; it is a regiment of invincibles, who have taken an oath, never in time of war, to wear any other dress than that of their enemies; in the late war they were all dressed as Turks."

There are various other anecdotes authenticated by contemporary historians, which describe the manners of the age. A Polish deserter, who had been in the service of the Vizier, after the battle, brought a silver stirrup, which Mustapha had let fall in his flight. The king gave it to one of his officers, saying at the same time, "Carry this stirrup to the queen, and tell her that he to whom it belonged is vanquished." An immense booty was found in the Turkish camp; that of the Vizier, in particular, dazzled the eyes of the conquerors, being every thing which luxury and pride could conceive as the richest and most precious.

Sobieski wrote to the queen, "that the Grand Vizier had made him his heir, and that he had found in his tents the value of several millions of ducats. So

that,"

that," added he, "you cannot say of me what the Tartar wives do when their husbands return empty-handed. 'You are not men, since you return without plunder.'"

The inhabitants of Vienna received their deliverer with the most lively demonstrations of gratitude; and shouts of joy accompanied him to the cathedral of that city, where he went to return thanks to the God of battles, for the glorious success of his arms: he himself pitched the key of the *Te Deum*, which was chaunted: the text of the sermon was, "*Fuit homo missus a Deo, cui nomen erat Joannes.*"

The joy which the delivery of his capital afforded Leopold, was checked by the humiliation of seeing a foreign monarch triumphant. He passed several days in deliberating upon the ceremony which, in his quality of emperor, it was proper he should observe towards Sobieski, who was an elective king; and, according to the German pretensions, a vassal of the empire. In vain did the duke of Lorraine advise him to forget, for a short time, the usual etiquette, and receive him with open arms. Leopold had not sufficient greatness of soul to follow such counsel. In order to remove all difficulties, it was at last decided that the interview should take place on horseback, in the open country, and as if by mere accident.

When the two monarchs met, Leopold; after having in general terms adverted to the services which the Republic of Poland had rendered to Christianity, in speaking of the deliverance of Vienna, happened to mention the word "gratitude." Sobieski, immediately interrupting him in the most elegant and graceful manner, replied, "Believe me, brother, I feel happy in having contributed to render you this trifling service." He then presented his son, Prince James Sobieski, adding, "This is a young prince whom I have brought up to the service of Christianity." One of the palatines alighted from his horse to kiss the emperor's boot: Sobieski, who observed the action, stopped him; "Hold, palatine, (said he) no degradation;" and respectfully saluting the emperor, put an end to the interview: thus sparing the haughty monarch any further opportunity of offering thanks. But, previous to his putting his army in motion to return to Poland, he took out of the imperial archives, all those humiliating and burden-

some concessions, which his predecessor, King John Casimir, had been compelled to sign in Silesia. He obtained also the title of Majesty for the kings of Poland; and that of Most Serene, for the Republic: the whole of this brilliant expedition was, however, attended with no real benefit to Poland.

The Poles in particular blamed the policy of Sobieski, who, by the treaty of 1686, ceded to Russia the cities of Smolensko and Kiowe, the palatinate of Czerniechow, and the duchy of Novgorod Scevierz, provinces which were already in their possession. Russia, by way of compensation, promised the king to aid him in his conquest of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Republic, never having ratified this treaty, the authentic copies of it are only to be found in the archives of Moscow—a circumstance which Catharine II. turned to advantage, in order to give to certain articles a latitude and extension, which they most probably would never have had in the originals. On the other hand, the advantages which Sobieski had hoped for, from the alliance with Russia, successively evaporated by the obstacles which the want of provisions opposed to the march of the allied armies, and by the revolutions which took away the supreme power from the princess Sophia, and her favourite Gallitzin, the real author of all these projects.

In the interior, every nomination to a high office became an opportunity for the king to increase the number of the ungrateful and discontented. The opposition, become every day more numerous in the diets, thought only of throwing fresh obstacles in the way of the king. The animosity of party was carried to such a height, that a bishop, without any explanation previous, dared to say to the king, "Be just, or cease to reign." This was, of course, treason; but the opposition pretended to excuse the bishop. The diet of 1689 spent their time in quarrelsome debates, and neglected to provide for the payment of the army, and even of the corps of 12,000 Poles, who had gained a complete victory over 40,000 Turks. We shall here cite another instance, characteristic of the Polish anarchy. The army of Lithuania, having no means of subsistence, took up their quarters in the estates belonging to the clergy. The bishop of Wilna, after repeated but vain representations to the general in chief to withdraw his troops,

at last pronounced the anathema of the church, and the grand-general was excommunicated. The prince primate, in his quality of metropolitan archbishop, reversed the bishop's sentence of excommunication; and the apostolic nuncio, reversed the decree of the prince primate. Whilst these squabbles occupied the diet, a horde of 60,000 Tartars set fire to the suburbs of Lemberg. The minor nobles could never forgive Sobieski the share which he had in the misfortunes of king Michael.

Although some suspicions may rest upon the memory of Sobieski, yet it must be allowed that he had a just claim to the title of *Great*, both by his military and political talents: endowed with great strength of body, and fire of genius, learned in the laws, the interest of the people, and versed in warlike tactics; eloquent in the diets, and enterprising in the field, he possessed all the virtues, and all the qualities necessary to a warrior, and to the monarch of a people so untractable as the Poles. Nobility and greatness of soul were visible in all his looks, attitudes, and actions. At the head of his armies, his confidence and intrepidity inspired and encouraged his soldiers: he required but a handful of men to destroy a multitude of his enemies; he possessed the envied talent of profiting by the slightest advantages; and a rapid foresight, which made him look into, and provide against, unexpected dangers. Reading, and different studies, formed his chief amusement. He was master of several languages, and was fond of conversing with men of letters. His court was rather splendid, and attended by foreigners of the first distinction, who came to study and learn the profession of arms. All the powers of Europe had their ambassadors at his court; amongst others, he also entertained the ambassador of the king of Persia, who complimented him upon his victories, and claimed his friendship and alliance.

Such was the last great king who reigned over Poland: after his death, the crown was, as it were, put up to auction. The Prince de Conti, and Augustus, Elector of Saxony, were elected at the same time; the first had the wishes of the majority, the second supported his claims by his Saxon army; he annulled the election of Conti, and in 1697 became possessor of the throne.

SUMMARY of the DUTIES of SHERIFFS;  
being a SYNOPSIS of SIR RICHARD  
PHILLIPS'S LETTER to the LIVERY of  
LONDON.

ANCIENTLY, all sheriffs were elected annually by that portion of the people on whose behalf they were to serve the office; and by the constitution, they are popular officers appointed to execute the laws in the name of the sovereign, with due respect to the privileges of the people.

The general duties of the sheriff's office are six-fold:

1. As executors of all writs and legal process.
2. As keepers of the prisons.
3. As summoners of jurymen.
4. As guardians of courts of law.
5. As executioners of all summary punishments.
6. As presiding officers at the return of representatives to the Wittena Gemote, or Parliament.

To perform these important functions usefully, effectively, and honourably, there are requisite in the person of the sheriff—

- I. Public spirit, and independance of mind and fortune.
- II. Habitual sentiments of charity for the frailties, and of tenderness for the misfortunes, of their fellow beings.
- III. An unshaken attachment to public liberty, and to the person of the sovereign.
- IV. Persevering vigilance in the superintendence of every department of duty, taking nothing on trust, and leaving nothing to deputies.
- V. An immovable respect for principles, never compromising them to gratify temporary prejudices or practices.
- VI. Courage to resist the clamours and intrigues of those who profit by abuses.

The details of duty are implied by the duties themselves, but those of primary importance are—

1. To visit the goals frequently, and at unexpected seasons, unaccompanied by goalers or turnkeys.
2. To ameliorate the condition of the prisoners and their families, and to report to the executive government on those cases on which the law bears with unreasonable severity.
3. To take care that no punishment is increased by any popular prejudice against the criminal, and that all the judgments of the law are executed in tenderness and mercy.
4. To strike all juries in person, and to take especial care that the spirit of all the laws for striking juries is acted upon.



5. To guard against cabals, prejudices, intrigues, and improper influence in juries, by calling each jury in a predetermined order from at least three remote districts of the jurisdiction.

6. To summon grand juries by a similar rotation from among the most intelligent and independent persons of every district, taking care that there is a due mixture and balance of local interest in every grand jury.

7. To examine minutely and scrupulously every charge made against goalers, turnkeys, bailiffs, and their followers; to visit lock-up houses, and beware that no extortionate or vexatious practices take place in exacting bail.

In a word, the security of our persons and properties, under the law, against oppression or mal-administration, is in

the hands of the sheriff, and it depends greatly on his vigilance whether the laws serve as a means of protection or annoyance. While the verdicts of juries remain a barrier against the caprices of judges, and the influence of wealth and power, it is evidently of the highest importance that the sheriff summon them in the way which is the most likely to secure an impartial and independent decision, and therein lies the essence of English liberty. On the intelligence and uprightness of the executive officer depend therefore all that is desirable under the constitution of England, and all that renders the English, in respect to civil liberty, superior to other nations.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of PRINCE EUGENE of SAVOY; WRITTEN by HIMSELF.

(Concluded from No. 204, p. 246.)

[1711 continued.]

I WENT to Utrecht to see how the negotiations proceeded. England, Savoy, Portugal, and Prussia, were ready to sign their treaties; and Holland hung only by a thread.

I set out for Vienna to report this to the Emperor. On my arrival, Charles VI. said to me: "You are right; Holland has just signed too. So Zinzendorf informs me; and he has sent me the proposals of France, to which you will certainly not advise me to agree." "Your Majesty does me justice," I replied. "We will obtain neutrality for the Low Countries; and with the troops which you will order thence, as well as from Naples and Lombardy, we shall be able to keep the French in check on the Rhine."

I hastened to all the states and courts of the empire to collect men and money. I procured three millions of crowns in one quarter, and a million of florins in another. But the tardiness of the princes and circles in marching from their quarters prevented me from anticipating the French on the Upper Rhine. Charles VI. manifested a desire to command his army in person. I represented to him that he could gain no honor by it. My opinion was but too well-founded, as I clearly perceived that Villars meant to make an attempt on Landau. I ordered lines to be formed at Ettingen, within which I sent one-half of my army, and

posted the other at Mühlberg, where I hoped my reinforcements would arrive before the fall of Landau; but the Prince of Würtemberg was obliged to capitulaté.

Still I was in hopes of preventing the French from besieging Friburg. I took possession of all the defiles of the mountains. I threw up entrenchments, formed *abattis*, and erected redoubts at all the principal points. The inferiority of my force made me fear that the peace, which must necessarily be soon concluded, would be detestable: I called in all my troops, leaving only 18,000 with Aubonne to defend the passage of the mountains. Villars attacked the heights with his grenadiers. The troops of the circles, which I had placed behind the *abattis*, behaved like the Dutch at Denain, and ran away at the first fire. The Duke of Bourbon and the Prince of Conti began the attack of the defiles at seven in the evening. Aubonne, hurried away by the fugitives, could not rally them till they were at such a distance that he could not regain his entrenchments, and contented himself with throwing twelve battalions into Friburg. After so many battles during a period of thirteen years, the emperor's troops themselves were but raw recruits. The best of my entrenchments at Hohlgraben being forced, there was nothing to check Villars in his march across the Black Forest, and he opened the trenches before Friburg on the 1st of October. Harsch disputed every inch of ground. In the night between the 14th and 15th, the covered way was taken

by assault; and he there lost 1700 men. When the inhabitants saw that Marsch was determined not to surrender till the assault of the body of the place, which was battered down with balls, the oldest priest carrying the host, the magistrates, women, and children, all thronged to him. The fire from the ramparts continued as before; and when the breach was wide enough to enter in companies, on the 1st of November, he abandoned the town and retired into the citadel. This was followed by defending, fighting, writing, demanding, refusing, granting, prolonging suspensions of hostilities till the 21st. and then by capitulating.

Farewell to the Empire! farewell to its two bulwarks! was the general cry at all the courts of Germany, which were dying of fear. Why are they incorrigible. If little ministers and great or little mistresses were not gained by France, they might raise 100,000 men to defend in the first place the passage of the Rhine; and then the fortresses erected, and to be erected. There are very bad Germans in Germany.

The same courts and states of the Empire having crossed me, as some years before they had done Prince Louis of Baden, had rendered it impossible for me to relieve those two places. This I confess horribly disgusted me of the war, so that I was one of the first to advise the emperor to make peace. France had been making prodigious efforts: her resources are infinite. 'Tis the will of one individual and of one nation. The Austrian monarchy is composed of five or six, which have different constitutions. What a difference in civilization, population, and importance! The title of emperor does not bring in a single man or a single kreutzer. He must even negotiate with his empire that it may not be French; with the Bohemians that they may not run away into Prussia and Saxony for fear of becoming soldiers; with his Lombards, who are ready to turn Savoyards; with his Hungarians, ready to turn Turks; and with his Flemings, ready to become Dutchmen.

[Soon after the disasters related above, the Prince was appointed by the emperor to negotiate a peace with France. M. Villars was the ambassador of Louis XIV. The preliminaries were signed at Rastadt on the 6th of March, 1714.]

I could not help laughing at the titles assumed by the emperor: such, for instance, as King of Corsica, of Algiers,

of Jaen, and of the Canaries; Duke of Athens and Neopatri; Lord of Tripoli, &c. and by the side of these the most serene Prince and lord Louis XIV. then my titles in abundance; and beside them, the general of the French army, named de Villars: and I admired the impertinence of our chanceries.

1715.—When I heard of the death of Louis XIV. I confess it produced upon me the same effect as an old majestic oak uprooted and overthrown by a hurricane. He had been standing so long! Death, before it erases great recollections, recalls them all at the first moment. History is always indulgent towards beginnings. The commencement of the reign of this great king had no need of any; but now age had blunted the claws of the lion.

1719.—The emperor made me his vicar-general in Italy, with a salary of 150,000 florins.

Alberoni, our inveterate enemy, being dismissed, and his Philip IV. having acceded to the quadruple alliance, I had time to think of my pleasure. It was my fancy to build my palace in the suburbs somewhat in the Turkish or Arabic taste, with my four towers, which I well know were not in any genuine style of architecture, but they called to mind a great event. It was the spot where, in 1529, the Grand Vizier had pitched his tent; and I constructed my menagerie at Beugebey exactly like the Mufti's camp, with towers in which there had been tents for prayer.

The arrangement of my maps, plans, and fine editions which I had bought in London, and of the excellent French, Latin, and Italian works, well-bound, afforded me occupation, as well as my cascades, large *jets d'eau*, and superb basons. To return to my towers, for which I was censured, I replied to those who found fault with them: "I am as well acquainted as you are with the five Grecian orders, and also with the seven orders of battle of Vegetius. I like to have an order of my own in both sciences, and I have invented one."

A very agreeable moment for me was occasioned by a Turkish embassy. The Grand Signior sent me the two finest Arabian horses I ever saw, a scymetar, and a turban, with this message: "The one is a symbol of thy valor, the other of thy genius and of thy wisdom." I like this eastern compliment, and distrust those of Christians.

1722.—I had not much to say, and

very little to do. Charles VI. displayed his magnificence at the marriage of his niece. I gave entertainments too, and must confess that I was delighted with my military court, and my old comrades. That of the emperor was naturally more illustrious in point of rank, but not in merit. All the most distinguished persons in the empire were there. But the situation of La Favorita, in a street of the suburbs, was not favorable either to diversions or dignity. The dresses were all superb; but taking no pleasure in parade of that kind, I often wore my uniform, and some of the generals followed my example.

I received a great deal of company at my house between dinner and the play, because I find that more business may be done in a drawing-room than in a closet. I walked about with some foreign minister, or sat down in a corner with one of our own people; and a communicative air makes others talkative. On the other hand, I often see the reserve of others repel every body; and, concealing their mediocrity under the cloak of gravity and discretion, these gentlemen know no one, they are unacquainted with public and private opinion; and less secret than discreet, they are strangers to all that is passing. 'Tis thus that sovereigns are often deceived for want of mixing with society.

1723.—Charles VI. went to be crowned king of Bohemia: more pleasures and ceremonies. Charles had a reserved Spanish air, and took but little pains to laugh, though he was very fond of buffoons. This is always the case with people who are not naturally cheerful. He was good and just.

Leopold, in my opinion, had more understanding; but Joseph, who possessed still more than either, was amiable, and would have governed in his own person. I said to him, shortly before his death: "Employ, sire, none but honest men; but if you sometimes find a scoundrel willing to undertake the dirty work of intrigues, and not ashamed to have his conduct disavowed, make use of such an one without esteeming him. The honor of states is not so ticklish as that of individuals. Bad faith and meanness, independently of the abhorrence which they excite, are not sound policy. But address and dissimulation are allowable. You do not love France; that I think perfectly natural, for though beaten by us at present, she possesses more resources than your Majesty. If we continue successful, notwithstanding the change which is

preparing in England, after you have made peace, do not begin again; and never threaten any power, till you are ready to strike. A young and ambitious monarch at the head of that, would conquer the world. Fortunately when Louis XIV. was young, he speedily returned to Versailles to dance *l'aimable vainqueur*, and to hear an opera by his panegyrist Quinault: and at present he has not long to live." Though Joseph was not a bigot like his successor, he would never have deceived the share-holders of the company of Ostend, and with his magnanimous character he would not have crouched, like him, to the maritime powers. He one day said to me: "Had I been in my father's place, I should not have run away to Lintz, when you entered into our service. I would not have suffered myself to be shut up in Vienna; but would have acted as aid-de-camp to the duke of Lorraine, at the battle of Vienna. I know what courtiers are. I saw enough of them at the siege of Landau. They pretend to tremble for us, and it is for themselves they tremble all the while." The severe and frigid Leopold was not fond of Joseph. He was more partial to Charles, his younger brother, who was less petulant, and more of a Spaniard in every respect, and could not forgive his love of pleasure, and his bursts of passion. It is true he was once guilty of great indecorum in beating, in his presence, and that of a large company at a public entertainment, one of his people who did not pay proper attention to him.

1724.—I applied myself a good deal to internal affairs. I said to the ministers: "Cannot you disband this host of underlings, who prevent the money from reaching the pocket of the sovereign; contrive a tax proportionate to the income or earnings of each individual; provide habitations for paupers, and set them to work; consult the English, the Dutch, the bankers, for a good system of finance and manufactures; invite Flemings to improve our agriculture; bring our heaths into cultivation by means of the monks or the soldiers, for whom villages might be built on them; borrow of the clergy at two per cent.; dig a bed for the river Wien, to carry off the filth of the esplanade, which infects the city, and construct a fine quay planted with four alleys of plantain-trees or acacias; join the rivers by canals; cause the roads to be repaired by the proprietors of the adjacent lands, without ruining the government by constructing them; double our population



population by the Huguenots of France, and the emigrants from the empire who are ill used by their petty tyrants of sovereigns?

I said to our generals: "Cannot you, to spare the emperor's subjects, raise regiments of Turks, Poles, Prussians, Saxons, and Italians, by inducing them to desert, and enlisting deserters; raise an Hungarian, Austrian, Bohemian, and Walloon army, with none but officers of their respective nations to keep alive emulation; give furloughs to native subjects; keep up strong garrisons at Vienna, Presburg, Olmutz, Gratz, Lintz, Brussels, Luxemburg, and Milan; form an entrenched camp on each frontier, since fortresses are too expensive; and encourage the breeding of horses, that money may not be carried out of the country?"

Report has given a mistress to Charles VI. as to any other person—the Spanish Altheim, though she was no more his mistress than the Italian lady was mine formerly, or than Bathiany is now: but as his friend I said to her: "Cannot you persuade the emperor to gain the love of the electors and first princes of the empire; to draw them to Vienna by magnificent *fêtes*; to give them the order of the fleece, or some other to their ministers, or colours to their bastards, and pensions or handsome recruiting-officers to their mistresses.

To the emperor I said: "Prevent the Prussians, sire, from rising; the Russians, from forming and acquainting themselves with our affairs; and the French from gaining the preponderance. Your monarchy is rather straggling; but for that very reason it adjoins the north, the south, and the east. It is moreover in the centre of Europe, to which your majesty ought to give law.

1726.—After having been a soldier, minister, grand vizier, financier, postilion, negociator, I was at last made a merchant. I established the Ostend company, which the gold and jealousy of the maritime powers caused afterwards to be suppressed; and another at Vienna, to traffic, export, and navigate, upon the Danube and Adriatic sea, where I converted Trieste into a port capable of containing two squadrons of men of war, to escort and protect the merchant vessels. I directed other small ports, or at least shelters, to be formed in the gulf of Venice, the advantages of which were acknowledged by the whole monarchy.

1727.—I spent the whole year in consulting merchants, bankers, and men of

business; in drawing them over from foreign countries; in writing to England and Holland, for the purpose of establishing good commercial houses at Ostend and Antwerp; and to Spain, Italy, and even Turkey, with a view to establish others at Trieste and Vienna. This interested, amused, and occupied me exceedingly. I frustrated the miserable plans of our ministers of finance, who had never studied or travelled. I occasioned the settlement among us of consuls, a kind of people to whom we alone were before strangers. I formed studs in Hungary and Bohemia, for breeding horses, that money might not be sent out of the country: and I can affirm that the emperor's affairs never went on so well, and perhaps never will again, as they did during these ten years.

1729.—To complete my work (at Trieste) I had to battle a good deal with the too-righteous Catholics and large wigs of this country. The Jesuits are indulgent when you know how to manage them. They were very useful to me in procuring a cessation of the persecutions practised upon the Protestants in my fleet, who were forbidden the exercise of their religion. The only sailors left me were those who had none at all, or hypocrites. This was still worse; for how could I trust these two classes of people, who had no fear of God, but only feared the emperor? The honest Swedish, Danish, Hamburgh, and Lübeck sailors, and merchants, returned or remained: thanks to a couple of Protestant ministers whom I kept on board of our ships.

1730.—At length I enjoyed the pleasure of having the first fair at Trieste; and after some labor upon the finances, to find money enough to raise 36,000 men, with whom the emperor resolved to augment his army. He was right to hold himself in readiness for all events: 'tis the way to preserve peace. But I thought I could perceive that certain intriguers for their own private interest, or certain zealous, but shallow persons, would not be displeased to produce a rupture on the first opportunity. The French are clever in discovering what passes; and by these means are always in a better condition than others.

1732.—The court of Versailles, for example, was not doped by the journey to Carlsbad, whither I accompanied the Emperor, who gave out that he was going for the benefit of the waters. It is obvious that some interview was in contemplation. The King of Prussia was

waiting for us at Prague, and the moment I had dressed myself to pay my respects to him, who should enter but His Majesty. "No ceremony," said he to me, "I am come to chat with my master." He was a Charles XII. of peace; he dreamt of nothing but military matters; but these were only parades, exercises, short coats, little hats, and tall men. I was obliged to hear him talk on all these subjects, of the fine order of his troops, and of his economy. Here I took him up, and advised him to amass plenty of money and plenty of men, to defend us if we were attacked; for my system, as may be perceived, was not to make war, but to create a barrier against France, in order to take from her all inclination to attack us. Preferring friends to allies, who are often troublesome, and a-kind of tutors, I only engaged him not to declare against us; knowing his avarice, I was apprehensive lest we should not prevail so far. I persuaded Charles VI. to descend a step from his Spanish haughtiness, and at least to give him a friendly reception. He gave him a handsome entertainment, which cost a good deal of money. I prevailed upon all the Bohemian nobility to pay the highest honour and respect to the king. He would have preferred a review to a ball, but that was not our *forte*. I was so well satisfied with the higher tactics as to care nothing about wheeling to the right and left, and the handling of arms. The contrast of the dignity and magnificence of our emperor in a mantle of gold, with this royal corporal, was very amusing. He returned to Potsdam, and we to Vienna.

1733.—It was about this time that I clearly perceived the diminution of my influence. The king of Poland died in the month of February. Russia proposed to assist us in securing the election of his son Augustus III. in spite of France, who was desirous of again seating Stanislaus upon the throne. A great conference at court; scarcely any division of opinion: that for making war belongs principally to those who take no part in war, as the ministers, the priests, the women, and the loungers of a great city. I said one day in a company where they were clamouring on the subject: "I wish that your Excellencies, and you ladies, were each obliged by the emperor to pay 4000 ducats; and that you fine gentlemen had to march immediately with muskets on your shoulders." This reminds me of two lines which I read some time ago, I know not where:

Et pour un soufflet, qui ne se battrait pas,  
A la mort fait courir pour l'honneur des états.

At length it was asserted that the so-called honour of the state was compromised, if we did not go to war. "I recognize it not," said I to the ministers, "except when it is supported by powerful means: those of France never were so strong as at present; her finances are in the best possible state, in consequence of twenty years of peace. We have had scarcely ten since the peace of Westphalia; that is to say, for a period of near eighty years. Her administration is wise." I would not roundly declare that our's was not, but I hinted as much. "What have we to do with a war so foreign to the Germanic body, which will make this reflection, and send us no assistance? The Russians are too distant to afford any; and before they arrive, the Empire and Italy will be overrun. Recollect the versatility of England in my better days: she is ever ready to begin again. A mercantile policy is always to be heard at the doors of parliament. The Englishman, just, noble, upright, and generous, on his private account, is the contrary in behalf of his country. 'Tis a land of contradiction, whose constitution the ocean alone supports; as bad faith in speeches, and a desire to shine, support the opposition.

"The haughtiness and unskilfulness often manifested by the emperor's envoys at foreign courts, frequently cause them to slip away from him, and render it impossible to reckon upon any thing; and notwithstanding my conversations with Liria and Robinson, I would lay a wager that Spain will declare for France, and England will remain neuter."

Good as were the reasons which I alleged to prove that France would be very glad to find a pretext for a war with us, and bad as were those employed to refute them, the latter nevertheless prevailed. It was perhaps supposed that I should refuse the command of the army, which was offered me out of compliment; but this was a mistake, for I accepted it. For my own part individually, I am fond of war; and in this I wished to meet the fate of Turenne.

Before I had time to assemble the army, the command of which till my arrival was given to the duke of Bevern, and while I was making all my arrangements with the council of war, what I had foreseen happened. On the 28th October, the French had taken the fortress of Kehl, levied contributions throughout the



the whole Empire, and overrun the Milanese. Sardinia and Spain had declared against us. In vain I represented to the Empire till I was tired, that the aggression of France ought to make it declare in our favour: three electors protested against such declaration, alleging that this invasion concerned only the head of the Empire; that it was only a passage through for the purpose of attacking Austria, and that France had promised to restore all she had taken as soon as the emperor should dissolve his connection with the elector of Saxony.

1734.—I arrived on the 25th of April at Heilbron. On the 27th I reviewed the army a few leagues from Philipsburg. I still shed tears of joy, tenderness, and gratitude, whenever I recollect how I was received with repeated shouts of "Long live our father!" and thousands of hats thrown into the air. The old companions of my campaigns in Hungary, Italy, Flanders, and Bavaria, crowded to embrace the tops of my boots; they surrounded me, embraced my horse, and even pulled me down with their caresses. This moment was certainly the most delicious of my life; but it was embittered by the reflection that I had only 35,000 men, that the enemy had 80,000, and announced his determination to march to Vienna. I conducted them into the lines of Ettlingen; but these were calculated for 100,000 men, and I had no inclination to repeat the affair of Denain. I abandoned them, but I made so many marches and countermarches, and played off so many stratagems, that I prevented Berwick from penetrating into the interior of the country. He had nothing else to do than to lay siege to Philipsburg. This was what I wanted, in order to gain time. His head was there carried off by a cannon-ball, eight days after the opening of the trenches. I was envious on this occasion, and it was for the first time in my life. I was disappointed in this plan, as well as in that of attacking the French in their lines. I thought I had discovered a place badly fortified, and with a small quantity of artillery; they had neglected it because it was covered by a morass which I had been told was passable, but which I found it impossible to get across, for I went myself to reconnoitre it: one cannot implicitly rely on any report. This has been my practice all my life; I have found the benefit of it, as well as of constantly having a pencil in my pocket, to write down in an officer's tablets the order which I give him to carry,

I had received some Hessian, Hanoverian, and Prussian, reinforcements: among whom I distinguished the prince royal,\* who appeared a young man of infinite promise. D'Asfeld has surpassed himself. Never did I see any thing so strong; for instance, his ditches, or *trous des loups*, were conical, and superior to those of Condé at Arras: it was from this reconnoitring that I formed my opinion of the young prince whom I have just mentioned. When I resolved to fight, I never assembled a council of war; but this time I was sure that every one would be of my opinion. I determined to cross the Rhine, and to re-cross it higher up to attack D'Asfeld. For this service I had destined 3000 cavalry and 10,000 Swiss.

This devil of a fellow had all his wits about him, and at length took Philipsburg, in spite of my cannonade of his camp, in which I acted the Grand Vizier of Belgrade, for my batteries and parapets were elevated to fire down upon it, and the water, besides, was still more terrible than the fire. I relied more upon the effect of the one than of the other. But what a nation! capable of every thing. Richelieu, whom I had known a Sybarite so delicate and voluptuous, the young courtiers, the Duras, and the La Vallières, were metamorphosed. They only want a leader. D'Asfeld was a rigid Spartan, and set a good example; and before him Berwick held them awe. They threw up the trenches in boats, and endured every hardship with unequalled patience. I never had any, for my part, under mental sufferings. The first that had attacked the other would have been beaten, and had that been my lot, the French might have gone to Vienna, for there was no fortified place on the way, or upon the flanks: and the elector of Bavaria, who had subject of complaint, only waited for this to declare against Austria, whose haughtiness or awkwardness made it friends no where. We should have lost the few we had. There was no Sobieski to save the capital; I should have retired within the lines which I constructed in 1705; but meanwhile *Te Deum* would have been sung at Versailles, and in the chapels of some of my enemies at Vienna. People there at length became sensible of the justice of my reasons against the war, for they then perceived the inferiority of our means with which the barkers and firebrands of society cannot be acquainted.

Philipsburg being taken, I retired to

\* Afterwards the great Frederic.



my old camp at Bruchsal. D'Asfeld would have laid siege to Mentz, but this intention I obliged him to relinquish, for I hastened to cover that place. My marches, to prevent the French from penetrating into Swabia by the Black Forest, have, it seems, been sufficiently extolled. I covered Würtemberg, and they found me every where except in a field of battle: for really I could not fight. More fatigued than we, but able to refresh themselves whenever they pleased, they entered into winter-quarters; and I, innocent in my own eyes, deserving neither the praise nor the censure with which I am honoured, satisfied with a kind of petty passive glory, set out for Vienna.

I had left my nephew, the only remaining shoot of my branch of Savoy, sick at Mannheim; he died of a fever, as I have been told, but I suspect of something else. 'Tis a pity; he possessed understanding and courage. Though only twenty years of age he was a major-general, but too much of a libertine. I allow a man to be a little disposed that way. I love the indiscreet, and detest Catos; they scarcely ever stand fire well: but my little Eugene was fond of bad company and bad friends; and these are enough to ruin any body.

At the end of April I set off for Heilbronn, and took up my excellent camp at Bruchsal, as I had done the year before; but as the enemy was much stronger, I had nothing to do but to cover all the places and the country on this side of the Rhine.

In order to render the possession of Philipsburg useless to him, I turned the course of three small rivers, which, instead of discharging themselves into the Rhine, produced me a superb inundation from that fortress to Ettlingen, the lines of which thus covered were unassailable.

Had I been able to leave them, having no longer to do with D'Asfeld, who had been succeeded by Coigny, I should have finished my military career better than by the same passive kind of glory as the preceding year. I gave it some degree of activity by taking Trarbach, and delivering the electorate of Treves. Seeing that there was nothing more to be done, nothing to be gained, and much to be lost, as I had told Charles VI. fifty times, I was very glad at first to be recalled to Vienna, though I shrewdly suspected that this was my last campaign. It would be difficult for me to express what I felt on taking leave of my army,

It was a painful scene I assure you. An old soldier only can know what it is to bid a last farewell to such brave fellows, whom he has so often led to death, which I was desirous of meeting in so happy, speedy, and glorious a manner: 'tis the only favour that God has refused me. With tears in my eyes I resigned the command to the duke of Würtemberg; and on my arrival at Vienna, I luckily found La Baume, the agent sent by Cardinal Fleury, to make very reasonable proposals. France had been rather humbled in Poland: her garrison of 15,000 men had surrendered at Dantzic, and the father-in-law of Louis XV. had withdrawn himself nobody knew whither. The Russians and Augustus III. triumphed, as might be expected; and I, taking advantage of the desire of Charles VI. to restore the extinguished house of Austria, by marrying his daughter Maria Theresa to prince Francis of Lorraine, we soon came to an understanding, and the preliminaries were signed.

—Now I have nearly withdrawn from public life. I play at piquet every evening at Madame de Bathiany's with Taroca, Windischgratz, and Tessin, the Swedish ambassador. It is rather for the sake of conversation. People are more talkative when they do not say *Let us talk*, and round a card-table they are more at their ease; otherwise games of commerce are extinguishers of society. In war, I prefer games of chance. At my head-quarters, those who won were put into high spirits, and those who lost fought better; 'tis soon over, and time is more valuable than money. I am fond of the company of young people; they are more pure, not having been corrupted by intrigue. I often see the commander Zinzendorf, a man of enlarged understanding, and of the world; and Frederic Harrach, who adds to these qualities, considerable talents for business. I foresee that he will be raised to important posts, as will in war Dhaun and Brown. The first possesses most merit; the second will have boldness; and the last, superior talents for discipline and the essential details, without being trifling. Joseph Wenzl Lichtenstein is likewise a brave general, a good citizen, and a genuine nobleman. Seckendorf and Schmettau, with military qualities, depend rather too much on circumstances.

Young Cubentzl, a man of great intelligence, often visits at Madame de Bathiany's. He one day said to her: "It

is generally believed, madam, that you have married Prince Eugene." "I love him much too well for that," replied she; "I would rather have a bad reputation, than take away his."

"If you were not religious, and I was five-and-twenty, what would be the consequence?" said I one day to Madame de Bathiany. "Nothing," replied she, "things would be just as they are. I am religious, in the first place, because I love God, and because I believe and put my trust in him; in the next place, because this is the safe-guard of my peace, which comes to the aid of my wounded self-love, if I were to be forsaken; and then, that I may be able to scoff at women who have lovers. I am religious, because I have neither fear, nor hope, nor desire, in this life; and because the good which I do for the poor, from humanity, is of benefit to my soul. I am religious, because the wicked fear me, and are disgusting to me. I am religious, that I may not have occasion to be continually watchful of my reputation; women who are not, dare not say or do any thing: they are like thieves who think themselves pursued by the police wherever they go. But I detest those who assume the mask of piety, or are religious only on account of the immortality of the soul. Were mine to perish with me, I would nevertheless endeavour to be virtuous as I do at present. It is not so much for fear of God, as out of gratitude for his favors, and love to him, that I am religious, without publicly proclaiming it like those ladies who make a trade of the thing to please the court, rather than to please heaven."

I have been happy in this life, and I wish to be so in the other. There are old dragoons who will pray to heaven for me, and I have more faith in their prayers than in those of all the old women of the court and of the city clergy. The fine music, whether simple or more obstreperous, of the divine service, delights me. The one has something religious, which awes the soul; the other reminds me, by the flourishes of trumpets and kettledrums, which have so often led my soldiers to victory, of the God of hosts who has blessed our arms. I have scarcely had time to sin; but I have set a bad example, perhaps, without knowing it, by my negligence of the forms of religion, in which I have, however, invariably believed. I have sometimes spoken evil of people, but only when I thought myself obliged to do so; and have said: Such an one is a coward, and

such an one a scoundrel. I have sometimes given way to passion; but who could help swearing to see a general or a regiment that did not do their duty, or an adjutant who did not understand you? I have been too careless as a soldier, and lived like a philosopher. I wish to die as a christian. I never liked swaggers either in war or in religion, and it is perhaps from having seen ridiculous impieties like those of certain Frenchmen on the one hand, and Spanish bigotries on the other, that I have always kept myself aloof from both. I have so often beheld death near at hand, that I had become familiar with him. But now it is no longer the same thing: Then I sought him, now I wait for him; and meanwhile I live in peace. I look upon the past as a pleasing dream. I go to court only on gala days, and to the theatre when there is an Italian opera, serious or comic, or a fine ballet. If we had a French company, I would go to see *Athalie*, *Esther* and *Polyeucte*. I am delighted with the eloquence of the pulpit. When Bourdaloue inspires me with terror, Massillon fills me with hope. We were born in the same year, and I knew him on his entrance into the world—a perfectly amiable man. Bossuet astonishes—Fenelon affects me. I saw them also in my youth; and Marlborough and I paid the latter all possible honors when we took Cambrai. I have forgotten the epigrams of Rousseau, and even his ode for me; but I read his psalms and hymns over and over again. I still retain my memory, as it appears; and I think I have forgotten nothing except my enemies in this country, whom I forgive with all my heart. A foreigner, and successful!—This was too much for them. My health is very good, considering my age of seventy-two years, the fatigues of I know not how many campaigns, and the effects of I can't tell how many wounds. The Chevalier Carelli, my physician and friend, furnishes me with a sure remedy for curing what he calls the radical humidity, which he says is somewhat wasted. I have yet many things to do for the embellishment of my gardens and palace; for instance, I mean to buy all the ground in front of that in which I live, and at which I have employed 1500 workmen, (because it was a time of dearth, and this was beneficial to the city of Vienna,) to form a fine square, with a splendid fountain in the middle. If I should live a little longer, I shall not fail to write down whatever I recollect, and what comes into my head, which is still pretty strong, though,



to annoy me, people have asserted that my faculties were considerably decayed. It was once strong enough to prevent me from dying of vexation, as my friend Prince Louis of Baden did about thirty years ago. I shrugged my shoulders at it, and kept on my usual course. For instance, if I were to interfere in public affairs, I would say to the Emperor: "Take all possible precautions respecting your succession; it will be involved in dreadful confusion. Two or three powers will lay claim to it. Prevent all this in your life-time. Here is an occasion for driving about as I did in my

time to Munich, Berlin, London, the Hague," &c. The army and artillery are neglected. We shall not be capable of resistance, unless we contrive to prevent all that is likely to happen; and unless, above all things, on the death of Charles VI. we refuse to go to war with the Turks. I wish prosperity to the house of Austria, and hope that it will extricate itself from this embarrassment. I have written enough to day, and will now mount my horse to go and look at a lion which has just arrived at my menagerie, on the road to Schweikelt.

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### SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

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*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.*

*"The Arte of Warre; by William Garrard, Gentleman; corrected and finished by Captaine Hichcock." Anno 1591, b. l. 4to. 1591.*

THE author, who dedicates his work to the famous earl of Essex, was a relative of sir Thomas Garrard, and in the service of the king of Spain fourteen years. The work is a posthumous publication, consigned to sir Thomas Garrard, who caused captain Hichcock to edit it.

The first extract which I shall give, shows the severity of the ancient billet, and the habits of the soldier in camp, huts, (not tents) being anciently, or at least, more usual.

"A souldier in garrison being furrierd\* in a house, is allowed the best bed and chamber saue one, faire sheets, board, clothes, plates, napkins, towels, dressing of his meate, seruice at the table, oile, vineger, salt, mustard, candle-light, fire, &c.

"Whillst a souldier is in the campe, hee ought never to lye out of his clothes, his peece ready charged must lye by his side, his furniture at his girdle, which is his flaske, match, and tutchbore, his rapier very ready, and his poynado likewise at his girdle, which if they should be so monstrous daggers, or such a cutler's shop as our English fésers are accustomed to

wear, they would be both combrous in carriage, and troublesome to his companions, and to himselfe, specially when they lye in their cabbines.

"Asouldier in campe must make choise of two, or three, or more camerades, such as for experience, fidelity, and conditions, do best agree with his nature, that be tryed souldiers and trustie friends, to the intent that like louing brethren they may support one another in all aduerce fortune, and supply each other's wants. As for example, having marched all day, and comming at night to the place where they must encampe, one of them chooseth out the dryest and warmest plot of ground he can get in the quarter, which is appointed to his band for lodging place, doth keepe all their clokes, armes, and baggage, whilst another makes provision with one of their boyes in some adjoyning village, (if time and safety from the enemie doth permit) for long straw, both to couer their cabbins, and make their bedd of; during the time that another with a little hatchet, which, with a lether bottel for drinke, a little kettle to seeth meat in, and a bagge of salt, which are to be borne of the boyes amongst other baggage, and are most necesserie things for encamping, doth cut downe forked bowes and long poales to frame and reare up their cabbins withall, and to prouide timber or firewood, if it be in winter, or when neede requires,

whilst

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\* Billeted.



whilst another doth visite *viaundiers* and victualers (if any follow the *campe*) for bread, drinke, or other cates, if otherwise they be not provided by forrage, or picoree, and makes a hole in the earth, wherein having made a fire, stroken two forked sticks at either side, and hanged his kettle to seeth upon a cudgel of wood upon the same, or that for rost meat he makes a spit, wooden gaw-verds," &c.

From the articles of war, in p. 37, and other passages, it appears, that the cant which prevailed in Cromwell's army, did not originate in the Puritans.

The following are the methods prescribed to detect mining.

"To bee advertised thereof, place within these caues upon the playne ground, a drum on the one end, and lay certaine dice vpon the skinne, which dice, the enemy labbouring under the earth, neere unto the wall, cannot lye still and quiet: but by reason of theyr worke under the earth, (although not seene of the defendants) doe remoue and leape. Otherwise placing within the sayd countermynes, and upon the playne ground, a bason of copper, tinne, or brasse, or of such like metall, full of water, the enemy labowring under the earth, neere unto the wall, by reason of the sayd strokes and working, although the same remayne onseene of the eye, neurtlesse the water shall be seene to remoue and trenble, a manifest shoue of their myning, which may suddaynly be preuented, by means of these countermynes, or such like preparation as dooth serue for that purpose.

"Some vse to lay a sacke of wooll in the countermines, and upon the same a bason of copper, wherein is put three or four round harde pease, the which will mooue and ring against the side of the bottome of the bason, at the strokes of the miners of the enemy."

In the "*Office of the General*," we see that the exaggeration and frequent fiction of the French bulletins, is derived from ancient military policy.

"He must search by all meanes possible, to keepe his armie continually courageous, and wyth aspiring minde, by arteficiall fictions, to the enemies confusion. Sometimes disparsing a rumor, that hee hath intercepted and taken certayne aduertisements of importance. Sometimes to faigne that he hath the commoditie to ayde himsilfe, with the succours of many princes, and comon princis, although there be no such matter."

The pay and provision of the soldier, in these times, are singularly expensive.

"The common souldieur shall pay two shillings eight-pence by the weeke, for his dyet, lodging, and washing: the souldiour of bigger pay, at foure shillings the weeke, for his dyet, lodging, and washing, as heereafter followeth: wherein it doth also appeare, how the pettie victualers are considered for theyr charges and trauell in the same, for a yeere of 365 dayes.

"The thirtie common souldiours, to haue eury man a day in wheaten breade, one pounce and an halfe, rated at a penny.

"The thirtie common souldiers to every man a wine pottle of double beere a day, rated at a penny. The thirty common souldiours, in beefe every man one pounce a day, rated at 1d.

"The thirtie common souldiours, in mutton, eury man one pound a day, rated at two-pence the pound.

The thirtie common souldiours in porke, every man one pound one quarter a day, rated at 1d.

"The thirtie common souldiers in stock-fish, to eurie four men one stock-fish a day, for 52 Wednesdayes, two meales a day, half seruice, and the like allowance to eury foure men, one stock-fish for a meale, for 52 Frydayes, whole seruice, in all, 7 fishes and a halfe a day.

"The thirtie common souldiours, to haue in Shetland linges, for 26 Saterdayes, 13 daies in Lent, and 1 day in Rogation weeke, in all 40 dayes: to eury eight men, one ling a day, halfe seruice, rated at 7d. the ling.

"The thirtie common souldiours to haue in Shetlande codde, for 26 Saterdayes, 12 dayes in Lent, one day in Rogation weeke; to eury 8 men, one fysh and a halfe a day, halfe seruice, at 4d. the fysh.

"The thirtie common souldiours to haue in butter, to eurie foure men one pounce a day, halfe seruice, for 52 Wednesdayes, two meales a day: and to eury 8 men one pound a day, quarter seruice, for 52 Saterdaies, 25 dayes in Lent, and 2 daies in Rogation weeke, at 4d. the pound.

The thirtie common souldiours, in cheese for 52 Saterdaies, 25 dayes in Lent, and 2 dayes in Rogation weeke; to eury foure men, one pound a day quarter seruice.

"Some souldiers there are married, and keepe house, whose proportion of victuals must be to them delivered accordingly, with the like allowance as to the petty victualer in every thing."

*Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

## ALMONDS.

**D**OES not Sævius refer to almonds in the following lines?

Admisce in acca basilicis hæc nunc partim,  
Partim Persica: quod nomen sic denique fertur,

Propterea quod, qui quoadam cum rege potenti

Nomine Alexandro Magno fera prælia bello  
In Persas retulere; suo post inde reventu.  
Hoc genus arboris in prælatis finibus Graiis  
Disserere, novos fructus mortalibus dantes:  
Mollusca hæc nux est, ne quis forte inscius erret.

To these words Macrobius adds the note: "Nux Terentia dicitur, quæ ita mollis est, ut vix attractata frangatur." The crackability, which is here made the characteristic of this sort of nut, agrees well with the almond. To the expedition of Alexander, therefore, is owing the introduction of almonds into Europe.

## THE CID.

Among the dramatic celebrations of the Cid may be enumerated, in addition to the well-known tragedy of Corneille, the less grave poem of Guillem de Castro, entitled, "Freaks of the Cid.—*Moce-dades del Cid*." The édition before us was re-printed in 1796, at Valencia, the scene of so many of his actions; and is a play on the Shakspeare model, which has two parts, intended for the representation of successive days.

## THE POET WALSH.

Pope, in one of his letters, says of the poet Walsh, that he was a Socinian: he had a like mediocrity of opinion in criticism, shunning always the trivial and the bold.

## THEORY OF THE DRAMA.

Ginguené relates, that, at some dinner, where Marmontel, Diderot, and Rousseau, were present, the conversation turned on theories of the dramatic art. Diderot, with much humour, offered this new system. In comedy, he said, the business is marriage; and in tragedy, murder. All the plot in both turns on this peripathea: Shall they marry, or shall they not? Shall they kill, or shall they not? They shall marry, they shall kill: this is the first act. They shall not marry, they shall not kill: this is the second act. A new plan of marrying, or killing, occurs: this is the third act. A new difficulty arises respecting the person to be married, or killed: this is the fourth act. At length, opposition

being exhausted, a marriage or a death ends the play.

## WILLIAM OF BRITANY.

Barthius gave, in 1657, a commented edition of the Philippiad of William of Britany, which had also been published from a better manuscript in the collections of Duchesne. This Latin poem was begun in 1218, and finished in 1223; and it contains many elucidations of English history, especially of the war undertaken by Philip Augustus of France against our king John, in 1213. It would be well for some English antiquary to republish the remains of William of Britany, who was born about the year 1170, educated for the priesthood at Mantes, attached as chaplain to the armies of Philip-Augustus, in 1202, which he still accompanied in 1213, and whose exploits he chronicles as an eye-witness. He was created probably in 1223 bishop of Noyon, where he died in 1249.

## Y.

Not the letter but the river *Y* is here to be mentioned. A poem, in four books, entitled *Y-Stroom*, by Anthony van der Goes, has been repeatedly printed at Amsterdam. The town, so celebrated for its cheese and its gin, vulgarly called Edam, was anciently termed Ydam, from this river, on which it stands. The whole course of the stream is traced by the poet, and decorated with mythologic fictions: his work is thought by his countrymen to rival the Georgics of Virgil.

## ONOMATOPŒIA.

A French poet, in the *Mercure* for August, 1748, has attempted, by an appropriate word, to describe the braying of an ass:

L'ane, pour tout comique,  
Debite aux pauvres ecourans  
Une certaine de bibans,  
Prononcés sur le ton le plus melancholique.

This unusual onomatopœia is well chosen: the *he-haw* is truly imitative, and will probably hitch into the rhymes of some fabulist in this country also.

## GALOSHES.

This word, though in common use, is not found in Johnson's Dictionary: it signifies outer shoes, or large shoes, which in walking are worn over dress-shoes, to keep them from the dirt. It is derived from the French *galoches*, which describes the same article of wear.

## EPITAPH, BY MALHERBE.

The following epitaph, on a man of ninety, is ingenious:

Qui se loue irrite l'envie;  
Juge de moi par le regret,  
Qu'eut la Mort de m'oter la vie.

## UNION OF THE MEDICAL AND ECCLESIASTIC PROFESSIONS.

Among the Egyptians, and among the Jews, it was of old a regular thing for the clergy to study medicine. Accommodations for the sick were attached to the temples; and Alexander the Great, when he sent for advice to the priests, offered to go and sleep under their care at the Serapeum. The Essenes, in like manner, employed, in behalf of their patients, both medicine and prayer.

Much of this usage passed over to the Christian monks, inasmuch, that as soon as the education of the clergy came to be undertaken in the north of Europe, it was held necessary to provide for them medical instructors. In the Capitulary issued by Charlemagne at Thionville, in 805, it is enjoined, that in every cathedral school medicine should be taught.

In this country there is no deficiency of medical instruction; but there is perhaps of medical patronage. In a thinly-peopled neighbourhood, a country surgeon cannot earn enough to repay the value of a liberal education. Why not, in every hundred or wapentake, set apart one central ecclesiastical benefice, to be held by a medical tenure; to be made the successive reward, the pension of retreat, of the most active and skilful surgeons of the district?

## ANECDOTE OF A PAINTER.

Rembrandt, being in want of money, and finding his works of heavy vent, put into the newspapers that he was dead, and advertised a public sale of the finished and unfinished paintings in his house. Crowds flocked to the auction, eager to possess one of the last efforts of so great a master. The meanest sketch sold at a price, which entire pictures had never fetched before. After collecting the proceeds, Rembrandt came to life again; but the Dutch, who resent improbity even in genius, never would employ him after his resurrection.

## CHINESE CHARACTER.

The same flourish, or character, of the Chinese, stands for an *adulterous woman*, and for *traitorous correspondence*. It is curious, that the Jewish prophets should continually employ this very metaphor; and describe, as the adultery of Jeru-

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salem, that traitorous correspondence with the Egyptian court, which tended to separate Palestine from the Babylonians. Were these characters already employed throughout civilized Asia? Were they those of which the Jewess Maria (Syncelli Chronographia, anno 5058, page 248), taught the use to Democritus of Abdera? If so, they would throw light on the hieroglyphs of the Egyptians, and derive historic elucidation from them.

## DEAF AND DUMB.

Three writers have lately published concerning the instruction of the deaf and dumb: at Paris, the abbé Sicard; at Berlin, professor Eschke; and at London, Dr. Watson. They all agree in considering attempts at articulation as needless for the purpose of associating together the ideas of words and things. A picture-dictionary of rare objects, and the exhibition of common objects, is found to be the best medium of providing that fund of nomenclature for visual ideas, which is afterwards extended to the abstract ideas. If the curious observations of these experienced men be correct, it is clear that apes, and indeed all animals that can guide a pen, might be taught to use written human language, with as much correctness as the deaf and dumb. The Turks are fond of founding hospitals for dumb animals: would it not be worth while to attempt their literary instruction? How much the animals could tell us of the nature of instinct and thought!

## PAINTED GLASS.

One of the uses of painted glass, is recorded by a French satirist:

Si pour votre noblesse il vous manque des titres,  
Il faudra recourir à quelques vieilles vitres,  
Où nous ferons entrer d'une adroite façon  
Une devise antique avec votre écusson.

The love of heraldic distinction is a fit basis for bringing back the art of painting on glass. It is indeed content with splendid colouring and unshaded delineation, and is indifferent about truth of contour, and beauty of execution; but in this, it typifies its nature, which covets rather praise than justice, illustration than definition, conspicuity than approbation. And as the pedigrees of the herald prepared the chronicles of the historian, so blazonry can insensibly give rise to the art of picturesque delineation.



## EXPRESSION OF BURKE.

Much has been written about the assertion of Burke, that vice lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness. The expression is borrowed from Diderot's *Code de la Nature*. Speaking of Rousseau's Dissertation against the Utility of the Arts and Sciences, this phrase is used: "Il a pris pour corruption de mœurs des vices devenus moins grossiers, moins d'hypocrisie, moins de cette fa-rouche et pedantesque morosité, qui se gêne pour acquérir le droit de censurer le reste des hommes." This sentence furnishes at once the source, and the apology, of Burke's.

## BOMBYCINE.

A stuff composed of silk and worsted now bears this name, which is commonly died black, and worn by widows in mourning. A more transparent texture

must formerly have been so called; for Martial says, *Lucet sic per bombycina corpus*. The other passage, *Panniculus bombycinus urit*, decides nothing; it might be understood of modern bombycine.

## STYLE OF ADDISON.

Godwin's attack on the style of Addison, extends from page 437 to page 443 of his *Enquirer*. Surely the point has been there established, that Addison is but a secondary writer, full of solecism and vulgarity, and exuberance of diction; of trifling playfulness, which misses its aim at wit; and of feeble thinking, which is mistaken for argument, because employed in the support of trivial notorieties. He may fair-sex it (as Swift says) to the world's end; but he must remain content with his public of women.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## LINES,

*Written after the Death of a young Lady on the point of Marriage, in a sweet Dale, whicb she had visited, and admired.*

**H**ERE, in this dell, lovely in loveliness—  
Here, where the breeze, low murmuring  
o'er the leaves,  
Steals, scarcely stirring them;  
Where, even the wanderer's step, slow and  
unequal,  
Loiters and lingers; and the noisy world,  
Its busy, bustling, triflers—all are forgotten,  
Or thought of with disgust! *here* I had hoped,  
In such a night as this, twining mine arm in  
thine,  
To view thy swimming eye, to Heaven up-  
turned,  
Beaming, beneath yon white moon's stream-  
ing light,  
With mute, adoring, reverence; and to feel,  
like thee,  
A sacred calm move o'er my swelling heart.  
Oh! in such rapt, such hallowed moments,  
Gazing on that half-sainted countenance,  
I have felt, most sure, the hope,  
The dear warm hope, of an immortal soul!  
But thou art gone, my love! Heaven willed  
thee hence,  
And I am lone and cheerless in the world!  
Yet here I wander still—Thou once wert  
here;  
And this green path thy living foot hath  
pressed!  
Then do strange fancies haunt me; and I  
stop, and think,  
As through the wood the passing gale sweeps  
solemn,

Thy spirit speaks in it, and in low mur-  
muring accents,  
Sighs in mine ear "Farewell, dear love!  
farewell." WORROBSLIE.

## DIFFERENT SPECIES OF DRUNKENNESS.

**W**HEN George was poor as poor could be,  
*Drunk as a beggar* still was he;  
Espousing then a wealthy dame,  
Sudden a fortune to him came:  
To drink he now could well afford,  
And daily got—*drunk as a Lord*. J. B.

## ON BEAUTY.

**W**HAT pow'r inspires the soldier's breast  
Like heav'nly woman's charms?  
What lulls the coward's fears to rest,  
And stills his timid soul's alarms,  
Like Beauty?  
Full oft by powerful Fancy's aid,  
The sailor, at the midnight hour,  
The image of his well-lov'd maid  
With rapture views, and owns the power  
Of Beauty.  
The sordid wretch first taught to melt,  
No more delights his gold to view;  
Glows with desires before unfelt,  
And joyful pays the tribute due  
To Beauty.  
The untaught savage, rough and wild,  
To woman breathes his tender vows;  
And, soften'd by the influence mild,  
No longer fierce, he humbly bows  
To Beauty.  
R. F. E.

## ODE, TO EURILLA IN ADVERSITY.

ALONE and pensive in those wilds I stray,  
Where, save the feather'd choir, who  
carol gay,

No sound obtrudes; where Silence rears her  
throne,

By dull Oblivion's poppies overgrown;  
And with such sway despotic rules the soul,  
As e'en the starts of Sorrow to controul;  
As e'en to bid the tears of Friendship cease,  
And make me fancy all thy cares at peace.

Yet, wheresoe'er my wand'ring footsteps  
tread,  
My thoughts, by some spontaneous impulse  
led,

Fly fast to thee: nor will I pause to own  
Thou most art with me, when I'm most alone.

But if my Muse, too sedulous t' impart  
The balm of comfort to thy anguish'd heart,  
Hath oft disgusted by officious zeal,  
And widen'd wounds she fondly hop'd to heal,  
More irksome now thou'lt deem th' obtrusive  
lyre,

Whose notes I waken with encreas'd desire  
Thy woes to soothe. Forgive the advent'rous  
strain,

Which dares the rigours of thy fate arraign;  
Which dares bewail (O, grant me pardon,  
Heav'n!)

That Peace to selfish Apathy is giv'n;  
Whilst peerless Worth, with lamb-like Meek-  
ness join'd,

To dire, infuriate Warfare seems consign'd.  
Full well I know reproach were vainly  
hurl'd

Against th' unfeeling baseness of this world;  
Full well I know how impotent each art  
To melt, with Pity's drops, the flinty heart;  
To check the bitter taunts of scowling pride,  
Make ranc'rous Envy throw her snakes aside,  
Compel curst Falsehood at Truth's shrine to  
kneel,

Or rob the hand of Malice of its steel:  
Yet, tho' thy woes, with my upbraidings  
join'd,

In vain would strive to meliorate mankind,  
Still are there means all potent to confound  
The iron breasts thy sufferings fail to wound;  
Still to their pow'r superior thou may'st rise,  
And ev'ry arrow of their wrath despise.

Too just, too ample, is thy cause for woe,  
Then check not tears, but freely let them  
flow;

Affliction's tide, by constant force repress,  
And closely pent within a single breast,  
There rages fierce, with direst mischiefs rife,  
Dethroning Reason, and o'erwhelming life:  
Then yield it scope, and to some kindred  
heart,

Thy ev'ry care, thy ev'ry thought, impart;  
For Sympathy, blest instinct of our kind,  
Is purest opium to the tortur'd mind.

Seek then, some friend, who early learnt  
to grieve  
At others' woe, who lives but to relieve;  
Some breast so much in concert with thy own,  
As, when thou smil'st, or weep'st—to joy, or  
groan;

With sweet Mimosa be her temples crown'd,  
By patient Prudence let her lips be bound,  
Of all thy griefs, let her have felt the smart;  
And shew where once they rankled in her  
heart;

Let her (rare gift!) possess the skill to know  
When to check tears, and when to bid them  
flow;

Thus will her hand be competent to spread  
Comfort's soft roses o'er thy thorny bed.

But, once again, dear suff'ring saint, take  
heed

This friend be deck'd with Caution's choicest  
meed,

For Grief unlocks the soul, and brings to view  
Each thought, each merit, and each failing  
too.

Seek then a friend, sage, cautious, faith-  
ful, kind:

But hold! I know the temper of thy mind—  
If some good angel such a friend bestow'd,  
To rescue thee from Grief's o'erwhelming load,  
Thy soul would doat on her's—and shoud'st  
thou lose

This first of blessings—Hold! Ah, hold, my  
Muse!

Nor paint a scene which Nature could not  
bear—

Yes, seek a friend, a firmer friend than e'er  
Inspir'd our mortal clay; a friend, whose  
mind

Not all the malice of this world combin'd  
Can e'er wean from thee: a celestial guard,  
Who, from thy breast each stroke of Fate to  
ward,

O'er Fate herself presides, o'er time, o'er  
space,

And all the myriads of the human race;  
Who knows no change, whose love will never  
cease,

Whose voice is comfort, and whose paths are  
peace:

O, turn to him, to God! the only friend,  
On whom thou may'st, without a fear, depend;  
And learn, that 'mid Adversity's dark maze,  
Or gay Prosperity's seductive blaze,  
He only knows our erring steps to guide  
Where spotless Truth and deathless Joy pre-  
side.

M. STARKE.

## CARD-TABLE EPITAPH.

*On a beautiful Woman, whose ruin by a great  
frequenter of Clubs occasioned her premature  
Death.*

CLARISSA reign'd the queen of hearts,  
Like sparkling diamonds were her eyes;  
But through the knave of clubs' false arts,  
Here bedded by a spade she lies. J. B.

## FROM ANACREON.

NIGHT her sable pall has spread  
O'er each weary mortal's head;  
Morpheus, friend of human kind,  
Bathes in Lethe's stream the mind;  
Whilst I alone, condemned to weep,  
Vainly court balsamic sleep.

Hark! What sounds assail my ear?  
Hark! a suppliant voice I hear!  
"Ope, (it cries), ah, ope thy door,  
Friendly shelter I implore;  
Yield relief—I sink—I die,  
Drown'd by torrents from the sky!"

Swift I grant the stranger's pray'r;  
And, tho' darkness fills the air,  
By the splendours of his face  
Cupid's witching form I trace.  
Pleas'd, I fan my fading fire,  
Quick I dry his wet attire,  
And, by warmth and gen'rous wine,  
Renovate my guest divine.  
When, grasping his redoubted bow,  
"Fain (exclaims the boy) I'd know  
If this string has lost its pow'r  
From the late tremendous show'r."

Th' elastic bow he instant tries;  
Strong the whirring arrow flies,  
Aim'd, alas, (ungrateful part!)  
Aim'd at my defenceless heart.  
Thus, by those whom most we aid,  
Thus, are benefits repaid. M. STARRKE.

#### JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

QUOTH Tom to Sue, "My life, my dear!  
"I'm fascinated when you're near;  
"But when you're absent from my sight,  
"No object can afford delight:

"I mourn and grieve, I sigh and weep,  
"The livelong night I cannot sleep."  
Quoth Sue, "You're laughing in your sleeve,  
"Your idle tales I'll ne'er believe;  
"You never in my absence pine,  
"But drown your cares in floods of wine;  
"No female charms to you afford  
"Joys like the bacchanalian board;  
"Your want of sleep is all a fudge"—  
Says Tom, "Lie with me, then you'll judge."  
J. B.

#### SONNET,

TO A FAIR RECLUSE.

OH form angelic! love-inspiring maid!  
What Muse shall dare to paint thy worth?  
Blest with each charm to grace exalted  
birth:  
Flies all its follies—woos the humble shade.  
Seeks in its lone-sequester'd bow'rs,  
A balm for keen Reflection's hours;  
Views Nature in her loveliest state,  
Tastes those soft pleasures she alone can  
give;

Thy hope in Heav'n, can'st smile at Fate:  
Resign'd to all below—shews Man to live!  
This, bright example of a better age,  
Is all my feeble numbers dare presage:  
If to thy care the female world were giv'n,  
Folly lies crush'd—Woman terrestrial Heav'n!  
EDGAR.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS ROBINSON'S (SALEHURST, SUSSEX), for a *Mashing Machine*.

THE principal object to be attained by this machine is the saving of labour, inasmuch as in a tub not exceeding thirty quarters, the malt may be worked by one man turning a winch, in nearly as short a time as is done by a horse, which requires from fifteen to twenty minutes. The machine may be thus described: In the centre is an upright shaft, on which is fixed a wheel; this is moved by another connected by a shaft with the horse-wheel, or turned by means of steam, wind, or water. From this shaft projects a beam, one end of which turns loosely on a collar on the shaft, the other end runs on the edge of the tub on two small rollers, one fixed on each side of the said beam. On the upright shaft is a wheel, which, communicating with another, turns the agitator or stirrer, composed of an upright spindle, in which are inserted vanes or blades of iron; the upper parts of these work in a box through the centre of the beam, the lower parts through the beam or bar of iron. One end of the said bar works

in a collar near the bottom of the shaft, the other near the outside of the tub, where it is suspended by a forked bar, the upper ends of which are screwed on each side of an arm. On the top of the agitator or spindle is a wheel communicating with another which turns the agitator; on the spindle of which there is a pinion turning another wheel, and that working in teeth fixed round the inside of the tub, carries the machine forward, whereby the goods are moved, and the liquor completely blended. The structure of this machine is such, that it can be worked with great facility in an oval tub, by means of the shaft being formed crankwise, and a pinion placed between the wheels, by which means the machine and shaft will work in contrary directions, and give it the necessary elliptic motion. Where the tub is of small diameter, the machine may not require more than one agitator, but if larger, it may be necessary to have two, three, or four. Another advantage attaching to this invention is, that the agitators or stirrers of this machine working horizontally, do not expose the liquor to the atmosphere, whereby



whereby it might be cooled. The proper degree of heat, therefore, being retained, dissolves the saccharine properties of the malt in the most effectual manner.

**MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR'S, and MR. THOMAS OSLER'S (BIRMINGHAM), for a new Method of Manufacturing Glass or Paste Drops.**

This invention is thus set forth in the specification: "The drop being formed according to the usual methods, the part intended to receive the metallic loop, or piece of metal with which such loop is intended to be made, is re-melted, or so far softened by heat as to admit of the metallic hoop or piece of metal with which it is intended to be made being pressed or worked into it; and the said metallic loop or piece of metal is then carefully inserted in the drop, by means of a pair of pincers, or other proper tool. Or the loop, by being previously inserted in the mould or die, may be fixed in the act of moulding or forming the drop; though we prefer the former method, as being most secure. Any metal may be employed; but we prefer silver or copper. A small notch or groove, is also frequently cut in that part of the loop to be inserted in the glass; but this is not essential."

**MR. JOHN ONION'S (BROSELEY), for a Machine for Thrashing Corn, &c.**

It will be difficult to give any clear account of this machine without the aid of drawings; the reader, therefore, must be referred to the specification for an explication of the principle, while we observe that the thrashing-wheel, with its beaters, are carried in a cast-iron frame. Besides this, there are feeding rollers that take in the unthrashed grain: there are also a cast-iron receiving-box, and a cast-iron bar for delivering the straw; likewise a cast-iron bridge bar to carry the horizontal shaft, made to fit both sides of the large frame, so that the machine may be fixed on any side of the barn doors; two whorls, for driving the feeding rollers with a cross bolt; a wire riddle, to separate the grain from the straw; a board with hinges to prevent the grain from flying forward; a tilt ring, covered with boards, to keep the dust from the man that feeds the machine. The dimensions and proportions of the several parts are given in the specification, to enable workmen to construct a machine of the kind.

**MR. JOSEPH ANTHONY BERROLA'S (COP-PICE-ROW, CLERKENWELL), for a Warning-watch upon a new Construction.**

The inside of the movement is not different from that of a common watch, excepting a barrel, which is fixed with two screws on the under side of the top plate, as near to the main-spring as possible. The arbour of the side barrel, made in the same manner as a clock-watch, has a brass wheel with sixty teeth, with a steel wheel fixed to it; this wheel has thirty-three teeth, cut like a ratchet, which cause the hammer to act. This hammer placed between the main and warning barrels and the side of the hammer, strikes on a bell-spring, which bell-spring is fixed with two screws on the pillar plate. The spring in the warning-barrel is wound up five turns, which occasions the hammer to give 165 knocks on the bell-spring. Opposite the hammer is a pinion with six teeth, which act in the arbour-wheel. This pinion is planted on one side of the upper plate, and on the other in a bar on the back of the pillar. On the side pinion is a wheel with forty-five teeth, which wheel acts in a pinion with six teeth planted in the bar on one side; and on the pillar plate for the other, on the said pinion is a wheel with twenty teeth, like a ratchet, which acts in a pallet planted in the pillar plate on one side, and in a bar on the other, which form all the warning parts. The motion part, though the same as that in a common watch, is accurately described: so also is the outside of the watch. After which the patentee makes a variety of observations to show the superiority of his invention above the methods already in use; part of which we shall describe as interesting to the general reader.

"A mechanism," says Mr. B. "performing the part of a monitor, by reminding us of any hour at which we may wish to wake in the morning, or any appointment we may have to attend in the course of the day, is incontestably one of the most convenient and most useful objects that can be wished: indeed, to many people it is of absolute necessity. The utility of such an invention had long since been justly appreciated, and an attempt was made to put the idea into practice, by introducing a kind of mechanism called a waker, at first into table-clocks, and afterwards likewise into watches.

"The alarm-watches, hitherto known, put

put those that wore them to much inconvenience. 1. In the winding them up; because the mechanism which put the alarm in motion performed its action every twelve hours, consequently the alarm could not be set longer than twelve hours before-hand. As many people are in the habit of winding up their watches in the morning, and may not have occasion for the alarm till the next day, they were of course under the necessity of winding up again the alarm motion at night. 2. In setting them to time; because on the most ancient alarm-watches there was a double dial-plate, which went round, and always moved with the hour-hand: it was marked with the twelve figures, and the hour-hand had a small tail, to which the user turned that hour on the smaller dial-plate at which he wished the alarm to perform. On the more modern ones they have set aside the dial-plate, and placed a hand that does not go round with the hour-hand, but is moved to the hour at which it is wished the alarm should act, where it remains fixed until the hour-hand reaches it, when the alarm goes off. From this it is evident that they could neither be wound up nor brought to act at pleasure." Having enumerated various other defects and imperfections, he adds, "the newly-invented warning-watch does away all these defects; both the movement and the warning motion can be wound up together, and the latter as long before-hand as you please. To set it to the hour you wish, there is no need of opening the case, nor of touching the hand, which obviates the necessity

of making the warning-hand so stout as in the old alarm-watches: indeed, it may be made very taper and light. The interior construction of the watch also is extremely simple, there being but one additional wheel with its barrel to an ordinary movement; consequently, the wheels altogether are not crowded for want of space. The detent is the principal object, as has been seen in the old alarm-watches; that now introduced is an entire new invention, and affects the movement of the watch in no way whatever: so long as the warning-hand is not set, there is no communication between that part and the movement. The warning-hand is fixed on in the same manner as the hands of the hour and minutes, and the motion-wheels are placed similar to those of an ordinary watch. In the modern alarm-watches fault has been found with the bell not making a noise sufficiently strong; those adapted to the present invention are so effective that they can be heard in one floor while hung up in another. The principle of this invention deprives the wearer of fear of deranging it, and even allows him no opportunity for mismanagement: in short, it offers every desirable convenience at a little expence. The warning-watch will act at pleasure during the whole day, without opening the case or winding it up a-new.

"The simplicity of the mechanism is a matter of peculiar consideration to the manufacturer, since it requires but little expence, and can be applied to watches of any price."

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## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

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### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

**M**R. DAVY, in the Bakerian lecture of last year, laid before this learned body, the result of various new researches on the subject of his electro-chemical discoveries; discoveries, which, if hereafter proved to be founded in truth, will render his name illustrious among every future generation of his countrymen. The paper to which we have referred, and an account of which will be given in this and the following Numbers, contains (1.) An account of some new experiments on the metals

from the fixed alkalis: (2.) Experiments on nitrogen, ammonia, and the amalgam from ammonia: (3.) On the metals of the earths; and (4.) Considerations of theory, illustrated by new facts. We shall take up these subjects in the order in which they stand, that the present and succeeding volumes of the Monthly Magazine may continue to give, as the former volumes have given, a connected series of the facts and principles discovered and illustrated by this very able philosopher and chemist.

With regard to the experiments on the metals

metals from the fixed alkalies, he states, that the generality of enlightened chemists who have repeated the experiments on potash and soda, have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied both with the facts and the conclusions drawn from them. As exceptions, he notices the opinions of Gay Lussac, Thenard, and Ritter, who are willing to suppose that potassium and sodium are compounds of potash and soda, with a portion of hydrogen. The argument on which MM. Gay Lussac and Thenard depend is this: they say, that they heated potassium in ammonia, and that they found that a considerable quantity of ammonia was absorbed, and hydrogen produced, and that the potassium became converted into an olive-coloured fusible substance; by heating this substance strongly, they obtained three-fifths of the ammonia again, two-fifths as ammonia, one-fifth as hydrogen and nitrogen; by adding a little water to the residuum, they procured the remaining two-fifths, and found in the vessel in which the operation was carried on, nothing but potash. Again, it is stated, that by treating a new quantity of metal with the ammonia disengaged from the fusible substance, they again obtained hydrogen and an absorption of the ammonia; and, by carrying on the operation, they affirm, that they can procure from a given quantity of ammonia more than its volume of hydrogen.

Whence, they ask, can the hydrogen proceed?—Shall it be admitted that it is from the ammonia? but this, say they, is impossible; for all the ammonia is reproduced. It must then come from the water which may be supposed to be in the ammonia, or from the metal itself. But the experiments of M. Berthollet, jun. prove that ammonia does not contain any sensible quantity of water. Therefore, say they, the hydrogen gas must be produced from the metal; and as, when this gas is separated, the metal is transformed into potash, the metal appears to be nothing more than a combination of hydrogen, and that alkali."

Mr. Davy controverts this statement, affirming that the results of numerous experiments conducted in the presence of members of the Royal Society, are, when the processes are conducted with accuracy, totally different from what the French chemists assume. "In proportion," says he, "as more precautions are taken to prevent moisture from being communicated to it, so, in proportion, is

less ammonia generated; and I have seldom obtained as much as  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the quantity absorbed. And I have never procured hydrogen and nitrogen, in the proportions in which they exist in ammonia; but there has been always an excess of nitrogen."

He now gives an account of other processes conducted with the most scrupulous attention; and observes, that in all experiments of this kind, a considerable quantity of black matter, separated during the time the potassium in the tube was made, to act upon water.

This substance was examined. It was in the state of a fine powder. It had the lustre of plumbago; it was a conductor of electricity. When it was heated, it took fire at a temperature below ignition; and after combustion, nothing remained but minutely divided platina.

I exposed some of it, says he, to heat in a retort, containing oxygen gas; there was a diminution of the gas; and a small quantity of moisture condensed on the upper part of the retort, which proved to be mere water.

I made two or three experiments, with a view to ascertain the quantity of this substance formed, and to determine more fully its nature. I found that in the process in which from 3 to 4 grains of potassium were made to act upon ammonia in a vessel of platina, and afterwards distilled in contact with platina, there were always from 4 to 6 grains of this powder formed; but I have advanced no further in determining its nature, than in ascertaining that it is platina combined with a minute quantity of matter, which affords water by combustion in oxygen.

In the processes on the action of potassium and ammonia, there is always a loss of nitrogen, a conversion of a portion of potassium into potash, and a production of hydrogen. When copper tubes are employed, the hydrogen bears a smaller proportion to the nitrogen, and more potassium is revived.

In these experiments, in which platina has been used, there is little or no loss of potassium or nitrogen; but a loss, smaller or greater, of hydrogen.

He then describes an experiment on the action of sodium on ammonia with the same precautions. He took  $3\frac{1}{10}$  grains of sodium, and found that it absorbed 9.1 of ammonia, and produced 4.5 of hydrogen, and the fusible substance, which was very similar to that of potassium distilled, did not give  $\frac{2}{10}$  of the



the ammonia that had disappeared, and this he attributes to the presence of moisture. The permanent gas produced equalled thirteen inches; and, by detonation with oxygen, proved to consist of hydrogen to nitrogen nearly in the proportion of two to one, and sodium was regenerated. Whoever, says he, will consider with attention, the mere visible phenomena of the action of sodium on ammonia, cannot, I conceive, fail to be convinced that it is the volatile alkali, and not the metal, which is decomposed in this process.

As sodium does not act so violently upon oxygen as potassium, and as soda does not absorb water from the atmosphere with nearly so much rapidity as potash, sodium can be introduced into ammonia, much freer from moisture than potassium. Hence, when it is heated in ammonia, there is no effervescence, or at least one scarcely perceptible. Its tint changes to bright azure, and from bright azure to olive green; it becomes quietly and silently converted into the fusible substance, which forms upon the surface, and then flows off into the tray. It emits no elastic fluid, and gains its new form evidently by combining with one part of the elementary matter of ammonia, whilst another part is suffered to escape in the form of hydrogen.

In speaking of M. Curadeau's theory, that the metals of the alkalies are composed of the alkalies merely united with charcoal, he says, that the investigation upon which this gentleman has founded his conclusions is easily accounted for, since it was evident he had been misled by the existence of charcoal, as an accidental constituent in the metals that he employed. M. Ritter's argument in favour of potassium and sodium being compounds of hydrogen, is their extreme lightness, an argument easily answered: sodium absorbs much more oxygen than potassium, and, on the hypothesis of hydrogenation, must contain much more hydrogen; yet though the soda is said to be lighter than potash in the proportion of 13 to 17, sodium is heavier than potassium in the proportion of 9 to 7. According to Mr. Davy's own theory, this circumstance might be expected: for potassium has a much stronger affinity for oxygen than sodium, and must condense it much more, and the resulting higher specific gravity of the combination, is a necessary consequence. M. Ritter has stated, that of all the metallic sub-

stances he tried for producing potassium by negative voltaic electricity, tellurium was the only one by which he could not procure it. And he states the very curious fact, that when a circuit of electricity is completed in water, by means of two surfaces of tellurium, oxygen is given off at the positive surface, no hydrogen, at the negative surface, but a brown powder, which he regards as a hyduret of tellurium, is formed and separates from it; and he conceives that the reason why tellurium prevents the metallization of potash is, that it has a stronger attraction for hydrogen than that alkali.

These circumstances of the action of tellurium upon water, are so different from those presented by the action of other metals, that they can hardly fail to arrest the attention of chemical enquirers. Mr. Davy made some experiments on the subject, and on the action of tellurium on potassium, and finds that, instead of proving that potassium is a compound of potash and hydrogen, they confirm the idea of its being as yet like other metals undecomposed.

When tellurium is made the positive surface in water, oxygen is given off, when it is made the negative surface, the voltaic power being from a battery composed of a number of plates exceeding 300, a purple fluid is seen to separate from it, and diffuse itself through the water; the water gradually becomes opaque and turbid, and at last deposits a brown powder. The purple fluid is a solution of a compound of tellurium and hydrogen in water; which, in being diffused, is acted upon by the oxygen of the common air, dissolved in the water, and gradually loses a part of its hydrogen, and becomes a solid hyduret of tellurium. The compound of hydrogen and tellurium produced at the negative pole, when uncombined, is gaseous at common temperatures; and when muriatic acid, or sulphuric acid, are present in the water, it is not dissolved, but is given off, and may be collected and examined. From a variety of other facts stated with much clearness, and carrying with them incontestable evidence, the professor adds: "After these illustrations, I trust the former opinions which I ventured to bring forward, concerning the metals of the fixed alkalies, will be considered as accurate, and that potassium and sodium can with no more propriety be considered as compounds, than any of the common metallic substances;

and that potash and soda, as formed by the combustion of the metals, are pure metallic oxydes, in which no water is known to exist.

These conclusions must be considered as entirely independent of hypothetical

opinions, concerning the existence of hydrogen in combustible bodies, as a common principle of inflammability, and of intimately combined water as an essential constituent of acids, alkalies, and oxydes.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

*Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE interest of the public was last month excited by the statement made of the enormous loss in literary property, sustained by SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, in the late fire at Mr. Gillet's. That feeling, may probably excuse the statement of some other facts not wholly devoid of interest. Sir Richard Phillips was insured in his property in three offices, viz. the Albion for 4500l., in the Hope for 1500l., and in the Atlas for 2000l. In a few days after the fire he was paid the 4500l. by the Albion; but the Hope, and the Atlas, from that time to this, have vexatiously refused to make good their quotas. After giving the insured infinite trouble, in the production of books, accounts, and witnesses, week after week, a pretence was set up, that some point of law intervened to prevent the payment of the money, and time was asked for taking opinion of counsel: tired however of such equivocations, Sir Richard Phillips has brought actions against the Hope and Atlas Companies, and his just claims will come before a jury in the next term. It is of so much consequence to persons insuring property against fire, to have their losses to that extent made good, without invidious or vexatious delays, that the conduct of the Hope and Atlas Offices ought to be generally made known, and scrupulously contrasted with the correct and honourable conduct of the Albion, in which, at the time the claim was paid, it was emphatically stated by the secretary, Mr. Phipps, "that no loss could be supported by more accurate accounts, or could be more fairly and satisfactorily substantiated."

Owing to the preceding, and some other unpleasant and consequent circumstances, susceptible of future explanation to those who are interested, Mr. HEWLETT'S Bible will not be continued till the 1st of December, when the 21st Part will positively appear.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 205,

In the ensuing spring, Dr. THOMAS JAMESON, of Cheltenham, will publish an Enquiry into the Physiological changes of the Human Body at its different ages, the diseases to which it is predisposed in each period of life, and the principles of longevity.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN has gone to press, with a new and greatly enlarged edition of his Bibliomania; which is entitled a Bibliographical Romance, in six parts: viz. Part I. The Evening Walk. Part II. The Cabinet. Part III. The Auction Room. Part IV. The Library. Part V. The Alcove. Part VI. The Temple. The volume will probably contain between 5 and 600 pages; and is intended to be a Bibliographical Manual of such rare, curious, and useful books, as do not come within the scope of classical authors; embracing a complete outline of foreign and domestic Bibliography.

The new edition of FABYAN'S Chronicle, we understand, will speedily make its appearance. The text is to be that of the first edition, printed by Pynson, in 1516; containing innumerable passages which the change of religion in the time of King Henry VIII. occasioned to be omitted in the later editions of 1542 and 1559. In the margin the different readings of a manuscript of the author's own time, and of the subsequent editions of 1533, 1542, and 1559, are to be given; with a Biographical Memoir of Fabyan, and a copious index.

A dishonourable combination or conspiracy having been formed against the proprietor of the Medical Journal, by its editors and printers, he has, we understand, indicted them for the same, and has appointed Dr. FOTHERGILL and Mr. ROYSTON to conduct that work in future.

The eight volumes of the Spectator, comprised in one commodious octavo volume, will be published in a few weeks.

The Rev. G. B. MITCHELL, has near-

ly ready for publication, Family Sermons for every Sunday in the Year, selected from Archbishop Secker's Works.

Another volume on Capital Punishments, in addition to one already published, is in the press, and is expected to appear before winter; to this, by way of Appendix, will be added Extracts on Prisons, &c. from the following works: Liancourt's Travels in America; Isaac Weld's Travels through North America; Lowrie's Account of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania; and Turnbull's Visit to the Philadelphia Prisons.

Mr. WESTALL's Illustrations of the Lady of the Lake, will be published in a few weeks; the Drawings will be submitted to the inspection of the public at the same time.

Our correspondent COMMON SENSE, suggests the following as a plan for removing the pecuniary and commercial difficulties of the country:

1. Let no country banker be allowed to issue currency, except on security.
2. Let no inland bill or note be created, except under certain restrictions.
3. Let the Bank of England pay its notes in gold, or silver, on demand.
4. Let Bank discount be made on good bills, to every one asking for it, with reference to the validity of the bills only, and not to the name of the holder.
5. Let the Bank Directors be independent persons, who do not themselves require discount.
6. Let a Parliamentary Board of Controul, superintend and check the issues and management of the Bank.
7. Let the private fortunes of the Directors and Bank Proprietors, be answerable for the issues of bank-notes, or let them possess the guarantee of Parliament.

In the course of the month the second edition of Mr. JOHNE's translation of Monstrelet's Chronicle, will appear, in twelve volumes, octavo.

Mr. SOUTHEY's poem of Kehama, is nearly finished at press; it is printing by the Ballantynes, of Edinburgh.

The author of Wallace, has a volume of Poems nearly ready for publication.

The Protestant Dissenter's Almanack, and Annual Register, for 1811, will be published with the other almanacks, on Tuesday the 20th of November.

M. BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE is printing in English an Abridgment of the History of England, in the manner of Henault, in three octavo volumes; and will afterwards publish a volume of Chronological Tables, for the Use of Schools.

A Missionary's Account of Tonquin

and Cochinchina, will shortly be published, in French, under the superintendence of a French gentleman of acknowledged abilities.

The Modern Theatre; or a Collection of Modern Plays acted at the Theatres Royal, London, in 10 vols. royal 18mo. is expected to appear early in November. The work is edited by Mrs. INCHBALD, and will correspond with her British Theatre, and Collection of Farces.

Mr. WOODHOUSE, of Caius College, Cambridge, is about to publish a work on Isoperimetrical Problems, and the Calculus of Variations.

A fifth quarto volume of Mr. Burke's Works is in the press, under the superintendence of his executor, the BISHOP of ROCHESTER.

Mr. A. NESBIT, of Farnley, near Leeds, will shortly publish a complete Treatise on Land Surveying.

The Rev. CHARLES LUCAS, of Avebury, Wilts, has in the press a Poem, historical, patriarchal, and typical, in blank verse, under the title of Joseph.

Miss ELIZA ROGERS will speedily publish the Lives of the Twelve Cæsars, preceded by a succinct Account of Rome at its first foundation, and immediately anterior to the birth of Julius Cæsar. This work, which will form four octavo volumes, will also contain an abstract of the lives of the forty-eight succeeding emperors, and an epitome of the Roman History to the time of Charlemagne.

The Rev. Dr. BELL, the venerable and respected prebendary of Westminster, has transferred the sum of 15,200l. three per cent. consols, to the University of Cambridge, for the purpose of founding eight new scholarships.

The following simple remedy against the depredations of mice in corn-stacks, has lately been recommended for its undoubted efficacy: Sprinkle from four to six bushels of dry white sand upon the roof of the stack before the thatch is put on. The sand is no detriment to the corn, and stacks thus dressed have remained without injury. So very effective is the remedy, that nests of dead young mice have been found where the sand has been used, but not a live mouse could be seen.

A society which has for its object the exhibition and sale of articles of British Manufacture, as well as the natural productions of the country, has recently been formed. A house has been taken for the purposes of this institution in Pall Mall.



Mr. W. SALISBURY has published the following observations on the probable cause of the destruction of a large proportion of the plane trees in this country last year:

"There are three different species of *Platanus* commonly cultivated in this country; two are natives of the Levant, and the other of the Northern States of America: those of course differ as much in their habits of growth, as the seasons in the climates which produce them. It is well known to all cultivators of exotic plants, that such as are natives of the colder climates are the earliest in vegetating, being most sensibly acted on and forced forward by the mildness of the weather, commonly in February and March; and are often checked or killed by the return of frost and cold after that period; and this has been evidently the case with the *Platanus Occidentalis*, American Plane, the one which has suffered so much of late, the other kinds remaining without any injury having occurred to them. The time these trees received their death-blow, was in the spring of 1809, when it will be recollected, that we had a dreadful flood all over this kingdom; and that, during March and April, we had very mild weather, during which time these trees were greatly forwarded in germination (as were many other kinds from the same cause, and which suffered considerably at the time); this was succeeded by a very severe frost, which appears to have ruptured the sap vessels, so that the greater part of these trees have since died in consequence. In such an extraordinary season as this was, it would almost appear presumptuous in any persons attempting to explain the real cause of so mortifying a phenomenon; it is therefore only a matter of opinion. That the extreme moisture had been in a great measure the cause, I was firmly persuaded; but there is, moreover, proof that the cold had been a principal agent: for small trees of this kind have escaped, where they have been in thick plantations, protected by other kinds; whilst those growing nearly in the same spot, and not having the same protection, have been completely killed; and this has been the case with several in my garden: I am now speaking of small trees, under 20 feet high, of which I have lost many hundreds; but those of larger growth are, I believe, generally destroyed all over the country."

Mr. DUMBELL, in his extensive linen works, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool, has brought to great perfection a new species of lint, which in quality, price, and novelty of invention, attracts at this moment the notice of the medical world. When we consider that this useful article has lain dormant without improvement for many years, and that we are almost

wholly indebted to foreign countries for the rags of which the lint hitherto used is made, we rejoice to find that this subject has engaged a proper attention in an establishment where it promises to be carried on with spirit and science; and the more so when we reflect that some of those rags have been last tenanted by nothing short of the dead bodies of the victims of some loathsome, epidemic, or pestilential disease, from the contagious influence of which a simple washing may not have cleansed them, or from the continuance of which, a new disorder may be unknowingly inoculated, or rashly implanted from this lurking-place, more deadly than the wound it is meant to cure. We understand that Mr. Dumbell's process is (something like hat-making) by felting, macerating, and bleaching English-grown flax, with simple water; whereby not only every noxious ingredient is rejected, but that venomous mixture of cotton, with which almost all English rags abound, is avoided; by which cotton, wounds are retarded in their cure, festered, and made virulent. The process is worked under the protection of letters patent; but the patentee's object, we are told from good authority, is to acquire profits by the very great extent of his sales, and not by any unfair use of his monopoly; and we understand he is now bringing into the market, in very large quantities, the best lint at four shillings and sixpence per pound, which is about one-half the price a very inferior article has hitherto been sold at. It is got up in two different states, thin and firm, for the spatula; and soft, spongy, and porous, for absorbents, lotions, embrocations, cataplasms, dossils, pledgets, &c. To the philanthropic mind it is no little gratification to find, that whilst our gallant heroes by sea and land are bleeding in their country's cause, our fellow subjects at home are employed in rendering their sufferings less poignant, and in causing their wounds to be sooner healed: we accordingly hail this discovery most thankfully, and wish it that success and countenance from medical men, which the liberality of their education, and the progressive improvements in science, will best insure.

Mr. WHITMORE, of Dudmaston Hall, Shropshire, whose mechanical abilities are well known, has recently obtained a patent for a toy, which appears to carry with it a considerable improvement in the

the education of children. Its principle chiefly consists in the fit application of the magnet, and on account of the simple connective mechanism, it is denominated the Mechanico-magnetic Toy. It is designed to facilitate the instruction of children in reading, the first rudiments of cyphering and music, and any language, so that they may be acquired with ease to the teacher, delight to the learner, and proportionate expedition.

The same ingenious gentleman has also completed a contrivance, or rather certain naval improvements, which surpass all former attempts, both in simplicity and effect. This apparatus is principally applicable at sea, to move ships in a calm by the power of the crews; also to assist a ship's company in clearing her water should she spring dangerous leaks, by the action of the men at the capstern, who may relieve each other, and bring the vessel through a voyage of almost any duration.

#### FRANCE.

One of the public journals has published the following method of employing the horse-chesnut, instead of soap. When it is ripe and drops from the tree, take off the brown husk, and pound the fruit in a large mortar; apply the farina thus obtained to the spots on the linen, and wash it. All the spots will disappear, and more readily than by means of soap. The experience of several housewives, who have tried this process, confirms its efficacy.

M. BRUN, a pupil of the Polytechnic school, residing at Chambéry, has resolved in a highly satisfactory manner, the following problem: "To find the means of giving to telegraphic correspondence, the same certainty as to correspondence by couriers, without requiring of the persons so corresponding more labor and time than is necessary for writing dispatches; while at the same time the merely mechanical agents shall know nothing of the purport of it." He proposes a copper wheel, with one hundred teeth. Each of these teeth is the type not only of a letter of the alphabet, but also of a numerical sign. This wheel, which the correspondent causes to turn in a vertical direction round its axis, has two supports with springs, by means of which he presses at pleasure a tangent point, which will stamp the letter he wants upon different papers rolled one over the other, round a cylinder. As there are not a hundred letters in the alphabet, it is augmented by giving se-

veral numbers to those which have several pronunciations, and even to whole syllables that frequently occur in conversation, such as pronouns, &c. Thus the telegraph will exhibit the printed numbers, one after another, and the last person to whom the dispatch is confided, and who is supposed to be only a mechanical agent, will unrol the words by an operation, the reverse of the first. He will there find nothing but detached signs, to which the officer alone to whom the dispatch is addressed, must possess the key; since several of the representative numbers introduced among those which have the usual signification, will be real hieroglyphics to the mechanical agents. M. Brun himself proposes very serious objections, which he answers in the clearest manner; and if his process falls short of all the perfection which might be desired, still it may be asserted, that it is capable of engendering the most ingenious ideas in those who would devote their attention to so important a subject.

A remedy for the gout, invented by M. PRADIER, who has hitherto kept its composition secret, has engaged a considerable share of public attention. It consists of a linseed meal poultice, very thick and very hot, on the surface of which he pours a liquid of a yellow color, and having the smell of spirits mixed with that of saffron. With this poultice, M. Pradier covers, to a considerable extent, the members to which he applies it. These are commonly the legs, be the part affected what it will. The liquid contains no substance, which from its nature can possibly produce a pernicious effect, nor any opium. Its general effects are of four different kinds. It moistens and softens the skin, and even produces folds in that which covers the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hands, but without doing the least injury to its texture. Its natural color is preserved, and the epidermies remains entire. Secondly, it provokes a humid, whitish exsudation, more or less abundant, which partly adheres to the surface of the skin, and partly to the surface of the poultice, when removed. Thirdly, it occasions a pain resembling the sensation of a burning heat, which is particularly felt in the sole of the foot and the heel, is unattended with redness, or any apparent sign of inflammation; and, though sometimes slight, is often so violent as to become insupportable. Lastly, it induces a weakness and emaciation,

ciation of the legs, in consequence of repeated applications, and abundant exsudations; an extraordinary tenderness of the sole of the foot, which makes it painful to walk; and in some persons, agitation, restlessness, and at times a general increase in the activity of all the functions. M. Pradier has offered to sell to government the secret of this remedy, which a committee of the faculty of medicine at Paris, have been appointed to examine and report upon.

The first class of the National Institute, has nominated M. von HUMBOLDT to the place of foreign associate, vacant by the death of Mr. Cavendish.

The following method of keeping green-pease, and French beans, is given in Sonnini's *Bibliothèque Physico-économique*. Into a middling-sized stew-pan, filled with young green-pease, put two or three table spoonfuls of sugar, and place the pan over a brisk charcoal fire. As soon as the pease begin to feel the heat, stir them twice or three times, and when they yield water, pour them out on a dish to drain. When drained, spread them out on paper in an airy room, out of the sun, and turn them frequently that they may dry the sooner. It is necessary for their keeping, that they should not retain any moisture; for if they do, they will soon grow mouldy. French beans may be managed in the same way, and will thus keep till the next season, as well flavored as when first gathered.

#### GERMANY.

A society of men of learning, and lovers of the arts, at Munich, have published the prospectus of a work which will comprise the biography of all the artists born in Bavaria, with descriptions and engravings of their best productions. The collection will form six volumes, in thirty large portfolios, containing upwards of 6000 original drawings, engravings, &c.

The literary life, public and private, of the late historian of Switzerland, Johannes von Müller, is the subject of a great number of publications, among which those of professors Heyne and Heeren, of Göttingen, are advantageously distinguished. The latter in particular has admirably appreciated Müller's historic talents. M. Woltmann, a Prussian, though formerly a friend of that celebrated writer, thought fit to disturb the general concert of praise, with which Müller's memory was honored. He reproaches him with having slighted metaphysics, and yielded too

readily to the vocation which detached him from Prussia. He even attacks his private character: but Müller's brother has refuted his imputations.

The Chevalier SARTORI, imperial counsellor, and librarian of the Theresian academy 'at Vienna, has collected the political papers, and principally the familiar letters, of prince Eugene of Savoy, not hitherto printed. This collection, consisting of nineteen volumes, has been purchased by M. Cotta, bookseller of Tübingen, who will print it in French, with all possible dispatch, illustrated with more than seventy plans, portraits, and medals. It may not be amiss to observe, that this work will comprehend only political papers, nothing connected with military affairs, and still less what is contained in the Memoirs of the prince recently published at Weimar, and at Paris. It will rather be composed of a collection of anecdotes and facts, heretofore unknown, which will throw great light upon various political events.

It is said that Madame de STAEL, who has resided for some years in Germany, and whose literary fame has extended throughout all Europe, is about to quit this part of the world for America, and that she intends to settle at New York, whither she will be accompanied by her friend, Mr. William Schlegel.

#### ITALY.

M. ANTONIO VIGNOZZI, of Florence, has discovered an easy and sure method of pointing a cannon at any particular object, either at sea or on land, by means of a small machine. This discovery increases the effects of artillery, and enables the most unskilful person to point with precision.

A Mosaic pavement has been discovered at the Villa Palumbara, at Rome. This discovery has occasioned various other researches. A year ago, a discobulus was found in the same place, and a very fine engraved stone, which was sold for 25 paoli, by the first possessor. The proprietor of the villa claimed the stone, and instituted a legal process against the workman who found it.

The temple of Vesta, at Rome, is to be restored as much as possible, and it is even intended to level the ground about that ancient monument.

The celebrated Roman sculptor, Canova, is at present engaged upon the tomb of Alfieri. He has just finished his two pugilists, which are placed in the Belvedere of the Vatican.

The researches commenced at Ostia, have



have been for some time suspended. Important discoveries might nevertheless be expected to be made there, if they were continued, as that town, formerly so spacious and opulent, was almost entirely overwhelmed by a sudden inundation of the Tyber, and all the valuable objects which it contained were buried in the mud of the river. If it were completely explored, it would exhibit an appearance not less interesting than Pompeji. People may still walk upon the tops of the houses, and trace out whole streets, by following the direction of the roofs. They may descend into some of these houses which have been cleared, and which are built in the same style as those of Pompeji. The only edifice that has been entirely disencumbered, is the temple of Neptune, situated on an elevation; that of Mercury, in which the deity is represented holding a purse, is cleared only in part. It was in this antique city, that Fegan found, among other ancient monuments, a very fine Venus, which is in high preservation, and disputes the palm of excellence with the Venus of the Capitol. It has been carried to England. At present, herds of buffaloes and wild bulls graze, as in former times, over the roofs of Ostia, so that the place cannot be approached without great caution.

During last winter, a phenomenon, which would appear incredible, were it not attested by a great number of persons of known veracity, occurred in the vicinity of Placentia. On the 17th of January, red snow fell upon the mountains in this department, and especially upon that known by the name of Cento-croci. A coat of white snow had covered the tops of these mountains, when several peals of thunder, accompanied with lightning, were heard. From this moment, the snow that fell was red; this continued for some time, after which white snow again fell, so that the red was inclosed between two strata of white. In some places, this snow was only of the color of peach-blossom, but in others of a deep red. Some of it was collected, and the water which it yielded, when melted, retained the same colour. The analysis of it by M. GUIBOUTI, a chemist of Parma, promises interesting results. This phenomenon seems to furnish us with the means of explaining the showers of blood, which are mentioned by the ancients in their histories. We have already ascertained the existence of *pesinites*, or stones fallen from the atmos-

phere, which the Greeks and Latins have spoken of; and now it is impossible to deny the reality of showers of a blood-red colour, which are described by the same authors.

#### RUSSIA.

Some curious particulars respecting one of the uncivilized tribes of this vast empire, are given in a letter, dated from the fortress of Troiz Rossawast, in Siberia, December 25, 1809. It is as follows: On the 28th of November, the Chorinzian Burætes held a solemn festival here, on occasion of the Sans Hur, or mysterious book of their religion, which they have received from Thibet. These people, called by the Russians Bratsky, came about the middle of the 17th century, with their chiefs, to the number of several thousands, from the frontiers of China, and settled to the south of the great lake Baikal, along the rivers Ona, Uda, and Aga. Till the year 1689, they lived unknown, and without fixing themselves in a permanent manner. In the sequel, their intercourse with Russia led them to become subjects to that government, to which they paid tribute, and performed the service of the frontiers. But after they had acquired a civil existence, still continuing attached to their religion, they began to devise the means of recovering its mysterious book, the Sans Hur. Their efforts for upwards of a century proved unsuccessful, because they had quitted their native country for a foreign land. At length, Calsan Marduitsen, the great chief of the eleven tribes, has had the good fortune to accomplish the pious wishes of the Burætes. As soon as he had received intelligence that the sacred book was approaching the Russian frontiers, he repaired hither, accompanied by the priests and chief persons of his nation, acquainted the public functionaries with the motive of his visit, and begged permission to receive the Sans Hur with due solemnity, according to their religious rites. Next day, about noon, six carriages arrived with the Sans Hur, which consists of one hundred and twelve volumes. In a seventh, was their Burchan, or idol, made of clay, and gilt all over. The Russian authorities were invited to the ceremony. The Chorinzians encamped in the extensive plain surrounding this fortress, and placed their lamas (priests) on carpets, cushions, mats, according to their rank and dignity; but others seated themselves on the bare ground on each side of a pulpit, covered with

with a magnificent canopy, adorned with two flags, and which was brought upon a carriage that preceded the others. They then began to read and sing the sacred book, to the sound of trumpets, cymbals, drums, and bells. Before the conclusion of the ceremony, the principal lamas saluted the great chief of the Chorinzians, and his retinue, with small books, with which they at the same time struck themselves on the head, and the chief bowed respectfully. The principal lamas then rose, and commenced their journey; stopping from time to time to shew their respect to the sacred objects which they were escorting. In this manner they went in procession before them the whole way. At length, after a journey of fifteen days, they reached the river Ona, on the banks of which the great chief resides. It is 370 wersts from this place. The chiefs of the eleven tribes, and several thousands of the Burzates, had assembled to receive the Sans Hur and the Burchan. The solemnities continued several days, during which, all the people met to hear the mysterious book read. The Chorinzians are said to have given a great quantity of furs and cattle to procure this book, to which they attach such great value.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts from Santa Fé, in New Grenada, dated August 19, 1809, mention the death of the celebrated MUTIS, the friend of Linnæus, and one of the greatest botanists of the age. This venerable and worthy man, had devoted upwards of fifty years to the examination of the vegetable productions of America. Attached at first as physician to the viceroy, the count of Casa Flores, he began

at his own expense to have drawings made by native painters, formed by himself, for the *Flora of Bagota*. This grand work he continued and greatly extended, since he was appointed director of the botanical expedition of New Grenada. He had collected in his house considerable herbaries, more than 1500 coloured drawings of new plants, philosophical and astronomical instruments, and a collection of botanical works, inferior only to that of the illustrious president of the Royal Society of London. M. Rea, one of Mutis's pupils, is the present director of the botanical garden of Madrid. His nephew, Don Sinforosa Mutis, has been commissioned by the government to complete the *Flora of Bagota*, for which no more than 566 descriptions of new species, have been found drawn up by the deceased. Messrs. Mutis and Rixa, two distinguished artists, natives of Santa Fé, are finishing the numerous drawings that were begun. M. Mutis, who in his old age had embraced the ecclesiastical profession, was equally distinguished for the variety and solidity of his attainments, and for the liberality and elevation of his sentiments. Previous to his death, he directed that his library, collections, and instruments, should be applied to the public use of his fellow-citizens. Europe is indebted to him for the important discovery of the Quinquina of New Grenada. The orange-coloured Quinquina of Santa Fé (*cinchona lanceifolia*), which is not inferior in quality to the bark of Loxa (*cinchona condaminea*), has become an important branch of commerce at the ports of Carthagena and Santa Martha.

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## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

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\* \* \* As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.

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A PRINT of his Majesty, in the fiftieth Year of his Reign. By Mr. Rosenberg. Plain, 10s. 6d. colored, 14s.

The Architectural Antiquities of Wales. By Charles Norris, esq. No. II. 1l. 1s. proofs, 1l. 11s. 6d.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Letters on Natural and Experimental Phi-

losophy, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, and other Branches of Science pertaining to the Material World. By the Rev. J. Joyce. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

## BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London. By a Layman of Merton College, Oxford. 8vp. 9s.

## BOTANY.

*Hortus Kewensis; or a Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Garden at Kew.* By the late Wm. Aiton. Enlarged by William Townsend Aiton, Gardener to his Majesty. Vol. I. 8vo. 12s.

## EDUCATION.

*An Introduction to Algebra, designed for the Use of Students at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.* By James Inman, A.M. Professor at the Royal Naval College. 8vo. 4s.

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## HISTORY.

*The Annual Register, or a View of History, Politics, and Literature, for 1795.* 8vo. 18s.

## LAW.

*The Trial of Abraham Lemon, Thomas Turner, Barton Wilson, John Webster, John Robinson Mullineux, and Charles Rowlinson, for a Conspiracy and Riot at the Theatre Royal Liverpool, in May last.* 3s. 6d.

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*Pharmacopœiarum Collegiorum Regalium, Londini, Edinburgi et Eblanæ Conspectus Medicus, Virtutes, Doses et Morbos quibus putentur Medicamenta et præparata ostendens.* By E. G. Clarke, M.D. 4s. 6d.

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Preparation for Armageddon. In which are included two Letters to a man called by himself and associates the Rev. Joseph Samuel C. F. Frey, minister of the Gospel to the Jews; also Strictures on "Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek text of the New Testament." By Granville Sharpe.

A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of Stoney Stratford, at the Visitation of the Archdeacon, June 28, 1810. By the Rev. Latham Wainwright. 1s. 6d.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

Beauties of England and Wales. Vol. X. containing an Account of London and Middlesex. By Edward Wedlake Brayley. 8vo. 11. 3s. large paper 11. 17s.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Twelve analysed Fugues, with double Counterpoints in all Intervals, and introductory Explanations, composed for Two Performers on One Piano-forte or Organ, by A. F. C. Kolman, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's.* 15s.

OF this article, so full of elaborate research, so replete with theoretical intelligence, and consequently so useful to all musical students properly so called, we cannot, perhaps, furnish to our readers a better description than by presenting them with the author's observations prefixed to the work; after premising ourselves, that the *execution* keeps pace with the *design*.

"The art of the Fugue, and of Double Counterpoint, has been so much neglected ever since the time of those two greatest fuguists John Sebastian Bach, and George Frederic Handel, that at present it is too generally despised, for want of being sufficiently known.

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"*Allen's Cot*," a Ballad; the Words by Joseph Blacket. The Music by a Lady. 1s. 6d.

Though the melody of this little song is not without its faults, we still trace in it the latent germs of genius, and have no doubt but that time and study will qualify the fair authoress to lay the public under considerable obligations to her Muse. If the metrical disposition of the words, and the facility of accent with which we occasionally meet, demand our notice, so also must we, in candour and in justice, speak with due commendation of the natural excellence of some of the passages, and say that they indicate much native talent, and sanction us in advising the lady (the young lady we presume) to persevere in cultivating the gifts of nature, and enable herself to add correctness of arrangement to beauty of conception.

*Duets for the Piano-forte, selected and arranged from Handel's Te Deums, by I. Mazzinghi, esq.* 4s.

With the construction of these duets we are greatly pleased. The original composition is, by its very nature, particularly calculated for the use to which Mr. Mazzinghi has here turned it; and he has certainly taken advantage of the numerous opportunities they offer for imitation, and the classical union of parts. Every effect to be expected from combinations having for their basis the fine and finished scores of Handel's Te Deums has been here attained, and every true votary of the old school will admire and applaud the execution.

"*The Heath this Night must be my Bed*," Norman's Song, from the *Lady of the Lake*, by W. Scott, esq. The Music by T. Atwood, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Though Dr. Clarke of Cambridge, has also exercised his talents on "Norman's Song," we shall avoid invidious comparison, and say that Mr. Atwood has done himself much credit by the style in which he has treated Mr. Scott's lyric effusion. The pathos and general sombre that prevail through the melody, powerfully enforce the sentiment of the poet, and many of the passages are as novel as effective.

"*God Save the King*;" with additional Stanzas on the memorable Occasion of our venerable and

revered Monarch's entering into the Fiftieth Year of his Reign. Arranged by Gesualdo Lanza, Jun. 5s.

This song, the music of which Mr. Lanza has arranged for the piano-forte and harp, with a vocal score and accompaniment for an orchestra and a military band, has never, perhaps, under all the various forms in which it has been presented to the public, appeared to greater advantage than in the edition now before us. The adscitious parts are judiciously applied; the accompaniment is florid and ingenious; and the effect, taken in the aggregate, highly complimentary to the compiler's judgment. The additional stanzas, by a clergyman of the established Church, are by no means unworthy the fine, old, simple, but noble air, to which they are applied; and in the verse praying for the cessation of wars and dire discord, will, we trust, meet the feelings of every true lover of his country's prosperity, and every friend of the best interests of humanity.

"*The Imprisoned Huntsman*;" a favourite Song. The Poetry from the *Lady of the Lake*, written by W. Scott, Esq. The Music composed by J. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

"The Imprisoned Huntsman," is set with considerable force of expression; and the general cast of the air is perfectly consonant with the sentiment of the poetry. In a word, much merit, both as to taste and judgment, is discoverable in every part of this little composition.

*Ellen's Song*, "*Ave Maria*;" from the *Lady of the Lake*, written by W. Scott, esq. The Music composed by Thomas Atwood, esq. 2s.

Mr. Atwood, with whose professional merits we are too well acquainted not to expect from his hand compositions of a superior order, has not disappointed us in the present production. The melody of Ave Maria is, in several instances, purely his own; and while the expression is faithful to the author's sentiment and meaning, the bass is so well chosen, and accompaniment so judiciously constructed as to greatly enhance the general effect.

"*A Te che Adoro*;" Cavatina con Harpa Piano-forte accompagnamento. Composto dal Sigr. Paer. 1s. 6d.

The passages of this cavatina, though in themselves familiar and commonplace, are so ingeniously disposed, as not only to please the tasteful ear by their judicious succession, but to produce much novelty of effect.

"The

"*The Prime of Life;*" a favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by M. Huist. 1s. 6d.

This rondo, though not perhaps of prominent merit, is far from being destitute of claims to public notice. The subject is at least agreeable, and the digressive matter consistent and correct.

*A Romance and Waltz for the Piano-forte, composed and inscribed to Miss M' Donel, of Newcastle,*

*County of Mayo, by I. W. Holden, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s. 6d.*

Many sprightly ideas succeed each other in this pleasing little production. The romance is strong in its character; and the waltz, at least as new as the numerous productions of that denomination already before the public will well admit.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1810.*

A VERY remarkable number of cases where giddiness of the head or vertigo, has been the principal symptom, have recently occurred within the reporter's professional observation. In three of the cases the patients were females, in which it was attended with symptoms of hysteria; in the men, it was accompanied with features of hypochondriasis, which may in general be regarded as a masculine form of the same disease. The remedies in such cases must of course be varied according to the variety of causes which may produce, or circumstances which may attend, the malady. Purgatives have often a most important effect, although, even this class of medicine has perhaps been excessively extolled, and too extensively recommended. When the vertigo appears to have arisen from the state of the brain, or the nervous system in general, blisters applied to the head, are of almost infallible advantage.

Measles and scarlatina have been unusually prevalent. In the former as well as the latter disease, the reporter has recommended the sponging of the body with tepid water. This mode of washing in measles has not hitherto been common, but it perhaps deserves to be so, from the unequivocal utility which it has exhibited in the cases where the experiment has been made by the reporter.

The reporter has had several patients of late, who erroneously fancied that they were bilious. There is not indeed a more ordinary, nor perhaps a more mischievous, absurdity amongst the hypochondriacal, the hysterical, and the dyspeptic, than this imagination. The idea of an excess of bile often arises merely from those uneasy feelings in the abdomen that accompany indigestion; from a foul taste

and furred tongue on awakening, and from that sallowness of the skin which is usual in various cases of habitual, or constitutional weakness. But none of these circumstances, either separately or in combination, afford evidence of an overflow of bile: the uneasy feelings and the foul taste, may be attributed to the general bad condition of all the organs of digestion, from the mouth to the farther extremity of the alimentary canal. As for the yellow hue of the complexion, it may be accounted for by the unhealthy state of the cutaneous glands; the bile may have no share in it.

The reporter has certainly much raised his estimation of the powers of the medical art by a more protracted experience of its operations; at the same time he is by no means disposed to regard every favourable termination of a disease as a cure of it. There is an inherent bias observable in the animal economy to restore health. "As the surface of a lake which clearly reflects the sky, and hills, and verdant scenes around its borders, when it is disturbed by the falling of a stone, immediately endeavours to recover its scattered images, and restore them to the same beauteous order in which they are wont to appear; in like manner, when the natural course of the animal economy is interrupted and disturbed by disease, the powers of the constitution are continually endeavouring to restore its organs to the perfect use of their functions, and to recover its usual vigour and serenity."\*

J. REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.*

*October 26, 1810.*



## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

## SWEDEN.

COUNT Gottorp, the late King of Sweden, has been at Petersburgh. Previous to his departure, he addressed a letter to the King and Diet of Sweden, wherein he upbraids them with their recent choice of a Crown Prince, which he terms ignominious and disgraceful in the highest degree, and consigns the government to eternal oblivion and contempt, as unworthy the consideration of their lawful monarch.

## TURKEY.

By letters from Turkey, it appears that the Grand Signior has joined the Grand Vizier's army with a very considerable body of troops, and that still greater reinforcements were expected. The whole is calculated at 300,000 men. The Grand Signior is said to have sworn by the Prophet, that he will bring the war with Russia to a speedy and fortunate conclusion.

## ITALY.

On the 14th July, the Senator Lucien Bonaparte, with his wife and children, and the greater part of his collection of works of art, embarked at Civita Vecchia, on board an American frigate for America.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

The new governor of this colony, Lachlan Macquarie, esq. arrived there on board the Droimodary naval store-ship, on the 30th of December last, and on landing the next day, was received with the usual honours. Soon afterwards the troops formed a square, in the centre of which the governor took his station with his suite, and was received by a general salute. His Majesty's commission was then read, and his Excellency delivered a speech, expressive of his firm intention to exercise the authority with which he was invested, with strict justice and impartiality, and of his hopes that the dissensions and jealousies which had unfortunately existed in the Colony for some time previous, would be now terminated for ever. A proclamation was subsequently issued by the Governor on the 24th of February, noticing the profligate habits and dissolute manners of some of the colonists, and declaring his determination to encourage lawful marriage by every possible means, and to punish those persons who kept open licentious and disorderly houses.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*Downing-street, Oct. 14, 1810.*

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this day at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship, from Lieutenant-general Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated Coimbra, the 30th September, 1810.

MY LORD---While the enemy was advancing from Celerico and Francoso upon Vizen, the different divisions of militia and ordenanza were employed upon their flanks and rear; and Colonel Trant, with his di-

vision, attacked the escort of the military chest and reserve artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th instant.

He took two officers and 100 prisoners; but the enemy collected a force from the front and rear, which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro.

I understand that the enemy's communication with Almeida is completely cut off; and he possesses only the ground on which his army stands.

My dispatches of the 20th instant will have informed you of the measures which I had adopted, and which were in progress to collect the army in this neighbourhood, and if possible to prevent the enemy from obtaining possession of this town.

On the 21st the enemy's advanced guard pushed on to St. Cambadao, at the junction of the rivers Criz and Dao; and Brigadier-general Pack retired across the former, and joined Brigadier-general Crawford at Mortagoa, having destroyed the bridges over those two rivers. The enemy's advanced guard crossed the Criz, having repaired the bridge, on the 2d, and the whole of the 6th corps was collected on the other side of the river; and I therefore withdrew the cavalry through the Sierra de Busaco, with the exception of three squadrons, as the ground was unfavourable for the operations of that arm.

On the 25th the whole of the 6th and of the 2d corps crossed the Criz, in the neighbourhood of St. Cambadao; and Brigadier-general Crawford's division and Brigadier-general Pack's brigade, retired to the position which I had fixed upon for the army on the top of Sierra de Busaco. These troops were followed in this movement by the whole of the corps of Ney and Regnier, (the 6th and 2d) but it was conducted by Brigadier-general Crawford with great regularity, and the troops took their position without sustaining any loss of importance.

The 4th Portuguese Cacadores, which had retired on the right of the other troops, and the pickets of the 2d division of infantry, which were posted at St. Antonio de Cantaro, under Major Smith of the 45th, were engaged with the advance of Regnier's corps in the afternoon, and the former shewed that steadiness and gallantry which others of the Portuguese troops have since manifested.

The Sierra de Busaco is a high ridge, which extends from the Mondego in a northerly direction about eight miles.

At the highest point of the ridge, about two miles from its termination, is the convent and garden of Busaco. The Sierra de Busaco is connected by a mountainous tract of country with the Sierra de Caramula, which extends in a north-easterly direction beyond Vizen, and separates the valley of the Mondego from the valley of the Douro, on the left of the Mondego. Nearly in a line with the Sierra de Busaco is another ridge of the same description, which is called the Sierra de Murcella, covered by the river Alva, and connected by other mountainous tracts with the Sierra d'Estrella.

All the roads to Coimbra from the eastward, lead over one or the other of these Sierras. They are very difficult for the passage of an army, the approach to the top of the ridge on both sides being mountainous. As the approach of the enemy's whole army was on the ridge of the Mondego, and as it was evident that he intended to force our position, Lieutenant-general Hill crossed that river, by a short movement to his left, on the morning of the 26th, leaving Colonel le Cor with his brigade on the Sierra de Marcella, to cover the right of the army; and Major-general Fane, with his division of Portuguese cavalry, and the 13th light dragoons, in front of the Alva, to observe and check the movements of the enemy's cavalry on the Mondego. With this exception, the whole army was collected upon Sierra de Busaco, with the British cavalry, observing the plain in the rear of its left, and the road leading from Mortagoa to Oporio, through the mountainous tract which connects the Sierra de Busaco with the Sierra de Caranula.

The 8th corps joined the enemy in our front on the 26th, but he did not make any serious attack on that day. The light troops on both sides were engaged throughout the line.

At six in the morning of the 27th, the enemy made two desperate attacks upon our position, the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest point of the Sierra. The attack upon the right, was made by two divisions of the 2d corps, on that part of the Sierra occupied by the 3d division of infantry. One division of French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the 88th regiment, under the command of the Honorable Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, and the 45th regiment under the command of the Honorable Lieutenant-colonel Meade, and by the 8th Portuguese regiment under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Douglas, directed by Major-general Picton.

These three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's division from the advantageous ground which they had obtained. The other division of the 2d corps attacked further on the right, by the road leading by St. Antonio de Cantaro, also in front of Major-general Picton's division. His division was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th regiment under the command of the Honorable Lieutenant-colonel French, and the brigade of Portuguese infantry, under the command of Colonel Chanipelmond, directed by Colonel Mackinnon; Major-general Leith also moved to his left, to the support of Major-general Picton, and aided in the defeat of the enemy on this post, by the 3d battalion royals, the 1st battalion, and the 2d battalion 38th regiment.

In these attacks Major-generals Leith and Picton, Colonels Mackinnon and Champelmond of the Portuguese service, who was wounded, Lieutenant-colonel Wallace, the Honorable Lieutenant-colonel Meade, Lieutenant-colonel Sutton of the 9th Portuguese regiment, Major Smith of the 45th regiment, who was unfortunately killed, Lieutenant-colonel Douglas, and Major Birmingham of

the 8th Portuguese regiment, distinguished themselves. Major-general Picton reports of the 9th and 21st Portuguese regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Sutton, and by Lieutenant-colonel de Aroujé Baccellar, and of the Portuguese artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Arentchild.

Major General Leith reports the good conduct of the royals, 1st battalion 9th, and 2nd battalion 38th regiment; and I beg to assure your lordship that I never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the 38th, 45th, and 8th Portuguese regiments, on the enemy's division which had reached the ridge of the Sierra.

On the left, the enemy attacked with three divisions of infantry of the 6th corps, that part of the Sierra occupied by the left division, commanded by Brigadier-general Crawford, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry, commanded by Brigadier-general Pack.

One division of infantry only made any progress towards the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by Brigadier-general Crawford with the 48th, 52d, and 95th regiments, and the 4th Portuguese Cacadores, and driven down with immense loss.

Brigadier-general Cleman's brigade of Portuguese infantry, which was in reserve, was moved up to support the right of Brigadier-general Crawford's division, and a battalion of the 19th Portuguese regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Macbean, made a gallant and successful charge upon a body of another division of the enemy, which was endeavouring to penetrate in that quarter.

In this attack Brigadier-general Crawford, Lieutenant-colonels Beckwith of the 45th, and Barclay of the 52d, and the commanding officers of the regiments engaged, distinguished themselves.

Besides these attacks, the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th, and the 4th Portuguese Cacadores, and the 1st and 6th regiments, directed by Brigadier-general Pack, and commanded by Lieutenant-colonel de Rego Benito, Lieutenant-colonel Hill, and Major Armstrong, shewed great steadiness and gallantry.

The loss sustained by the enemy in his attack of the 27th has been enormous.

I understand that the General of division Merle and General Maucou, are wounded; and General Sin was taken prisoner by the 52d regiment, and 3 colonels, 33 officers, and 200 men.

The enemy left 2000 killed upon the field of battle, and I understand from the prisoners and deserters, that the loss on wounded is immense.

The enemy did not renew his attack excepting by the fire of his light troops on the 28th, but he moved a large body of infantry and cavalry from the left of his centre to the rear, from whence I saw his cavalry in march on the road which leads from Mortagoa over the mountains towards Oporio.

I have also to mention in a particular manner the conduct of captain Dansey, of the 38th regiment.

Having

Having thought it probable that he would endeavour to turn our left by that road, I had directed Colonel Trant, with his division of militia, to march to Sardo, with the intention that he should occupy those mountains, but unfortunately he was sent round by Oporto by the general officer commanding in the North, in consequence of a small detachment of the enemy being in possession of St Pedro de Sul; and, notwithstanding the efforts which he made to arrive in time, he did not reach Sardo till the 28th at night, after the enemy was in possession of the ground.

As it was probable that in the course of the night of the 28th the enemy would throw his whole army upon that road by which he could avoid the Sierra de Busaco, and reach Coimbra by the high road to Oporto, and thus the army would have been exposed to be cut off from that town, or to a general action on less favourable ground; and as I had reinforcements in my rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Busaco. The enemy did break up in the mountains at eleven at night of the 28th, and he made the march expected. His advanced guard was at Avelans, in the road from Oporto to Coimbra, yesterday; and the whole army was seen in march through the mountains; that under my command, however, was already in the low country, between the Sierra de Busaco and the sea; and the whole of it, with the exception of the advanced guard, is this day on the left of the Mondego.

Although, from the unfortunate circumstance of the delay of Colonel Trant's arrival at Sardo, I am apprehensive that I shall not succeed in effecting the object which I had in view in passing the Mondego, and in occupying the Sierra de Busaco, I do not regret my having done so. This movement has afforded me a favourable opportunity of shewing the enemy the description of troops of which this army is composed; it has brought the Portuguese levies into action with the enemy for the first time in an advantageous situation; and they have proved that the trouble which has been taken with them has not been thrown away, and that they are worthy of contending in the same ranks with British troops, in this interesting cause, which they afford the best hopes of saving.

Throughout the contest upon the Sierra, and in all the previous marches, and in those which we have since made, the whole army has conducted themselves in the most regular manner. Accordingly all the operations have been carried with ease, the soldiers have suffered no privations, have undergone no unnecessary fatigue, there has been no loss of stores, and the army is in the highest spirits.

I have received throughout the service, the greatest assistance from the general and staff officers.

Lieutenant General Sir Brent Spencer has given me the assistance which his experience enables him to afford me, and I am particularly indebted to the Adjutant and the Quartermaster-general, and the officers of their departments, and to Lieutenant-colonel Bathurst, and the officers of my personal staff;

to Brigadier-general Howarth, and the Artillery; and particularly to Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher, Captain Chapman, and the officers of the Royal Engineers.

I must likewise mention Mr. Kennedy, and the officers of the Commissariat, which department has been carried on most successfully.

I should not do justice to the service, or to my own feelings, if I did not take this opportunity of drawing your Lordship's attention to the merits of Marshal Beresford. To him exclusively, under the Portuguese government, is due the merit of having raised, formed, disciplined, and equipped the Portuguese army, which has now shown itself capable of engaging and defeating the enemy.

I have besides received from him, upon all occasions, all the assistance which his experience and abilities, and knowledge of this country, have qualified him to afford me.

The enemy has made no movement in Estramadura, or in the northern Provinces, since I addressed your Lordship last.

My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 9th instant.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied armies in the course of the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th instant. I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-camp Captain Bugh, to whom I beg to refer your lordship for any further details, and to recommend him to your lordship's notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Lord Wellington's Army, on the 25th and 26th.*

Captain Hoey, Deputy Adjutant General of the 99th reg. severely wounded; Cor. et Keating, of the 16th Light Dragoons, slightly; 2 sergeants, 5 rank and file, wounded. Rank and file missing.

The return in the action at Busaco on the 17th of September, is as follows: Major Smith, Captain Uquhart, and Lieutenant Onsey, of the 45th reg. and Lieutenant Henry Johnson, of the 68th, killed.

*Wounded.*—1st batt. 5th foot, Lieut.-col. Barclay, slightly. 70th foot, Lieutenant-colonel C. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General, ditto. 430 foot, Captain Lord Fitzroy Somerset, aid-de-camp to Lord Wellington, ditto. 1st foot guards, Captain Marquis of Tweedale, Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, ditto. 1st batt. 40th foot, Captain George Preston, aid-de-camp to Sir B. Spencer, ditto. 1st batt. 7th foot, Lieutenant Marr, ditto. 1st batt. 9th foot, Lieutenant Lindsay, severely. 2d batt. 24th foot, Captain Meachan, slightly. 2d batt. 38th foot, Lieutenant Miller, ditto. 1st batt. 45th foot, Major Gwyn, severely; Lieutenants Harris and Tyler, ditto; Lieutenant Anderson, slightly. 1st batt. 5th foot, Major Napier, severely. 1st batt. 52d foot, Captain George Napier, slightly; Lieutenant C. Wood, ditto. 5th batt. 63th foot, Lieutenant-colonel Williams, and Captain Andrews, ditto; Lieutenants Jorie and Eberstein, severely; Lieutenant Frankine, slightly. 7th foot, Lieutenant Cargell, severely. 1st batt. 79th foot, Captain Douglas, ditto. 2d batt. 83d foot, Lieutenant Colthurst, slightly. 1st batt. 84th foot, Major



for Silver, severely (since dead); Major M'Gregor, and Captain Dermott, severely; Captains Daisey and Bury, slightly; Lieutenants Fitzpatrick and Nickle, and Ensign Leonard, severely. 1st batt. of the line of the King's German Legion, 1 lieutenant During, slightly. 2d ditto, Major Wurmb, ditto. Detachment 2d light ditto, Lieut. Stolte, severely.

*Missing*.---1st batt. 79th foot, Captain A. Cameron.

Total.---1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 5 Sergeants, 97 rank and file, killed; 3 Lieutenant-colonels, 5 Majors, 10 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 21 Sergeants, 3 drummers, 434 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 sergeant, 29 rank and file, missing.

C. STEWART, Maj. Gen. and Adj. Gen. N. B. The officer and men returned missing, are supposed to be prisoners of war.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, Missing, and Prisoners of War, of the Portuguese Army, on the 27th of September.*

*Killed*.---4 Captains, 2 subalterns, 1 Sergeant, 1 drummer, 82 rank and file.

*Wounded*.---1 Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 18 subalterns, 9 Sergeants, 478 rank and file.

*Prisoners and Missing*.---2 Sergeants, 18 rank and file.

Total---Killed, 90; wounded, 512; prisoners and missing, 20.

*Downing-street, October 25, 1810.*

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was last night received by the Earl of Liverpool, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

To N. B. Edmondstone, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Calcutta.

SIR---I have the honor to report that the force, consisting of 1800 European and 1850 native troops, which the Right Hon. the Governor General of India, in Council, has been pleased to confide to my orders and directions, for the conquest of the island of Bourbon, arrived at Roderigues on the 20th of June.

From the unfavourable state of the weather, we were delayed at Roderigues until the morning of the 4d inst. when we weighed anchor, and proceeded to the point of rendezvous, fifty miles to windward of the island of Bonaparte, which point we reached at four o'clock on the evening of the 6th.

The first brigade, composed of his Majesty's 86th regiment, the first battalion of the 6th regiment of the Madras native infantry, and a small detail of artillery and pioneers, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Fraser, was ordered to land at Grand Chaloupe, and to proceed by the mountains direct against the west side of the enemy's capital; whilst the second, third, and fourth brigades, were to land at Riviere des Pluies, and to force the lines of defence extending from the Butte Redoubt on the north or sea side, to the Redoubt No. 11, on the south, and from thence to cross the rear of the town to the river St. Denis.

I received, however, a message from the left, that the enemy had sent out a trumpet, with an officer, to demand a suspension

of arms, and on honourable terms to surrender the island. There was not a moment to be lost in saving an enemy completely in our power, and I accordingly issued immediate orders for the troops to halt.

Thus, sir, in a few hours, has this rich, extensive, and valuable colony, been added to his Majesty's dominions, with a population of upwards of 100,000 souls, and with a loss on our part comparatively trifling when the nature of the service is considered, a return of which accompanies this dispatch, with a copy of the capitulation.

I have deemed it proper, for the present, to divide the island into two districts, North East, and South West, in order to facilitate the distribution of the troops to the different out-posts, and I have the satisfaction to say, that those arrangements have been already effected, and that that part of the force intended to be employed on the ulterior object of the expedition, is now in readiness to move at the shortest notice.

(Signed) HENRY S. KEATING, Lieut. Col. Comm.

Head-quarters, St. Paul's, Isle of Bourbon, July 21, 1810.

*List of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

Flank Corps, Lieutenants Spinks and Wannell, slightly wounded; His Majesty's 8th reg. Lieutenant John Graham Monro, killed; Major Wm. T. Edwards, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Michael Creagh, Brigade Major, dangerously wounded; Lieutenants Archibald McLean and A. K. Blackall, severely wounded; Lieutenant John Webb, slightly wounded; Lieutenant Wm. Richard White, severely wounded.

Total.---1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 7 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 66 rank and file, and 1 seaman, wounded.

Capitulation for the surrender of St. Denis, the capital, and the whole Island of Bonaparte, agreed upon between Col. St. Susanne, commanding the Island of Bonaparte, for his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, &c. &c. on the one hand, and Commodore Rowley, commanding his Britannic Majesty's squadron, Lieutenant Colonel Keating, commanding his Britannic Majesty's and the Hon. East India Company's land forces, and R. J. Farquhar, esq. on the other.

The whole of the island of Bonaparte shall be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty: the city of St. Denis at 12 o'clock to-morrow the 9th of July, and the other military stations in succession, as early as intelligence of the present capitulation can be communicated.

At 12 o'clock to-morrow, the French troops which occupy the arsenal and Imperial battery, shall evacuate their post, and the grenadier company of his Majesty's 86th regiment, and the grenadier company of the 6th Madras native regiment, will take possession of them, when the French flag will be struck, and that of his Britannic Majesty displayed.

The troops of the line and Garde Nationale shall be allowed all the honours of war; they shall march out of the city with their arms and baggage, drums beating, marches lighted, together with their field artillery;

they are to lay down their arms on the sea-face, in front of the imperial battery: the troops of the line are to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and to be embarked as such for the Cape of Good Hope, or for England.

In consideration of the distinguished character of Colonel St. Susanne, and his officers, and of their gallant defence of the place, the officers of all ranks are allowed to preserve their swords and military decorations; they are to continue prisoners of war, and to embark for the Cape of Good Hope, or for England. Colonel St. Susanne and his family shall be allowed a passage to the Isle of France, or to France, upon his giving his parole of honour not to serve during the war, or till he shall be regularly exchanged.

Funeral honors shall be paid to the French officers who have fallen in the battle, according to their respective ranks.

An inventory shall be made of property of all descriptions belonging to the state, which shall be delivered over to the person appointed by the English government to receive it.

All warlike stores, magazines, provisions, charts, plans, and archives, are included in this article.

The laws, customs, and religion, of the inhabitants, as well as their property of all descriptions, shall be respected and insured to them.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.)

BAKER Robert, Raynor, Nottingham, innholder. (Wife, Nottingham, and Barber, Fetter lane.)  
Barlow Thomas, Westmorland Place, Middlesex, brewer. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple.)  
Barratt William, East Retford, Notts, grocer. (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho, and Hannam, East Retford.)  
Bartolozzi Gaetano, late of Well street, St. Mary le-bone, printer, but now in the King's Bench. (Dawson and Wratulaw, Warwick street, Golden square.)  
Bates James Henry, Rochester, tailor. (Harley, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.)  
Bayley Christopher, Bath, pastry cook and woollen draper. (Highmore, Bath lane, London; and Wingate, Bath.)  
Bennett William, Piccadilly, linen draper. (Tilson, Chatham Place, Blackfriars.)  
Berry Samuel, Buckfast Abbey, Devon, woollen manufacturer. (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Terrell, Exeter.)  
Bethell John Fenn, Hackney, baker. (Kenrick, Hatfield street, Christ church, Surry.)  
Blundell Ralph, Liverpool, victualler. (Carr, Liverpool, and Blacklock, Toxtop.)  
Brook Joseph, Biddersfield, York, stationer. (Stephenson, Holmfirth, and Batty, Chancery lane.)  
Brooksbank William, Churhill, York, shopkeeper. (Granger, Leeds, and Croftley, Holborn court, Gray's inn.)  
Browne John Hutchinson, Carlisle, merchant. (Swain, Steven, and Maples, Old Jewry.)  
Bullocke Charles, Cockspur street, coffee house keeper. (Vizard and Hutchinson, New square, Lincoln's inn.)  
Burgess Thomas, Tildesty Banks, Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Johnson and Longdale, Manchester.)  
Butler Edward, late of Deptford, common brewer, but now of Bridelane, London. (Langham, Bartlett's buildings.)  
Carr James, North shields, grocer. (Reed, Newcastle; and Fairless, Staple's inn.)  
Chatham Henry, Fetter lane, hatter. (Berridge, Hatton Garden.)  
Chiffence Thomas, Batcomb, Somerset, miller. (Warry, New inn, and Evered, Shepton Mallet.)  
Clements Robert, Norwich, appraiser. (Simpson and Rackham, Norwich, and Windus, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery lane.)  
Cock Alexander, and David, Marshal street, St. James's, army clothiers. (Parker, Temple.)  
Cottle Robert, Manchester, merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn and Belk, Pontefract.)  
Cox James, Kennington, painter. (Truwhitt, Lyon's inn.)  
Coxon George, Church street, Christ Church, Surry, millwright. (Lane, Lawrence Poultry Hill.)  
Crickmore Thomas, Skinner street, powterer. (Warne, Old Broad street.)  
Crow John, Dean street, Westminster, carpenter. (Popkin, Dean street, Soho.)  
Cutting William, Bacton, Suffolk, butcher. (Bignold, Jun, Norwich.)  
Dickson Isaac, Liverpool, merchant. (Blakebell and Makinson, Temple; and Afroft, Liverpool.)  
Elkins Charles Jenkins, and Vincent May, Liverpool, patent silk hat manufacturers. (Stanfreet and Egan, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row.)  
Evans Joshua, Bolton-le-Moore, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Mangnall, Warwick square, and Kay, Bolton.)

Everett Francis, Woolley, Wilts, clothier. (Sandys, Horton, and Pearke, Crane court, Fleet street, and Pheue, Mecklham.)  
Fosberry William, and Edward Ingleby, Liverpool, merchants. (Stanfreet and Egan, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row.)  
Francis John, Cambridge, corn factor. (Ney and Pope, Mincing lane.)  
Garner Thomas, Dudley, Worcester, grocer. (Robinson, Dudley, and Antice and Cox, Temple.)  
Gill Joseph, Upper Mary le-bone street, leather cutter. (Jeyes, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square.)  
Glover Mary and Elizabeth, Kidderminster, milliners. (Hallen, Kidderminster, and Bigg, Hatton Garden.)  
Guyas William and Oliver, Marazion, Cornwall, dealers. (Johns, or Edmonds, Penzance, and Frise and Browne, Lincoln's inn.)  
Gough John, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, victualler. (Tilson, Chatham Place.)  
Greene William, Theophilus, and William Mercalf, Audlin Friars, merchants. (Fairlie and Francis, Lincoln's inn.)  
Hall Robert, Swansea, dealer. (Bousfield, Bouverie street, Fleet street.)  
Hamilton Robert, Old Broad street, underwriter. (Denonets and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman street.)  
Haywood John, Wood street, Chippide, woollen draper. (Smith, Dorset street, Salisbury square.)  
Heath Richard, jun, London road, southwark, coachmaker. (Smith, Dorset street, Salisbury square.)  
Henderford John, Lambeth, silk and calico printer. (Hesling, Lawrence lane, Cheapside.)  
Hewlett Thomas, Southborough, Kent, gunpowder manufacturer. (Warry, Norfolk street, Strand.)  
Hills Peter, Shoe lane, dealer in spirits. (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's court, Poultry.)  
Hills Thomas, Abbey Mills, West Ham, miller. (Matthews and Randall, Castle street, Holborn.)  
Hobson James, Stockport, Chester, cotton spinner. (Buckley, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple.)  
Hollingdale William, Riverhead, Kent, linen draper. (Ware, Blackman street, Southwark, and Craw, Sevenoaks.)  
Hordern Anthony, St. John's street, potter. (Chippendale, Great Queen street.)  
Hudson Henry, Newgate street, tavern keeper. (Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark.)  
Hughes Thomas, and Christopher Sevecke, Bishopgate street, drapers. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrindale court.)  
Hutchinson William, Smith's Buildings, Leadenhall street, wine merchant. (Sherwood, Cuffion-court, Broad street.)  
Ingham John, and David Fox, Bradford, York, calico manufacturers. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Croftley, Bradford.)  
Jackob Francis, jun, Great Driffield, York, druggist. (Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn, and Cotworth, Hull.)  
Jarritt George, Piccadilly, hatter. (Rhodes, Cook and Handley, St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell.)  
Jewell John, Angel street, London, tailor. (Young, Vine street, Piccadilly.)  
Johnson Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (Greaves and Bromer, Liverpool.)  
Johnson James Alexander, Friar's street, Blackfriars road, melter. (Silver, Aldergate street.)  
Jones Edward, Dodinghurst, Essex, victualler. (Henley, Ongar and Harvey, Curfist street.)  
Jones David William Charles, Hanford Place, Blackfriars road, gauze dyer. (Gregon and Dixon, Angel court.)

Joseph



- Joseph Aaron, and George Sheppard, Frome Selwood, Somerset, clothiers. (Rotton, Frome, and Ellis, Hatton Garden)
- Juke John Batty, Hull, merchant. (Froth's, Hull and Roiler and Son, Bartlett's buildings)
- Kay James Charles, Lancaster, innkeeper. (Kays, Bolton-le-Moors, and Butterfield, Coppice row, Clerkenwell)
- Kelland Richard, Sandford, Devon, tanner. (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Terrell, Exeter)
- Kennett Richard, Cheapside, hatter. (Harrison, Old City Chambers, Bishopgate street)
- Kennett Richard, and Osborn Punched, Cheapside, hatters. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook)
- Knight John Brooker, Fore street, cheesemonger. (Taylor, Fore street)
- Knowles Thomas, late of Leeds, York, but now a prisoner in Kothwell goal, ironmonger. (Parker and Brown, Sheffield, and Blgrave and Walter, Symond's inn)
- Lazarus Jacob, and Godfrey Alexander Cohen, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street, merchants. (Annesley and Bennett, Angel court)
- Leeming Thomas, Salford, Lancashire, timber merchant. (Elia's, Chancery lane, and Edge, Manchester)
- Lewis Thomas, Cuffion court, broad street, wholesale ironmonger. (Mafon and Rogers, Fother lane)
- Loat William, Little Ormond street, paster and paper hanger. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square)
- Longmore Samuel, Bristol, linen draper. (Sayle, Bristol)
- Loud Thomas, Devonshire street, Queen square, pianoforte maker. (Colins and Waller, Spiral square)
- Mac Alpin John, Bristol, merchant. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
- Marth Charles, Wolverhampton, grocer. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, and Thomas, stable inn)
- Martin Thomas, Overton, Fins dealer. (Brown, Wrexham, and Kinderley and Co, Gray's inn)
- Mafon Philip, Bristol, boot and shoe-maker. (Stephens, Bristol, and Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
- McLeod Thomas Harrison, Tokenhouse yard, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson's, and Thomfon, Cophall court)
- McNair Archibald, Abchurch lane, London, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson's, and Thomfon, Cophall court)
- Moore William, West Smithfield, oilman. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
- Morlaux James, Deptford, coal dealer. (Metcalfe, Basinghall street)
- Munt John, and Thomas Adams, Leadenhall street, hat-makers. (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings)
- Neave Thomas and Moses, Bickton, Hants, millers. (Pearce, Ely Place, and Hooper, Ringwood)
- Nicholls William, Piccadilly, linen draper. (Wilks, Hoxton square)
- Nisbett Samuel, Hackney, exchange-broker. (Popkin, Dean street, Soho)
- Norburn Walter, High Holborn, linen draper. (Warne, Old Broad street)
- Nutt William, Leicester, grocer. (Graves, Leicester and Wilfon, Temple)
- Nutter Hannah and John, and Thomas Wake, Huddersfield, York, merchants. (Allison, Huddersfield, and Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford court)
- O'Donoghue Bartholomew, Widcombe, Somerset, wine merchant. (Smith, Bristol)
- Packham William, Appledore, Kent, victualler. (Fowle, New Romney, and James, Clifford's inn)
- Papillon Peter Francis, Bermondsey, calico printer. (Pullen, Fore street)
- Parkin Thomas, Broad street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson's and Thomfon, Cophall court)
- Pearce William, Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool)
- Peirce Thomas, and William Abbott P. Chapman, Wiltshire, clothiers. (Barton, Warminster, and Netherfield and Portal, Effex street, Strand)
- Pickering Thomas, Moore street, Westminster, victualler. (Fletcher, Hyde street, Bloomsbury)
- Pride John and Thomas, Bristol, wine merchants. (Stephens, Bristol, and Sweet and Stokes, Inner Temple)
- Prywell John, Oxford, horse dealer. (Tomes, Oxford, and Puch, Bernard street, Russell square)
- Reynoldson Thomas, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Knight, Manchester)
- Robertson William, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson's, and Thomfon, Cophall court)
- Robillard Nicholas, Weymouth, merchant. (Henning, Weymouth, and Alexander, New square, Lincoln's inn)
- Rogers John, fen and jun, Fore place, Bermondsey, builders. (Washrough, Cophall court)
- Bowton William, and Thomas Morhall, Cheltenham, bankers. (Kibbwhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place)
- Ruffell Edward, York street, Southwark, merchant. (Bishop, Newborn court, Gray's inn)
- Salmanson Abraham, Wells, tile square, merchant. (Harris and son, Cadge street, and Robinson, Cheltenham)
- Savage Daniel, Quaker, Cheltenham, big dealer. (Okey, Gloucester, and Gibson, Lincoln's inn)
- Schwarz Charles, Prince's street, Cavenish square, tailor. (Lane, Lawrence, Poultry lane)
- Senior John, live thorpe, York, clothier. (Lee, Wakefield and ykes, and Knowles, New Inn)
- Shaw Richard, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, merchant. (Wallha and Ward, Newcattle-under-Lyme, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)
- Shepards George, Cannon street road, St. George's in the East, oilman. (Wilde, Castle street, Falcon square)
- Sidford John, Calne, Wilts, auctioneer. (Frowd and Co. Serle street, Lincoln's inn, and Moule Melkham)
- Smith Matthew, Charlton, Kent, rope maker. (Maugham, Warwick square)
- Smith Joseph, Maddingham, York, cotton merchant. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Croley Bradford)
- Spicer Joseph, Fulkstone, mariner. (Rippon, London road, Southwark)
- Stevens Charles, Billericay, Essex, baker and saddler. (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings)
- Stork John, High Holborn, dealer in flour. (Fitzgerald, Leman street, Goodman's Fields)
- Suter George, Broad street, Bloomsbury, victualler. (Alldridge and Smith, Lincoln's inn)
- Swan George, Newcattle-upon-Tyne, grocer. (Bell and Brodicks, Bow lane, and Seymour, Newcastle)
- Swann William, Shiffall, Salop, breeches maker. (Bucknall, Allbrighton, and Griffith, James street, Bedford row)
- Sykes Joseph, Queen's street, Cheapside, sugar factor. (Bovill, New Bridge street, Blackfriars)
- Taylor Charles, Bristol, silversmith. (Vizard and Hutchingson, Lincoln's inn, and Harris, jun, Bristol)
- Teldeman William, fen and jun, Portsmouth, tavern-keepers. (Poulton, Portsmouth, and Shelton, Sefton house, London)
- Thacker John, Bury St. Edmunds, brandy merchant. (Haynes, Fenchurch street)
- Thibault Francis, Great Mary-le-bone street, working jeweller. (Henck, Dorset street, Salisbury square)
- Thomas Thomas, late of Charterhouse square, jeweller, but now a prisoner in the Marshalsea. (Jones and Roche, Covent Garden church yard)
- Thomas John, Horham, brandy merchant. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street)
- Thomas John, Llanrhymmar, Montgomery, flannel-manufacturer. (Bigg, Hatton Garden, and Marth, Llandudno)
- Tosley Robert, Hamptonwick, Middlesex, maltster. (Adolmes, Great Jane street, Bedford row)
- Tugwell Thomas, Horham, tanner. (Osbaldeston, Little Tower street)
- Turner Robert, Hull, grocer. (Martin, Hull)
- Vaux John, Cuffion court, Broad street, broker. (Barrows and Vincent, Basinghall street)
- Wales Charles Henry, Vigo lane, Piccadilly, printer. (Antice and Cox, Temple and Thompkin, Stamford)
- Ward Robert, Old street, victualler. (Wilde, Castle street, Falcon square)
- Whitebrook William, Crutched friars, wine merchant. (Sheppard, Dean street, Southwark)
- Wilfon John Offert, York, clothier. (Clarkson, Effex street, Strand, and Clarkson, Wakefield)
- Wright John, fen, Great Russell street, upholsterer. (Patten, Cross street, Hatton Garden)
- Wylie Henry, Mitre court, Aldgate, merchant. (Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Alcocks Joseph, Nettlebed, Oxford, victualler, Oct. 16
- Anderson John, Stockport, Cheltenham, draper, Oct. 30
- Apthorp Charles Ward, Bridge street, Blackfriars, merchant, November 24
- Armstrong John, High street, Southwark, linen draper, November 10
- Arton John, Great Driffield, Yorks, grocer, October 16
- Asfough James, Leeds, York, woolshopier, November 10
- Asfough George, Gerv. ux, York, woolshopier, Nov. 10
- Austin Thomas, Cheltenham, coach proprietor, October 13
- Baker George, City Road, coach maker, November 15
- Ball James Belcher, juo, Kensington, coach maker, Nov. 10
- Barn: John Truo, Cornwall, mercer, November 20
- Batter John, Strand, tailor, October 27
- Bazie Andrew, Newcattle-upon-Tyne, grocer, October 15
- Bell Francis, and Thomas Owen, Roof lane, wine and brandy merchants, November 5
- Bennett James, Plymouth, haberdashier, November 3
- Bennett Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, October 27
- Berridge William, Maiden lane, wood fitter, hoffer, November 3
- Berry Joseph, Manchester, calico printer, October 13
- Bignell William, Great St. Helen's, broker, November 3
- Blackburn W. Leeds, York, woolshopier, November 14
- Bonner Francis Henry, Fleet street, Ratoner, November 3
- Boulton George, Charing Cross, coach proprietor, November 10
- Brewer Thomas, Baldwin's gardens, Gray's inn lane, tin plate worker, November 10
- Broadfield F. H. Sturport, Worcester, boat builder, November 13
- Brown John, Little Eastcheap, cheesemonger, Nov. 3
- Brown Stephen, Bloxwich, Stafford, rope maker, Oct. 30
- Brown Stephen, and William Tildesley, Bloxwich, Stafford, rope makers, October 30
- Browne J. and J. Powell, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 12
- Bryon David, New Road, St. Pancras, Buttery, Nov. 10
- Burge John, Castle Carey, Soper's, Bucking makers, October 20
- Castell Samuel, and Walter Powell, Lombard street, bank rs, November 24
- Chapman William, Leveley York, linen draper, Nov. 12
- Chiney Francis, Oxford street, linen draper, October 30
- Christian William, Liverpool, attorney, October 17
- Clancy William, St. Mary Axe, merchant, November 3
- Coleman John, Liverpool, b. f. m. baker, October 18
- Colins Letitia, Halfmoon street, milliner, November 5
- Coutnard Joseph, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 21



- Cox James and John Smith, Manchester, auctioneers, November 6  
 Crean Edward, Margaret street, Cavendish square, carpenter, November 3  
 Curtis R. Worcester, linen draper, November 13  
 Davey James, East Ankey, Devon, yeoman, November 1  
 Davidson John, East India Chambers, Leadenhall street, merchant, November 3  
 Davis T. Haverford West, mercer, November 15  
 Devenish Ann and Henry Newport, Villier's street, Strand, upholsterers, October 12  
 Dinnifield Joseph, Hull dealer, October 30  
 Dodd J. Pall mall, hatter, November 10  
 Duckworth Thomas, Parbold, Lancashire, victualler, October 15  
 Duffield George, Bermondsey, hearth rug manufacturer, November 3  
 Elderton Harry, Bristol, money scrivener, November 17  
 Elliott Thomas, Bedford street, Covent Garden, tailor, October 30  
 Elmer John, Newmarket, carpenter, October 31  
 Emmett H. J. and J. Gerard street, tailors, November 15  
 Eustace William, Little Carter Lane, Doctor's Commons, cabinet maker, November 10  
 Forster Richard, High street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger, November 3  
 Foster Robert, Kingsland road, silkman, November 3  
 Free William Henry, Broad street, Horley-down, merchant, November 24  
 German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hoffer, November 3  
 Gibson John, Liverpool, tailor, November 9  
 Good Timothy, Bull, shoemaker, October 16  
 Hale Harry and Harry Haggard H, Birch lane, oilmen, October 27  
 Hall Thomas, Berwick on Tweed, merchant, November 6  
 Hanson Joseph, Hurst Green, Suffolk, innkeeper, Nov. 10  
 Hanson Thomas, Battle, Suffolk, innkeeper, November 10  
 Hanson Joseph, Hurst Green, and Thomas Hanson, Battle, innkeepers, November 10  
 Hart George, Woolbridge, Suffolk, brewer, November 2  
 Hey Thomas, Lombard street, Fleet street, dealer in spirituous liquors, November 3  
 Hinde J. Bucklersbury, wholesale grocer, October 23  
 Holloway John, Fleet st, Swinfin's lane, wine merchant, November 10  
 Holton Robert, Woodburn, Bucks, miller, October 27  
 Hoard William, Fareham, Hants, contractor for cattle, November 3  
 Howell William, Neath, Glamorgan, shopkeeper, Oct. 13  
 Howell Parry, London road, Surry, haberdasher, Nov. 10  
 Howse John, Wantage, Berks, currier, November 10  
 Hughes Henry, Worcester, hatter, October 30  
 Hunt Robert, Nottingham, mercer, October 17  
 Hutchinson John Hay, Poland street, victualler, Nov. 13  
 Ivory John, Mark lane, broker, October 17  
 Jackson William, Guilford street, Blackfriars' road, corn dealer, November 13  
 Jarvis James, Bath, victualler, November 5  
 Jefferys Nathaniel, Pall Mall, jeweler, November 6  
 Jones William, Woolwich, tailor, November 10  
 Kerry John, Little Newport street, Long Acre, haberdasher, October 13  
 Klugh George, Coventry street, tailor, November 10  
 Knight Edward, Horsleydown lane, light man, Oct. 27  
 Lance Christopher, Grosvenor place, baker, October 23  
 Lincker John, Liverpool, woollen draper, November 10  
 Lindell William, Leeds, York, spirit merchant, Nov. 10  
 Lines J. Upper Queen street, Rotherhithe, smith, Nov. 13  
 Lloyd Samuel, Faddington, Middlesex, grocer, October 30  
 Lucas Nathaniel and Charles, Berks, Pancras lane, merchants, November 10  
 Macleod W. Upper Crown street, Westminster, army agent, November 6  
 Marsh Rachel, Rayleigh, Essex, linen draper, December 1  
 Mathias John, Ardgro, Essex, Nov. 30  
 Matthews James, Hertford mealman, October 27  
 McIlwain William, Tottenham court, St. Pancras, linen draper, October 23  
 Mitchell William, Turnwheel lane, sugar factor, Nov. 13  
 Moss Joseph, Jun. Newbury, Berks, timber dealer, Oct. 24  
 Murray Thomas, Paternoster row, Spitalfields, shoe manufacturer, October 27  
 Newcome John, Exeter, victualler, November 9  
 Newman Robert, Dartmouth, Devon ship builder, Oct. 25  
 Newnham J. Bishopsgate street without, linen draper, November 13  
 Oldham Joseph, Melton, Suffolk, grocer, November 2  
 Parker William, Liverpool, spirit merchant, October 24  
 Parker Michael, Ripon, shopkeeper, November 21  
 Parker George, Chancery street, Oxford road, Br. th wine maker, November 17  
 Parnell Robert, Newent, Gloucester, tanner, November 1
- Parr Robert, Watlin's street, wholesale haberdasher, November 10  
 Payler T. Greenwich, merchant, November 10  
 Payne James, West square, Southwark, army contractors, November 5  
 Pearce William, Dover, cordwainer, November 13  
 Penn Isaac, Leather lane, oil and colourman  
 Pears Samuel, Bread street, warehouseman, Nov. 17  
 Perkins Abraham, Stamford, Lincoln, grocer, October 23  
 Perkins John, Queen street, Cheapside, stationer, Nov. 5  
 Petrie John, Kempton, and John Ward, Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers, November 3  
 Phillips Thomas, Plough court, Lombard street, merchant, October 5  
 Poppelwell James and James Jepson, Lawrence, Pountney lane, brokers, November 17  
 Potts Lawrence, Bristol, cutler, October 26  
 Prime James, and Jeremiah Smith, Birmingham, and of Snowhill, London, hosiery, and dealers in lace, Oct. 27  
 Pugh George, and James Davis, Old Fish street, chemists, November 10  
 Pyke Duncombe, Bishopsgate street, hatter, November 10  
 Railey Thomas, and James Hunt, Hull, brewers, Oct. 16  
 Read Robert, Caroline mews, Bedford square, stable keeper, October 23  
 Richardson Abraham, St. Dunstan's hill, Tower streets, victualler, November 13  
 Rickman W. Northampton, linen draper, November 10  
 Rooke Thomas, Bengo, Werts, farmer, Nov. 6  
 Roper Robert, Houndsditch, timber merchant, Nov. 10  
 Rose Thomas, Drewcart, Marlborough, tallow chandler, October 25  
 Rothery T. Leeds, York, woollapier, November 14  
 Sayer Joseph, Upper North Place, Gray's inn lane, coach and harness maker, October 30  
 Scott John, Strand, bookseller, December 1  
 Seager Stephen, Age, Maidstone, dealer, Nov. 10  
 Sellers Robert, Sulcoates, York, grocer, Nov. 6  
 Shafe John, Shoe lane, copper plate maker, Oct. 13  
 Shevil W. Bury street, Wapping, dealer, Nov. 13  
 Shillcock Henry, Plymouth Dock, auctioneer, Oct. 24  
 Silverlock Henry, Havant, Hants, linen draper, Oct. 8  
 Simmons Benjamin, late of Newcastle street, Strand, shoemaker, but now in the King's Bench, Nov. 13  
 Skelton James, Kramley, size lane, merchant, Oct. 23  
 Skinner David, Newington Causeway, cabinet maker, Nov. 3  
 Soanes Robert, Mark lane and Deptford, provision merchant, Nov. 10  
 Spencer John, High street, Mile End, victualler, Nov. 10  
 Sprague Gilbert, Topham, Devon, rope maker, Nov. 10  
 Spring Redihaw Cairlor, Lincoln, mercer, Nov. 5  
 Stanford Edward, Castle street, Leicester field, livery stable keeper, Nov. 3  
 Steedman George, and John M Lean, Lamb street, potatoe merchants, Oct. 23  
 Steevenfon Thomas, Snow's fields, Bermondsey, woollapier, Oct. 23  
 Stemon Samuel, Axbridge, Somerset, baker, Nov. 1  
 Storey Joseph and Robert, St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, linen drapers, Nov. 6  
 Sweet J. John, Old Bond street, tailor, Oct. 23  
 Symonds John, Ramfden, Oxford, horse dealer, Oct. 16  
 Taylor M. J. Latham, and E. Belcher, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 13  
 Trafford John, Frodingham, Lincoln, beef jobber, Nov. 6  
 Trier Richard George, Parlon's Green, Fulham, baker, October 30  
 Troutbeck William Henry, Minorities, victualler, Nov. 3  
 Turner P. Market Raslin, Lincoln, grocer, Nov. 13  
 Tutin Ralph, Chandos street, Covent Garden, cheesemonger, October 20  
 Valentine Richard and John, Mumford's court, Milk street, warehouseman, October 17  
 Wake William, Spital square, silk weaver, October 30  
 Wallis James, Fleet street, engraver, Nov. 3  
 Ward James, Bermondsey, brewer, November 3  
 Wardman Thomas, Horton, York, calico manufacturer, October 24  
 Watton John, fen, and Jun. a d. Joseph Watton, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 13  
 Weale Philip, Kingston, Hereford, tailor, Nov. 5  
 Watters B. Finch lane, Cornhill, broker, Nov. 10  
 Weightman Thomas, Newgate street, mercer, Nov. 17  
 Weightman W. Birmingham, mercer, Nov. 10  
 Wells Thomas, and George Owen, Stoke, Bankside, Surrey, timber merchants, Nov. 5  
 Wilcocks Thomas, Exeter, tallow chandler, Nov. 1  
 Williams William, Lad Lane, victualler, October 27  
 Wood Thomas, Sheffield, merchant, October 21  
 Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacco, Nov. 2  
 Young George, and Gave, Glenside, Budge row, merchants, Nov. 12

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON :

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

ON Wednesday, October 3, the Coffre-dam, at the Limehouse entrance of the West India Docks, erected for the purpose of keeping out the water, while the building of the wing-wall of the lock was going on, gave way. At nearly high water, in the afternoon, the

workmen employed in excavating the earth for the foundation, having observed the water to burst underneath the piles, were ordered to remove immediately from the dam. The confidence, however, reposed in its security, from the immense strength of the braces, &c.

was still such, that hopes were entertained that it would not entirely give way; but in a few minutes, the piles, which were upwards of thirty feet long, were forced perpendicularly into the air; the water of course filled the dam, and the effects were immediately felt in the bason, though not to the extent that might have been expected. Fortunately no lives were lost. The situation of the dam was so much exposed that not less than from thirty to forty vessels passed every tide. Many of these, in passing (notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the dock master), came with a severe crash against the dam, and from this circumstance, and the pressure of about fifteen hundred thousand tons of water, the blowing up of the whole was not to be wondered at.

Early on Friday morning, October 5, a dreadful fire broke out at a large warehouse, nearly adjoining Mr. Calvert's brewhouse, in Thames-street, which at first threatened the destruction of the whole of that immense building, and even of the barges on the river; but by the timely arrival of the engines, and a plentiful supply of water, the fire was got under about three o'clock; but not till the whole of the extensive warehouse was burnt to the ground, and two or three houses damaged. The loss by this conflagration is computed at £5,000l. No lives were lost.

The Royal Cockpit, St. James's Park, so long the receptacle of the most cruel recreation, so long the resort of the cheat and of the pick-pocket, is now no more. The governors and trustees of Christ's Hospital, to whom the ground belongs, met on the spot the very day the lease expired, and gave directions for the immediate erasement of the buildings.

The monument decreed to Lord Nelson by the City of London, in Guildhall, is now executed in marble, and placed to correspond with that of Lord Chatham. At the top of a pyramid or obelisk the name of Nelson is inscribed within a wreath of oak; and very properly, as alluding to his great patriotism: beneath the names of his most famous achievements are recorded by the city of London, who, with the mural crown on her head, has just put the last letter to the word "Trafalgar." On the left hand of the beholder, Britannia, surrounded with her usual attributes, is represented sitting, and woefully musing upon a medallion, bearing the likeness and name of the departed hero. On the foreground, a gigantic figure of Neptune, lying down, the right hand elevated, and in the attitude of sudden astonishment, seems to witness, at a distance, the glorious but dearly-bought victory, which closed the wonderful career of Lord Nelson. On the basis of the Cenotaph, between two small niches, each containing, in demi-relievo, the figure of a sailor, of excellent workmanship, is a tablet ready to receive the inscription; and under, in a

bold and well-executed bas-relief, the battle of Trafalgar.

#### MARRIED.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Captain Thomas Fraser, of the Madras engineers, to Mrs. Ann Brown, relict of Henry Brown, esq. late commercial resident at Ramnad.

At Hammersmith, William Marshall, esq. to Mrs. Cloud, widow of Mr. Thomas C.

At Mary-le-bone, Count Melchior de Polignae, third son of the Duke de Polignae, to Alphonsine, eldest daughter of Madame le Vasson de la Touche.—Peter Aime Ouvry, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster, to Sarah Amelia, eldest daughter of John Delamain, esq. of Berner's-street.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Vernon, esq. to Miss Billingham, niece of the late William Martin, esq. of Tewkesbury.

At St. James's, Sir George Warrender, bart. to the Honorable Anne Boscawen, youngest daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth.—Edward H. Nevinson, esq. of Saville-row, to Miss C. Bonney, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B. of King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire.

Robert Shafto Adair, esq. eldest son of William A. esq. of Cumberland-place, to Miss Elizabeth Maria Strobe, of Kenington-palace.

Dr. Faulkner, physician to the Forces, to Mrs. Assiotti, relict of George A. esq. deputy-commissary-general for North Britain.

At Putney, John Winter, jun. esq. of St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street, to Miss Gordon, daughter of Charles G. esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, and of Berkhamstead, Herts.

At Hackney, Mr. William Seamour, of Fenchurch-buildings, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. George Adams, of Stamford-hill.

At St. George's, Hanover square, Joseph Brecknell, esq. to Lady Catharine Colyear, daughter of the Earl of Portmore.

At St. Pancras, Thomas Hunter, esq. of Hammersmith, to Francis Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Abraham, esq. of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.—William Johnson, esq. banker, of Stamford, to Charlotte, daughter of Matthew Consett, esq. of Guilford-street.

At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the Rev. T. Scales, of Wolverhampton, to Christiana, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. Simpson, divinity-tutor at the Independent Academy, Hoxton.

At Great Ealing, John Griffin, esq. to Catherine, eldest daughter of F. Tyler, esq.

George M. Hoare, esq. of Morden-lodge, Surry, to Angelina Frances, daughter of James Greene, esq.

At Newington Butts, John Hopkins, esq. to Mrs. Berridge, late of Alired-place, Southwark.

The Rev. Mr. Lawson, to Miss Butterworth, daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of Coventry.

#### DIED.

## DIED.

At an advanced age, *Mrs. Elizabeth Hatfield*, widow of the late Joseph Hatfield, esq. of Fishlake, Yorkshire.

In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, *Mrs. Milne*, widow, 75.

In Stratton-street, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Bunbury.

In Golden square, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, *Mrs. Woodgate*, mother of Mr. W. attorney, 80.

In High-street, Mary-le-bone, *Mrs. Carpenter*, 85.

In Upper Berkeley-street, *Mrs. Deering*, wife of George D. esq.

At Kentish Town, *John Williams*, esq. one of his majesty's serjeants-at-law.

At Greenwich, *William Collins*, esq. of John-street, Adelphi.

In Upper Berkeley-street, *the Rev. Ralph Carr*, of Cockers, Durham, and grandfather of Sir Charles Coote, bart. 73.

*John Ellison*, esq. of Thorne, York, banker, brother to Colonel Ellison M. P. for Lincoln, 46. He left Doncaster in good health only two days before his death.

In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mr. Orton*, one of the gentlemen of his majesty's bread-pantry.

At Charing Cross, *Mr. Brown*, watch-maker.

At Old Brompton, *Mrs. Naylor*, relict of Colonel N. 76.

In Hans-place, the infant son of the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope.

At Blackheath, *William Churchill*, only son of Peter Laurie, esq.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, *Alexander Popbam*, esq. late one of the masters of the Court of Chancery, 51.

In Great Ormond-street, *Charlotte Harriett*, second daughter of Sir Digby Mackworth, bart. 14.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, *Sir Benjamin Sullivan*.

In Sloane-street, *Richard Teyiss*, esq. 70.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, *John Manley*, esq. of the Temple, and of Holbrook-lodge, near Horsham, 76.

At Chelsea, *Mr. Thomas Anthony Devis*, of Castle-street, Cavendish square.

At Kentish Town, *Thomas Greenwood*, esq.

At Blackheath, *William Batley*, esq.

At Dulwich, *Mrs. Browne*, wife of Edward B. esq. 64.

At Richmond, *the Rev. John Smith*, rector of Ashwickin with Lergais, Norfolk, and of Hinderclay, Suffolk, 91.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Sarah Chambers*, relict of Mr. Jarvis, C. 64.

At Sunbury, *Theresa Caroline*, daughter of Charles Bishop, esq.

In George street, Hanover-square, *Mrs. Hall*, wife of Nicholas H. esq.

At Hackney, *John Hankinson*, esq. many

years an eminent warehouseman in Lothbury, 82.

At Kentish Town, *Mrs. Mary Hough*, 92.

At Clapton, *Mrs. Farrel*, 67.

At Thatcham, *John Whiting*, esq. 24.

*Matilda*, youngest daughter of the late Nathan Basev, esq.

At Stockwell, *Samuel Porensett*, esq. 65.

In High Holborn, *Mr. John Page*, auctioneer.

At Fulham, *Robert Campbell*, esq. of Askew and Lochgair-house, Argyleshire, and sheriff of that county.

At Greenwich, *Peter Pouseth*, esq. 80.

At his brother's, in Scotland-yard, of the Walcheren fever, *Lieut. J. Skene*, 28.

In Somerset Place, *Charles Edward Beresford*, esq. secretary to the commissioners of the Stamp Duties.

At Edmonton, *Mrs. Hadgson*, wife of Wm. H. esq.

In Hill-street, Berkely-square, the infant son of George Baring, esq.

In King's Road, Bedford-row, *Sarah*, wife of Mr. Samuel Page, architect, and only daughter of Daniel Say, esq. of Sandon, Essex, 39.

In Spring Gardens, *Eliza*, wife of T. H. Harris, esq. commander in the East India Company's service, 19.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Catherine Abbott*, 74.

At Greenwich, *Miss Prisca Anderson*, youngest daughter of Colonel A. of the Royal Artillery.

In Sloane-street, *Alexander Leitch*, esq.

At Kingsland, *Joseph Savage*, esq. surgeon.

In Basinghall-street, *Thomas Loggen*, esq. solicitor.

In Houndsditch, *Mr. Wm. Fisher*.

In Bow-lane, *John*, only son of John Hammen, esq.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Susannah Townsbend*, of Church-street, Spitalfields.

At Lambeth, *Elizabeth*, relict of Joseph Houghland, esq. 90.

At Hillingdon, *Anna Maria*, second daughter of the late Wm. Pope, esq.

In Devonshire-square, *Charles Steer*, esq.

At Stockwell, *Robert Tyler*, esq. 69.

At Clapton, *Sarah*, third daughter of Wm. Lister, M.D. of Lincoln's-inn fields.

At Kennington, *Mrs. Elizabeth Hall*, wife of Mr. John H. of Cheapside, 34.

At Strand on the Green, *Mr. James S. Newton*.

In Cadogan-place, *Caroline Henrietta*, youngest daughter of the late Hon. George Napier, 20.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, *Mrs. Ann Martin*, wife of Mr. Ambrose M.

In Soho-square, *Jonas Dryander*, esq. 63, Librarian to Sir Joseph Banks and to the Royal Society, and a vice-president of the Linnean Society. His eminent attainments in that branch of science which he chiefly cultivated, had long placed him in the first rank among the



the naturalists of Europe; and his catalogue of the Banksian library, which is before the public, will be a lasting monument of erudition, perseverance, and sound judgment, which has never been equalled, and cannot be surpassed.

At Ealing, *John Williams, esq.* one of the king's serjeants-at-law, a native of Carmarthen, and formerly fellow of Wadham college, Oxford. He was a man gifted by nature with extraordinary powers of memory and an excellent understanding; to these happy endowments he added the most patient and persevering application to the study of the law: his labours were crowned with success; he became one of the most eminent lawyers of modern times. His luminous expositions, sound deductions, clear reasoning, profound and accurate knowledge in his profession, were justly appreciated, in Westminster-hall, by his contemporaries, and will long be recollected by them with admiration and merited eulogy; but his professional and posthumous fame will not rest on the frail basis of living testimony, his edition of Lord Chief Justice Saunders's Reports will remain to after ages a proud and splendid monument of his intimate acquaintance with the laws of his country, his deep research and erudition, his indefatigable and successful industry in the pursuit of legal knowledge.

At Morden, Surry, *Abraham Goldsmid, esq.* When the depraved gambler, reduced to desperation by an adverse throw of the dice, visits on himself the injuries which he has inflicted on society: when the seducer or adulterer lifts against his own breast the pistol with which he was wont to defend and augment his crimes; when the fashionable idiot, tired with a life of folly, and shuddering at reflection, seeks in vain for endlest rest in the grave,—we are grieved, but not surprised, at the blind audacity of our fellow creatures. But, when the benevolent of heart, in whose hands wealth has proved a source of comfort to the poor, assistance to the helpless, and support to the deserving, close an honorable and useful career by an act as cowardly as it is criminal, we not only feel grief but astonishment at the weakness and perversity of man. We interrogate the past to discover some traces of iniquity unmarked by the eye of the world, which might have led more watchful observers to the expectation of such a deed; but when, as in the present case, none appears, we can only attribute the rash action to the absence of that Christian light which reveals in present calamities future blessings, and those Christian principles that sweeten the most bitter cup, with the dew of resignation. It is remarkable, that whilst chiefly the wicked amongst Christians, or those who, although born under the dispensation of the gospel, both by their conduct and professions, deny its doctrine and condemn its faith, are found to commit suicide, the best characters in

other religions, have recourse to that dreadful expedient as a means of security for their fame and rest of their souls. Mr. Abraham Goldsmid, whose self inflicted death gave birth to the preceding observations, was the second son of a respectable Dutch merchant, of the Jewish persuasion, and came over to this country with his father and elder brother. He was born in the year 1757, and as soon as his mind had acquired sufficient powers was initiated into the principles of merchandize. Tenderly attached to his brother, he became his partner when both were grown up, and when the death of their father left them in possession of a capital that enabled them to venture into bold speculations. Their indefatigable industry and natural acuteness soon improved their fortune, which was greatly augmented by the marriage of the elder Goldsmid with the daughter of Mr. Solomons, of Clapton, who brought him no less a sum than one hundred thousand pounds. From that time their commercial undertakings became more considerable, and in a few years they were ranked among the first men in the moneyed world. Their increasing riches introduced them to the notice of an administration celebrated for the expence which it incurred, and the debt which it entailed on the nation. Whenever a loan was wanted, the Goldsmids easily supplied a large portion of it; and as the terms on which it was obtained were always advantageous, their fortune kept pace with the facilities which they granted to Government. In the purchase and sale of bullion, stocks, navy bills, and exchequer bills, and in negotiating foreign bills of exchange, they also annually disposed of millions, till at last the extent of their speculations, the greatness of their credit, and the liberality of their dispositions, caused them to be placed, without one dissenting voice, at the head of the Stock Exchange. Thus eminently raised in the public opinion, they incessantly laboured, not to obtain the applause of men, which they already possessed, but that of their own hearts. Charity and benevolence marked all their actions, and their munificence was not confined to the deserving objects of their own nation and belief, but to Christians of every denomination. They supported every public-spirited institution with their subscriptions, and never closed their hearts or their purse to those who wanted assistance, whatever might be their religious principles. The unfortunate end of Mr. Benjamin Goldsmid, one or two years ago, is well known. It greatly affected his brother, and perhaps first awakened the thought of committing suicide in his mind. Mr. Goldsmid was joint contractor with the house of Sir Francis Baring for the last loan, and taking the largest probable range that he had dealt amongst his friends one half of the sum allotted to him, the loss sustained by the remainder at the rate of 65l. per thousand, which was the price of Thursday, was more than any indi-

vidual fortune could be expected to sustain. Ever since the decline of omnium from par, Mr. Goldsmid's spirits were progressively drooping; but when it reached five and six per cent. discount, without the probability of recovering, the unfortunate gentleman appeared evidently restless in his disposition and disordered in his mind; and, not finding that cheerful assistance amongst his monied friends which he had experienced in his happier times, he was unable to bear up against the pressure of his misfortunes. Another circumstance that is said to have pressed heavy upon his mind within the last week was, that he had borrowed of the East India Company half a million. He had given security for this sum, but the period of redemption had arrived, it was to have been paid off on Friday, and Mr. Goldsmid, it is reported felt considerable difficulty in raising the money. However, it is said there will be amply sufficient, when his affairs are arranged, to pay all debts, and leave a large surplus. His account with government is perfectly clear, and the only loss he appears to have sustained is by the fall of omnium. It is rumoured that Mr. Goldsmid had at one time determined, if possible, to put an end to all his dealings in the Stock Exchange, and to retire to private life. But this determination could not be executed immediately, and in the mean time heavy demands would come against him. His temper, hitherto so equal, became, in consequence, irritable. He lost all his fortitude. Despondency took possession of him, and drove him to the commission of that fatal act which terminated his life. Yet he so far mastered his feelings in company, that his friends and family had not the least apprehension of his committing suicide. He came to town on Thursday, September 27, in his carriage, from Morden, accompanied by his brothers, Edward and Isaac, and his son Moses: and several friends who met him did not observe any thing particular in his manner or appearance. He returned to Morden to dinner, and had company. In the evening he joined in a party at cards, after walking a good deal in his grounds, and giving notice to several of the workmen employed in his large premises that he should soon discharge them. On Friday morning he rose at his usual early hour, and, about half-past seven o'clock, was observed to pass over the bridge to the wilderness or rookery, in his grounds; and there he perpetrated the fatal deed. His coachmen having, as was usual, enquired what horses were to go to town, he was referred to Mr. G. being told at the time which way his master had walked. The coachman went in search of him, and was the first that found him weltering in his blood, with the pistol grasped in his right hand. Life was not quite extinct, but before the medical assistance which was sent for ar-

rived, he had expired in the arms of his afflicted family; but wholly unconscious of being with them. He has left a widow and several children. He was in his 53d year. An inquisition was held, on Saturday, on the body, at his house at Morden. Among the Jury were some of the most respectable and intelligent persons of the vicinage. The proceedings lasted but a few minutes, when the following verdict was returned: "*Died by his own hand, but not in his senses at the time.*" His remains were interred in the Jews' burial ground, at Mile-end. The hearse, which conveyed the body, passed over London-bridge, followed by the carriage of the deceased, and thirteen mourning coaches, in which were the High Priest, the Elders of the Synagogue, and a great part of the family, except his brothers, who were too much affected to attend. On their arrival at the ground, a number of poor persons had collected to witness the interment of a man, who had proved not only their particular benefactor, but had studied to render himself useful through life to all classes of mankind. The mourners were scarcely able to support themselves. Mr. Alison, the brother-in-law of the deceased, fainted over the body twice, and sunk on the grass, lamenting the dismal event. The High Priest and Elders paid every distinction in their power to the remains of their departed friend; but in conformity to the Mosaic laws, they withheld from him the customary funeral rites.

Of an exhausted constitution, and a broken heart, *Johnson*, the mechanist, late of Drury-lane Theatre. He had been reduced to the greatest extremity of distress before he apprised the performers at the Lyceum of his condition. They zealously subscribed for his support, as soon as they heard of his situation, but their assistance came too late for any hope of his recovery.

Mr. *James Beattie*, 43, professor of civil and natural history in Marischal college and university, Aberdeen. As a man of science, his attainments were of the highest stamp. He possessed that enlargement and expansion of mind, without which scientific pursuits never can be prosecuted with success; that ardour which stimulates and facilitates every exertion; and that persevering industry which subdues every obstacle. His general knowledge was copious and comprehensive, and applied with sound judgment, and accurate discrimination, to every subject which he had occasion to discuss. He commanded a great store of erudition, and was intimately acquainted with the Greek and Latin classics, whose writings he not only perused with critical skill, but had many of their most brilliant passages recorded in his memory.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ON the 11th of October, the celebrated stock of cattle, the property of, and bred by, Mr. Charles Colling, of Ketton, near Darlington, was sold by public auction. The farm does not exceed 300 acres, and the total produce of cattle and sheep was 8485l. The prices at which the cattle were disposed of, were as follow:

**Bulls.**—Comet, six years old, sold for 1000 guineas, purchased by four eminent gentlemen farmers and breeders, on the banks of the Tees; Petrarch, two years old, sold for 365 guineas; Major, three years old, sold for 200 guineas; May Duke, three years old, sold for 145 guineas; Alfred, one year old, sold for 110 guineas; Duke, one year old, sold for 105 guineas; and five others of inferior note from 50 to 76 guineas each.—**Bull Calves.**—Cecili, sold for 170 guineas; Young Favourite, 140 ditto; George 120 ditto; One 20 ditto; one 60 ditto; one 50 ditto; one 15 ditto.—**Cows.** Lilly, three years old, sold for 410 guineas; Countess, nine years old, sold for 400 ditto; Laura, four years old, 210 ditto; Lady, fourteen years old, sold for 206 ditto; Celina, five years old, sold for 200 ditto; Peeress, five years old, sold for 170 ditto; Magdalene, five years old, sold for 170 ditto; Cathalene, eight years old, sold for 150 ditto; Daisy, six years old, sold for 140 ditto; Johanna, four years old, sold for 130 ditto; Beauty, 120 ditto; and five others from 45 to 83 guineas, of inferior note.—**Heifers.** Young Countess, two years old, sold for 206 guineas; Duchess, sold for 183 ditto; Charlotte, one year old, sold for 136 ditto; Lucy, one year old, sold for 132 ditto; Young Laura, two years old, sold for 101 ditto; Shocke, three years old, sold for 105 ditto; Johanna, one year old, sold for 35 ditto.—**Heifer Calves.** One sold for 106 guineas; one for 75 ditto; two for 50 ditto, each; and one for 25 ditto.

The canal lately made for altering the course of the Tees, between Stockton and Portrack, was opened on the 18th of September, with great rejoicings. Three sloops decorated with flags, proceeded from Portrack, through the canal, attended by the volunteer band and a number of boats. Guns were fired as the vessels entered and went out of the canal. On their arrival at Stockton, the company's flag was taken down from the first sloop which came up, and placed on the top of the cupola at the town-hall. The workmen em-

ployed in the canal, and the rowers of the Red-car life-boat, were regaled with beef and porter; and seventy gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner at the town-hall, the volunteer band playing all the time. After dinner, resolutions were entered into, and a committee appointed, to enquire into the practicability and advantage of a rail-way or canal from Stockton, by Darlington to Winstan, near Barnardcastle, for the more easy and expeditious conveyance of coals, lead, &c.

**Married.]** At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Joseph Spence, to Miss Potter, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas P.

At Sunderland, Mr. Ralph Parkinson, to Miss Dixon.

Mr. Thomas Nicholson, of Warkworth, to Miss Isabella Thompson of Alnwick.

At Newcastle, Mr. George Walton, to Miss Jane Baldwin.—Dr. Trotter, to Miss Dixon, daughter of the late William D. esq. of Hawkwell, Northumberland.

At Berwick, Mr. James Bruce, of the Angel Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Hume.

At Simonburn, Mr. William Shields, jun. of Durham, to Miss Mary Ridley, second daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Park End, Northumberland.

John Row, esq. of Newbottle, to Miss Handcock, daughter of Mr. William H. of Sunderland.

At Durham, William Williams, esq. to Miss Lambton Surtees, daughter of the late Crosier S. esq. of Redworth House.

**Died.]** At Durham, Mrs. Meard, relict of John M. esq. of Chiswick, Middlesex.—Mr. George Dixon, 46.—Mrs. Young, 40.—Alice, wife of Mr. John Robinson, 75.

At Alton Style, near Durham, Mr. John Maddison, 92.

At Alnwick, Miss Robson.

At Bankhouse, Lady Ogilvy.

At Hexham, Mrs. Rattery, 29.

At Helmsley, Miss Coning, 23.

At Whatton, near Morpeth, Dorothy, relict of Thomas Bowker, esq. of Deckham's Hall.

At Needles Hall Moor, near Morpeth, Mr. Swan, 55.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Andrew Miller, 70.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Pollock, 63.—Mr. George Noble, 60.—Mr. Matthew Whitfield, 68.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Francis Stephenson, 46.—Joseph, second son of Mr. Matthew Forster, attorney.—Captain William



Iam Taylor, of Liverpool, 31.—Mr. Thomas Gilford, 24.—Mr. John Dobby, 37.—Mr. William Dodds.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Hannah Butterwick, 23.—Mr. James Burn, 22.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Jane Clarke, daughter of Mr. Robert C.—Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. James Y.

At Berwick, Mr. Adam Richardson.—Mr. Thomas Law.—Mrs. Catharine Hogg, 90.—Mr. William Gibson, late serjeant at mace, and the eldest Burgess of the town, 90.

At Hartley, Mrs. Ann Stephenson.

At Hylton Ferry, Mrs. Maling, wife of John M. esq.

At Brampton, Mr. Alexander Watson.

At Temple Thornton, near Morpeth, Miss Dorothy Lonsdale, 28.

At Stobhill House, Mr. Young, 83.

At Wolsingham, Mr. Anthony Bryson, 26.

At Berwick-hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Charlton, 63.

At Alston, Mr. Thomas Gill.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Notice have been given that applications are intended to be made in the next session of Parliament, for the purpose of obtaining Acts for dividing, inclosing and allotting, the common and waste grounds within the township of Cockermouth, in the parish of Brigham and parcel of the honour of Cockermouth, and also those in the parish of westward, and within the manor or forest of Westward.

A very curious medal, which must have been struck in commemoration of the victory gained by the Duke of Cumberland over the rebels in 1745, was found lately at the bottom of a well in the castle of Carlisle, at the depth of 84 feet. It appears to be a composition of copper and tin, or such like metals. On one side is a head of the duke of Cumberland, crowned with laurel; and on the reverse, a number of naked and armed men in flight, and the inscription—"The Pretender's and Rebels' race for Life."

A tourist has in a communication to the Carlisle Journal suggested the following plan for the improvement and benefit of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. "Among the many things which, if properly represented, from its being equally the inclination of the Earl of Lonsdale to promote the good of the county, as it is most undoubtedly in his power, and which would prove an accommodation to the traveller, a solace to the valetudinarian, and an embellishment to the "wintry waste" of *Shap Fells*,—would be the erection of a commodious Inn, about the half way betwixt Kendal and Penrith. Our union with Ireland, and our increasing intercourse with Scotland, demand every accommodation to be made; and this inn might become a watering place, as it would not be at an inconvenient distance from the wells; and by opening the road to Appleby, it would be the best and nearest way to that place

from Kendal, and thus facilitate the intercourse of the western and eastern parts of Westmoreland. To assist this, the commissioners of the turnpike roads ought still further to divert the road to the left immediately after the alteration upon the fell, so as to cross the brook of Wasdale by a bridge higher up; by which the declivity to the Demmings, the dangerous descent to the present Wasdale Bridge, would be avoided. And by continuing the road still farther upon the left hand from the proposed higher bridge, it might be carried nearly level till it would join the road above the present Blea-beck Bridge. This road would be found equally near, and as no lands are to be purchased, might be made at an expence within the bounds of the trust; but a new bridge would be equally necessary over the Blea-beck as over Wasdale-beck. Near this place the inn might be built, which embracing the road from Kendal to Penrith, as well as the road from the former place to Appleby, &c. would, in proper hands, answer from its opening. Meadow and pasture ground might be formed without much expence, and a few plantations added for shelter and pleasure. Hence, under the auspices of the house of Lowther, a village might arise to provide population for the cultivation of not an ungrateful soil when compared with the cheerless waste that surrounded Buxton, Harrowgate, &c. and a station formed for the opulent, not inferior to many, for visiting the romantic beauties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Easy excursions would embrace the vales of Kent, Lune, and Eden; it would be in the immediate vicinity of the princely house of Lowther, Shap Abbey, Hawes Water, and the vale of Bampton, the vales of Lowther and Emet. Ullswater and the other lakes might be conveniently visited. Penrith and its romantic environs, Greystoke, the Nunnery, Armathwaite, Corby, &c. &c. form an assemblage of scenery unparalleled in an equal space of country. Here the invalid might obtain benefit; the convalescent pleasure and health; the desirer be transformed from barrenness and waste into fruitful fields and woods, and solitude exchanged for the reviving sight and converse of men.

*Married.*] At Lorton, Mr. Peter Burnyeat, of Latterhead, Loweswater, to Miss Bank, second daughter of Mr. John B. of Miller-place, Lorton.

At Carlisle, Mr. Matthew Armstrong, to Miss Eleanor Clark.—Mr. John Bell, to Miss Margaret Dowall.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, the Rev. John Cottier, to Miss Moore, daughter of Mr. Peter M.

*Died.*] At Maryport, Mrs. M. Buchanan, wife of Captain Robert B. of the brig Hawk of that place, and sister-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Claudius B.

At Carlisle, Mr. Reginald Calvert, 78.—

Mrs.

Mrs. Mary Simmertont, 64.—Mrs. Graham, wife of John G. esq. of Lowhouse.—Mr. Thomas Gulliver, 24.—Mrs. Saul; mother of Mr. S. attorney.—Mr. Robert Boyes, schoolmaster, 42.—Mr. Joseph Porter, 40.—Mr. Edward Hunt, 66.

At Scothy, Mr. William Sutton.

At Wrey Mill, Miss Little, daughter of Mr. John L. 19.

At Penrith, Mrs. Weatherall, relict of Mr. W. printer.—Mrs. Elizabeth Turnbull.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. France, 82.—Mr. Robert Paxton.—Mrs. Collins.—Mr. Crosbie, 74.—Mrs. Mary Allison, 87. She had lived in the family of the Miss Wenningtons 56 years.

At Parton, Mrs. Jane Allen, 30.

At Plumblond, Mr. Richard Stanley.

At Sanowith, Mr. Henry Dale, 84.

At Enderald in Newland, near Keswick, Joseph Bairoft. esq. 57.

At Brayton Lodge, Mrs. Norman, wife of Mr. N. steward to Lady Lawson.

At Esk Meals, near Ravensglass, Mrs. Benson, 75.

At Keswick, Mr. Joseph Dover, 85.

At Cummersdale, Mrs. N. Lowry, 60.

#### YORKSHIRE.

It being the opinion of some persons, who wish to promote the internal commerce of this kingdom, that much nearer communication by water, than there is at present, between the West-Riding of Yorkshire and the capital, might be effected by a navigable canal from the river Dun, at or near Rotherham, to the Chesterfield Canal, and thence to the Erewash Canal, means are about to be adopted to accomplish a communication, which will be very beneficial to the trading and landed interest of this county, to the proprietors of the various canals and navigations between the river Calder and London in particular, and to the public in general.

Notice has been given of intended applications to Parliament for Acts for inclosing and dividing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Reighton in the East, and in the parish of Conisbrough, in the West Riding.

Monday, Sept. 10, the town of Penistone was alarmed by an explosion in the house of Mr. Haigh, a shopkeeper, who had for some time laboured under mental derangement, went with a lighted pipe into the garret of his house, where there was more than 2 cwt. of gunpowder, when it is probable some of the burning embers from his pipe set fire to it; the explosion blew out the window, drove out the roof in every direction, and in a few minutes the whole house was enveloped in flames. Strange to say, the poor man himself was found alive after the explosion, by two men, who instantly rushed up stairs, and who heard him speak; but the fierceness of the flames, and the falling in of the roof, obliged them to leave him to his fate. Mrs. Haigh, who was dressing herself, escaped, but not without being considerably burnt, in rescuing a box, containing a quantity of cash and notes.

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On Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1810, Mr. Bartholomew Johnson, of Scarborough, a highly respected musical character, completed one hundred years of his life, since the date of his baptism, (October 3, 1710,) as proved by the parish register of Wykeham, near Scarborough, where he was born. This event, so highly interesting to all who knew him, was celebrated by a jubilee dinner, and musical performance, at the Freemasons' Hall, in Scarborough. The selections of vocal music, (accompanied chiefly on the organ) were well adapted to the occasion; and his musical friends at that place, assisted by the principal choristers from York cathedral, afforded the company much gratification. About ten o'clock at night, the good old man bore a part in a quartett, by performing on the violoncello, the bass to a minuet, which he himself composed upwards of sixty years ago, for the late Bielby Thompson, esq. of Escrick Park, Yorkshire, by whose name it is usually known at Scarborough; the other instrumental parts were very obligingly and kindly written for the occasion, by W. Shield, esq. in compliment to the original composer, whom Mr. Shield has long known and greatly esteemed. Lord Mulgrave, the Hon. Henry Phipps, the worshipful the bailiffs of Scarborough (Robert Tindell and William Chambers, esquires,) Colonel Lloyd, Richard Cardwell, esq. and upwards of seventy of the respectable visitors and inhabitants of Scarborough, and the neighbourhood, honoured the meeting with their company. Congratulatory letters on the occasion were sent by the Right Hon. C. Manners Sutton, the Hon. Gen. Phipps, the Members for Scarborough, and Richard Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey; the last of whom is the present proprietor of the estate on which Mr. Johnson was born. Several poetical compositions from the classical pens of the Rev. F. Wrangham, Thomas Hinderwell, esq. &c. were sung and recited, with great applause. The gratifying presence of the veteran musician, together with the sight and hearing of his performance on his favourite instrument, gave birth to the most touching sentiments of sympathetic affection and transport in the hearts of the company, and realized Mr. Walter Scott's glowing description of the "aged minstrel."

"When ev'ry string's according glee,  
Was blended into harmony;  
And then, (he said), he would full fain,  
He could recal an ancient strain,  
He never thought to try again:  
But quick he caught the measure wild;  
The old man raised his face and smil'd,  
And lighten'd up his brilliant eye\*  
With all a poet's ecstasy.  
In varying cadence, soft or strong,  
He swept the sounding chords along;

\* His sight is remarkably good.



The present scene, the future lot,  
His toils, his wants, were all forgot;  
Cold diffidence and age's frost,  
In the full tide of song were lost."

The venerable object of this public testimony of regard, retired about eleven o'clock, in the highest health and spirits, followed by the blessings and best wishes of all who were present.

*Married.*] At Temple Sowerby, John Ridley, esq. of Brunton House, Northumberland, to Miss Bridget Atkinson.

At Whitby, Richard Moorson, jun. esq. to Miss Jane Robertson, second daughter of the Rev. James R.—Thomas Benson, esq. to Miss Sarah Barker, daughter of the late Joseph B. esq.

At Ecclesfield, Thomas Aldham Payne, esq. of Loxley, to Miss Parkin, daughter of the late John P. esq. of the Elm.

At Riccall, J. K. Lamb, esq. of York, to Miss Wormley, only daughter of the late Christopher W. esq.

At Birstall, Mr. George Tillotson, of Sheffield, to Miss Mary Knowles, daughter of the late J. K. esq. of Gomersall.

At Wakefield, Mr. Dawson, solicitor, to Mrs. Bass, niece of Timothy Topham, esq.

At Hull, Mr. Francis Phillips, of London, to Miss Travis, youngest daughter of John T. esq. of Cottingham.

*Died.*] At Intake, near Sheffield, Rebecca Ward, 88. She has left 105 descendants including great great grand-children.

At Asenby, John Rockcliffe, esq. 72.

At Halton East, near Skipton, the Rev. Robert Dynely, 32.

At Beverley, Mrs. Robinson, wife of the Rev. Bethell R. one of the officiating curates in the Collegiate Church of St. John.

At Leeds, Miss Scott, sister of Fenton S.—Elizabeth Hodgson, who had been tapped for the dropsy 40 times, at which 140 gallons of water were taken from her.—Mr. Wm. Clapham.—Mrs. Iveson, relict of the late Lancelot I. esq.

At Stainforth, Mrs. Benson, 80.

At York, Mrs. Cholmeley, relict of Francis C. esq. of Brandsby.—Mr. Montagu Giles.—Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Mr. Henry S. bookseller, 67.

At Bradford, Edmund Peckover, esq. banker.

At Highfield, near Sheffield, Mrs. Pearson, relict of Mr. P. of Nottingham, 91.

At Crookes, near Sheffield, Mr. Isaac Stanforth, 97.

At Castle, near Todmorden, Richard Ingham, esq.

At Elvington, near York, while on a visit to the Rev. J. Mulcaster, his son-in-law, Mr. Eyre, of Ferrybridge.

At Thirsk, Mrs. Bell, wife of John B. esq. 39.

At Acomb, Mrs. Hubback, wife of George H. esq. 26.

At Burton-Pidsea, David Tawender, aged

65. To a person, no relation, he has left his landed property worth about 400l. Being remarkably fond of dancing, he has bequeathed to three young women, good dancers, five guineas each, to another his bed and bedding, and to his son, only his fiddle.

At Dewsbury, Mrs. Jackson, and a few days afterwards her husband Mr. J. druggist of that place. The circumstances that led to the premature death of this couple are particularly awful and impressive. On Sunday, Sept. 2, Mr. Jackson paid a visit to a friend in Rothwell gaol. There he thoughtlessly indulged too freely over the bottle, and on his setting out to return home, in a state of intoxication, had to pass near a methodist meeting-house. The people here being engaged in their religious service, he judged it a fine frolic to ride in, and go near the pulpit and disturb the congregation; for which imprudent act he was taken into custody and carried back to the prison, where he was kept in confinement during the night. Having appointed to meet Mrs. Jackson, (who was on her return from the funeral of a sister), at Wakefield that evening to go home with her to Dewsbury, he scrawled a note to her, which was unfortunately not delivered till next morning. Sorrow for the loss of her sister, and alarm at the non-appearance of her husband, preyed upon her mind during the whole of the night, nor was her anxiety alleviated by the receipt of his letter. In this state of mind, she proceeded in a chaise for Dewsbury on Monday morning, where she arrived in a wretched situation, and was soon seized with the pains of premature labour. For several hours she was alone in the house, and in this terrible state, was she found in the evening almost in a state of exhaustion, by her wretched husband. All means tried to save her proved ineffectual—she languished till Thursday and then expired. The melancholy event deprived her husband of his senses, and derangement was soon accompanied by a violent fever, which put a period to his existence on the following Thursday.

At his house near Richmond, aged 55, Mr. Thomas Field. He was a kind and liberal parent, and an indulgent and excellent master: his death is much regretted by an extensive circle of gentlemen of the turf; by all of whom he was highly respected. Mr. Field was born at Melbourn, near Pocklington, and brought up in the late Mr. Wentworth's stables; he was many years one of the leading jockies in the North, and his riding the following races over the York course, besides several others, must ever be remembered by sportsmen. These were—Mr. Pierce's Rosamond, against St. George, Ruby, Cayenne, and Overton, in 1794; Mr. Garforth's Brilliant, against Bennington and Beningbrough, in 1795; Sir H. T. Vane's Hambletonian, against Beningbrough, Triton-bush, and Brilliant, in 1797; Hambletonian, against



against Dion and Timothy, in 1800; and the next day Cockfighter, (against Constantia, &c.) who bolted at Middlethorp corner, and lost about 300 yards; after which, it was allowed that Mr. Field displayed great judgment and coolness, in bringing up his horse to his antagonist's, almost as it were inch by inch, which won him the race, though with much difficulty, but to the great satisfaction of the sporting gentlemen present. Mr. Field, during his life, had been employed as rider or trainer (amongst many other highly respectable characters) to the following gentlemen: the late Sir L. Dundas, bart. Sir. W. Vavasour, bart. Sir T. Gascoigne, bart. Sir John Webb bart. Messrs. Wentworth, Cornforth, Wetherell, &c. also to the present Lord Dundas, Sir H. T. Vane, bart. Sir John Lawton, bart. Messrs. Baker, Garforth, Brandling, Shafto, W. Fletcher, W. Walker, and for the last twenty years was allowed to be one of the most skilful and best trainers of race horses in England.

At Hall, Mr. Thomas Kaye, 79.—Mr. John Read, 42 years overlooker of the weighers in the customs, 72.—Mrs. Dawson, relict of Mr. Mark D. 72.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Downes, relict of Lieut.-colonel D. of the 1st dragoon guards.—Mr. Price, apparitor to the Archbishop of York. He was returning to Bishopthorpe from York, on his ass, when just after passing the crown of Ousebridge, he perceived the danger he was in, from the Trafalgar York and Leeds coach driving quickly behind him, and consequently endeavoured to urge his ass to take the causeway, on the right of the bridge. Unfortunately they both came down, and Mr. Price fell with his body across the bridge, when the wheel of the coach went over him, and occasioned his instant death.

At Hedon, Mr. Nicholas Dring, an alderman of that corporation, 71.

At Sheffield, Miss Atherton, daughter of Mr. John A. 15.—Miss M. A. Woollen, eldest daughter of Mr. James W. bookseller, 19.—Mrs. Eboral, mother-in-law of Mr. T. Rodgers, solicitor.—Mrs. Mary Atkinson.—Miss Harriet Eadon, daughter of Mr. John E. 19.

At Sunderlandwick Lodge, Mrs. Horner, wife of Simon H. esq. 76.

At Kippax, Mr. John Clayton, jun. solicitor and captain in the Morley local militia, 26.

At Fishlake, Mrs. Mary Wood, relict of Mr. Mark W. 95.

The Rev. James Hodgson, rector of Barwick in Elmet, near Leeds.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Notice has been given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing sessions, for leave to bring in a Bill or Bills for altering, explaining, amending, and enlarging the powers and provisions of several Acts for making, improving, and supporting the several docks in the port of Liverpool;

for authority to fill up the dock called the Old Dock, and in lieu thereof, at the expence of the corporation of Liverpool, to enlarge the Queen's Dock, and to extend the same and other docks and works into Toxteth Park, in the parish of Walton, in the said county; and also to extend the powers and authorities contained in the said several dock acts for the said town and port to the intended docks, quays, wharfs, works, and certain streets and places surrounding the same in Toxteth Park; and to enable the common council to appropriate the scite of the present old dock to the erecting thereon a Custom-house and other commercial buildings, offices, and conveniences; to make an additional market, and to form a street of communication from Pool-lane to Mersey-street; for altering and reducing the rates and duties authorised by the said acts to be taken on ships and vessels frequenting the said port; for laying rates and duties on ships and vessels in certain cases, not provided for by any of the said acts; and for laying new rates and duties on certain goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into, and exported from, the said port; and for power to reduce the size of the southernmost of the docks intended to be built under the act of the thirty-ninth year of his present majesty; and to establish a Dock Police Office and officers, and to widen several quays of the docks, and the avenues leading to them; and also to purchase the present, and to erect additional repairing or graving docks, and to lay rates for the use of the same; and to provide shades, cranes, and other conveniences for the merchant; and to provide accommodation for ferry-boats and other craft plying for hire on the river Mersey, and to make bye-laws and regulations for the same, and for the said graving docks; and also to provide shelter and accommodation for Liverpool pilot boats on the coast of Anglesea.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Captain Abraham Adamson, of the ship Dominica Packet, of that port, to Miss Forster.—Richard Jebb, M. A. of Tapton Grove, Derby, to Marianne, second daughter of Robert Johnson, esq.—Lieutenant colonel Douglas of the 98th regiment, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Thomas Tattersall, esq. of Everton.—Mr. Jones, printer, to Miss Margaret Davies.—Captain James Tomkins, of the ship St. Michael, to Miss Jane Harrison, daughter of Mr. H. attorney.—William Jewer, esq. of Dublin, to Mrs. Hodgkins, widow of Thomas H. esq. of Walsall.

At Childwall, Robert Holmes, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Lawrence, of Gateacre.

At Bootle, John Benn, esq. of Middleton-place, to Miss Hobson, only daughter of John H. esq. of Hyton.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Ann Clarke, wife of Isaac Clarke, bookseller, aged 63.

At Preston, Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Kendal.—Mr. Peter Melling, attorney, 66.

At Lancaster, Mr. John Hodgson.

At Birkenhead Priory, Mrs. Lake, wife of William Charles L. esq. of Liverpool.

At Warrington, Mr. Enoch, Pierrepont, 90.—Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Samuel A.

Mr. Abraham Toothill, only son of Mr. T. dissenting minister, at Rainford. This promising youth lost his life in one of the beautiful lakes of Westmoreland.

At Kirkdale, Mr. Richard Holden, of Liverpool.

At Kirkham, Mrs. Margaret Shepherd.

At Poulton in the Filde, Mr. Thomas Shrelfall, 34.

At Blackburn, Mr. Margerison.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Haywood, wife of Francis H. esq. 40.—Ann, daughter of Captain Owen Lewis.—William, son of Mr. Joseph Powell, 30.—Mrs. Ratcliffe, relict of Mr. Thomas R. 83.—Miss Walford.—Mr. John Eccleston.—Mr. Ralph Lowe, 82.—Mrs. Ann Renshaw, of Altringham, 82.—Mr. George Buchanan.—Mr. William Falk, jun. 21.—Mrs. Briscoe, of the George Inn.—Mrs. Mary Logan, 78.—Mrs. Pearce.—Thomas Willoughby, eldest son of Mr. William Gibson.—Mr. John Jones, stationer, 55.—Mr. James Eyres, several years master of a coasting vessel from this port, 64.

CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Richard Williams, aged 93, to Miss Hannah Griffiths, 23, both of Mold, Flintshire.—Mr. J. Way, of Barbacons, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Pierce.—Mr. John Neale, of Liverpool, to Miss Ellen Eliza Lindsey.

At Sandbach, Mr. George Dean, of Middlewich, to Miss Pedry, of Wheelock Hall.

At Chrisleton, near Chester, Mr. Pickering, of Liverpool, to Miss Hodson.

*Died.*] At Southport, near North Meols, Mr. Miles Barton, patron of the rectory of Much Hoole, 86.

At North Meols, Mrs. Silcock.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Scott, relict of the Rev. Jonathan S. of Matlock, Derbyshire, 64.

At Chester, Mrs. Monk, wife of Mr. M. comptroller of the customs.—Mrs. Cotgreave, wife of Mr. J. C. 35.—Mrs. Youde, wife of Mr. Y.

At Frodsham, Mr. Bridge.

At Saughall, near Chester, Mr. Samuel Woolfin. After eating a hearty supper, he went to bed about 9 o'clock, and about 11 was found by his wife a corpse.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chesterfield, Mr. Robertson, one of the managers of the Nottingham theatre, to Miss Maria Lynam.

At Eckington, Mr. Coupe, of Worksop, to Miss Jane Harrison, of Spinkhill.

Mr. Anthony Hill, of Dronfield, to Miss Parks, of Norton.

*Died.*] At Wheatley House, Richard Potter, esq. of Manchester.

At Derby, Mrs. Aucott, wife of Mr. John A. of the Red Lion Inn, 42.

At Staveley, near Chesterfield, Mr. J. Slagg.

At Eckington, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Gillat, 18.

At Park Hall, near Eckington, Mr. John Wilson.

At Buxton, Mrs. Mellor, wife of J. M. esq. solicitor of Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire. She arrived at Buxton only the day before her death, which is supposed to have been occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel from plunging too precipitately into one of the baths.

At Sudbury Hall, the seat of Lord Vernon, Mr. Joseph Bennett, who had been in his lordship's service twenty two years, 44.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Thomas Albright, Esq. of Lancaster, to Miss Sarah Whitlark, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph W.—Mr. William Trentham, to Miss Tatham.

At Newark, Mr. Lynn, to Miss Charlotte Drury.—Mr. William Jackson, to Miss Dunderdale.

At Stapleford, the Rev. T. Rogers, baptist minister, to Miss Adams.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Ward, 20.—Mrs. Orchard.—Mrs. Kirkman, wife of Mr. William K.—Mr. A. Dodsley.—Mr. George Slight, 21.

At Whatton, near Bingham, Mrs. Walker, 85.

At Papplewich, Miss Robinson, daughter of James R. esq.

At Winthorpe, near Newark, R. Pocklington, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Public notices have been given that in the next session of Parliament applications are intended to be made for the following purposes:—1. For making a navigable canal from the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire union canal, near Great Bowden wharf, in the parish of Great Bowden, Leicestershire, into the river Welland, at the bridge, Stamford, and for completing it from the Welland, to the Nen, near Peterborough; also for deepening, enlarging, and improving the Welland, from Stamford to Spalding. 2. For improving and completing the navigable communication between Stamford, Boston, Peterborough, and Okeham, by altering, enlarging, diverting, extending, making, and maintaining, a navigable canal or cut. 3. For building a pier or piers, or forming an additional dock, from the Lock at the dock of Great Grimsby, to low water mark in the river Humber; and for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving, the streets, passages, and places within that borough; for preventing obstructions and annoyances, and for otherwise improving the navigation and port of Great Grimsby. 4. For building a bridge across the lower part of the river Welland, called Fosdyke Wash. 5. For inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Skirbeck.



At a late meeting of the friends of the society of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, it was resolved to commence the building next spring, but at present to finish only the centre and one wing.

*Married.*] At Louth, Benjamin Dealtry, esq. of Gainsborough, to Miss Rosamond Phillips, daughter of the late J. P. esq.

Joseph Brackenbury, gent. to Diana, daughter of the Rev. William Brackenbury, of Halton Holegate.

The Rev. Mr. Hardwick, rector of Outwell, Norfolk, to Miss Rawnsby, daughter of T. R. esq. of Bourn.

Henry Salmon, esq. of Chilcompton, near Bath, to Mrs. Vaughan, of Barton upon Humber.

*Died.*] At Gainsborough, Miss Heywood, daughter of J. H. esq. 25.—Mr. William Francis, 50.—Mr. Dawber, 62.

At Lincoln, Mr. Baker, coach-proprietor.

At Stamford, Mrs. Jackson, relict of Mr. Matthew J. of the Roebuck inn, 53.—Aged 30, Mr. D. Rippe, lately of Stamford, grocer. He had spent the afternoon cheerfully with some friends, and was on his way to London, upon the box of the Stamford coach, but had proceeded no further than Burghley Lodges, when he requested the coachman would help him down, for he was taken very ill; the driver complied with his request, and waited near a quarter of an hour, when a cart arrived, and Mr. Rippe was conveyed to the George and Angel inn, where he died a few hours after. A coroner's inquest sat on the body, and a verdict was returned of—*Died by the visitation of God.*

At Spilsby, Mr. Robert Adlard, formerly a respectable farmer at Scrimby.

At Alford, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Richard Y. 27.

At Castle Bytham, Mr. Thomas Beeby.

At Louth, Mr. Charles Townshend, 40.

At Leabe, Mrs. Plant, wife of Mr. Richard P.

At Grantham, Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. T. alderman elect for that borough.

At Dumbleby, Mrs. Flower, wife of Mr. Robert F. of Stockwith, 34.

At Sleaford, Lieut. George Wynne, of the 45th regiment, 39.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Charles King, esq. to Miss Bambridge.—Mr. Peckett, of London, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late James Page, gent.—Mr. Henry Heighton, to Miss Beebe.—Mr. Henry Miles, of Stoke-Golding, to Miss Brown, daughter of the late Rev. William B.

At Quorndon, Mr. Boyer, dissenting minister of Hathern, to Mary, daughter of the late William Cartwright, esq. of Quorndon.

George Charlton, esq. of Beeston, near Nottingham, to Miss Clarkson, of Breedon.

At Hinckley, Mr. J. E. Pilgrim, of London, to Cecilia, daughter of Mr. S. Craven.

At Nailstone, Mr. R. Pool, of the Mitre and Key inn, to Miss Cowlishaw.

At Barkby, Mr. Chamberlin, surgeon, of Kegworth, to Miss Fisher, of Barkby Thorp. *Died.*] At Goadby, Miss Wagstaff, sister of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Chamberlain, attorney.

At Donington, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. G. H. Robinson, 23.

At Leicester, Mr. Robert Gamble.—Mrs. Ayscough, 83.

At North Kibworth, on his return from Lutterworth Market, Mr. William Hopkins, of Marston Trussel, near Market Harborough. Mr. J. Kilburn.

At Loughborough, Mr. William Palmer, upwards of thirty years master of the Plough inn, from which he had retired a few years since, 66.

At Kilmote, the Rev. John Wootton, formerly master of the grammar school at Tuxford, Notts, and curate of the former place.—Mrs. W. his wife, died only eight days before him.

At Countesthorpe, Mr. Richard Basset, 63.

At Smisby, near Asliby-de-la Zouch, Mr. W. Slater, 45.

At Enderoy, Mr. Gage, 65.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Fulford, Mr. John Billington, of Cobridge, to Miss Elizabeth Cartledge, of the Bankhouse, near Burslem.

At Barlaston, Mr. William Barlow, of Lane End, to Miss Mary Ann Goodall, only daughter of Mrs. G. of Waste Farm.

At Eccleshall, Mr. Smith, to Miss S. Somerville.

*Died.*] At Tipton, Mr. Edward Fisher, senior.

At Loxley, Mrs. Elizabeth Fryer, late of Uxbridge, Middlesex.

At Madeley Wood, Mr. William Yates.

At Lichfield, Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Buckenidge, 13.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

The number of cases relieved during the last year, at the Birmingham Dispensary, amounted to 4297; viz. sick 2205, midwifery 336, and vaccine inoculation 1756.

*Married.*] At Temple Balsall, the Rev. J. Sleath, of Rugby, to Miss Couthman, of the former place.

At Congeston, the Rev. Thomas Neale, rector of Sibstone, to Miss Glent, of Bilstone, in the county of Leicester.

At Coventry, Mr. George Strickland, chemist, to Miss Eliz. Riley.

*Died.*] At Warwick, the Rev. Marmaduke Matthews, vicar of St. Mary's, in that town, and of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, and one of the justices of the peace for the county, 73.

At Brierly Hill, Mrs. Sarah Aston, who for many years kept the Old Swan Inn, in Dudley.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Thomas Harrison, 64.

At Coventry, William Freeman, esq. 66.—Mrs. Morris.—Mr. Edward Arnold, 41.

At



At Tipton, Mr. Edward Fisher, sen.

At Southam, Mr. Snow, surgeon.

At Amblecoat, Mrs. Phoebe Rollason.

While on a visit to her brother at Pentonville, London, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Brettell, of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Bagnall.—Mr.

John Coxon.—Mr. Henry Mellin, 40.—Mrs.

Cotton.—Mr. Thomas Nickolds.—The infant daughter of the Rev. R. Kennedy.—Mrs. Laugher, wife of Mr. Thomas L.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

Notice has been given, that application is intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for leave to bring in a bill for making a turnpike road from Wem to Whitechurch, at a place called Quina Brook, in the township of Edstaston, to Pepper-street, in the same township; and also a turnpike road from the said road from Wem to Whitechurch, at the point opposite the blacksmith's shop in Edstaston, till it unites with the Quina Brook branch before-mentioned.

*Married.*] At Whitechurch, Charles Greig, esq. of London, to Rebecca, fourth daughter of Edward Jukes, esq. of Stone Grove, Herts.

At Wem, Mr. Daniel Hanley, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Lea, of the Heighfields.—Mr. S. Lacon, of Liverpool, to Miss Ratchiffe.

At Cardington, Mr. Devar, of London, to Miss Davies, eldest daughter of Mr. D. of Chatwell Lawn.

At Moreton Corbet, Mr. Thomas Pidduck, to Miss M. Deakin, of Holbrook.

At Wellington, Mr. John Crump, of Hadley, to Miss Ellis, of the same place.

At Ludlow, Mr. Bishop, to Miss Elizabeth Hughes.

At Boles Magna, Captain Ridgeway, to Mrs. C. Morris, widow of Charles M. esq. of Newport, and daughter of the late Rev. Borlase Winfield, of Meeson Hall, in this county.

*Died.*] At Lilleshall, Mr. Pinches.—Mr. Francis Doody.

At Welwyn End, near Newport, Mr. Scott, At Oldbury, Mr. S. Tonks, 62.

At Wem, Mrs. Sarah Lee, 87.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Hesketh, 75.—

Mrs. Mary Tannatt.—Miss Atcherley, wife of Mr. A. 28.

At Wilbroughton Hall, near Newport, Mrs. Willington.

At Severn Hall, Mrs. Jesson, wife of Thomas J. esq.

At Rossall, near Shrewsbury, Mary, wife of Mr. Phillip Gittins.

At Whitechurch, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of the manager of the theatre in that town.

At New Dale, Mrs. Eigham, wife of Mr. E. of Wellington.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

On the 22d of September, in the afternoon, a dreadful whirlwind commenced near Fernal Heath, and took a direction due north through Salwarp, Ombersley, Doverdale, and to the extremity of Hampton-Lovett, and from

thence rather westward for Sneed's Green, and the effects of it were felt more or less as far as Chaddesley-Corbett. The principal sufferers are Sir John Pakington, Mr. Silvester, of Doverdale, and Mr. Saunders, of Mayeaux. Mr. Silvester had 200 trees on his farm either torn up by the roots, cut, or shattered through the middle, and carried some 10, 15, and 20 yards from whence they grew: most of them were pear trees in full bearing. The width the whirlwind occupied in its course was from half a mile to a mile; the time it continued was about half an hour, and it blew from south and south-east. In the environs of Stourbridge the storm raged with excessive violence; in a gentleman's garden at Oldswinford, the hail-stones, of peculiarly large dimensions, broke nearly 200 panes of glass in the green-house, &c. Other parts of the country have likewise felt the effects of this unexampled hurricane.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Francis Dinely, esq. of Pershore, to Miss Williams, only daughter of Joseph W. esq. of Laughern House.—Mr. Pearsey, attorney, of London, to Miss H. Walker, of Sockley.—Mr. J. Thorn, of Bloomyard, to Miss Westbury.

At Pershore, Mr. J. H. George, of Worcester, to Miss Jane Goodall, of Pershore.

At Old Swinford, James Mason, esq. of Hay Hall, to Maria, eldest daughter of J. Piddock, esq. of the Plates, near Stourbridge.

W. Taylor, esq. of Chalford, Gloucestershire, to Charlotte Ann, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lucas, of Ripple.

At Eldersfield, Captain Lobbetts, of Swansea, to Miss Hall, of Hanley.

At Alvely, Thomas Crump, jun. esq. of Chorley, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Mr. Southam, of Little Cotton, Salop.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Robert Coker, esq. one of the commissioners of the Hawker's Office.—Mr. James Ethersey, attorney.—Mr. Samuel Burrow.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Page, wife of Mr. P. veterinary surgeon.

At Moseley, Mr. Robert Pitty.

At Claimes, Mr. Robert Edwards.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Mary Bate, a lady of unbounded charity, 88.

At Bransford, Mr. Hurdman.

At Peishore, Mr. William Whittell, son of Mrs. W.

At Berrington, near Tenbury, Mr. John Steward, 70.

At Sutton, near Tenbury, Mr. John Britten, formerly steward to the late Jonathan Pytts, esq. of Kyre House.

At Cothridge, Mrs. Gardner.

At Norton, Mr. Thomas Brewer.

At Hanley Child, Mr. William Webb, 86.

At Leigh Court, Thomas, youngest son of the late Captain Spooner, 12.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late Hereford Music Meeting was numerously attended. The general selection for the several days gave great satisfaction.

and the execution was admirable. The collection towards the charitable part of the institution amounted to nearly 600l.

*Married.*] Mr. Palmer, jun. of the Old Hall, to Miss Eckley, sister of J. E. esq. of Credonhill.

*Died.*] At Merryfold Cottage, near Ross, the Rev. John Jones, curate of Foye, 55.

At Hereford, Grey Heselrigge, esq. of Norley Hall, Leicestershire, 60.—Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. Wm. L. formerly of the Duke's Head, 79.

At Stoke Lacey, Mr. Bennett, 73.

At Gargelled, Mrs. A. Powell, relict of Mr. John P. late of the Groves, in the parish of Cloddoek.

At Stoke Prior, Mr. Henry Maundy, 37.

At Sutton, Mrs. Turner, widow of P. T. esq. of Scut Mill, near Hereford, 76.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Considerable progress has been made in raising a subscription sufficient for the completion of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, to the Hock Crib, on the river Severn. When this important work is effected, of which there is now the happiest prospect, we may very reasonably expect, that the port of Gloucester will rise to its proper rank in the commercial world, and that an ample return will be made to the subscribers for their spirited exertions.

Several vessels have arrived in Gloucester Quay, with cargoes of coal, the produce of the Forest of Dean, being the first importations from the works, and down the new rail-way, of the Bullo Pill Company. The public have thus a prospect of an ample supply of this important article, at a very considerable reduction in price. The quality of this coal, will, at the same time, prove highly satisfactory: in strength of heat, brightness, durability, and cleanliness, it will bear any comparison; whilst its bituminous quality gives it a power of adhesion, similar to the Newcastle coal, and prevents that waste in the slack so much complained of in the production of other mines.

Mr. Smith has lately discovered, on his grounds at Allstone Villa, Cheltenham, a Mineral Spring, the water of which has been analysed by Mr. Accum, of London; and found to contain, in a pint, 131½ grains of salts, and 2 cubic inches of fixed and common air, which is nearly double the quantity of salts that the other wells, at this place, hold in solution. The strongest of them only contain nine-tenths of a grain of iron in the pint; but this spring contains 2½ grains of iron in every pint of the water, and therefore less is required for a dose.

*Married.*] At Cheltenham, — Semper, esq. to Miss Harriet Walsh Porter, daughter of the late Walsh P. esq.—Richard Sandys, esq. to Margaret, eldest daughter of George Mac Intosh, esq. of Charterhouse Square, London.

At Bisley, Edward Taylor, esq. of Chalford,

to Miss Agnes Thornbury, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel T. rector of Avening.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Thomas Gardner, of Cainscross, to Miss Barnfield, daughter of Edward B. esq. of Nailsworth.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Sir Edwyn Jeynes, knt. second partner in the banking-houses of Turner, Jeynes, Morris, & Co. at Gloucester and Cheltenham. He had dined with the corporation, and left the room at eight o'clock in the evening. He immediately returned home, apparently in perfect health; went in, and sat down in his parlour by his daughter, who was playing on the piano-forte; and, falling out of his chair, expired without a groan. Sir Edwyn was in his 60th year. He was one of the senior aldermen of the corporation, in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the county. To his children, he was most indulgent and affectionate; to his servants, kind and considerate; to his friends, generous and hospitable; to his fellow citizens, attentive and vigilant in his duty. As a father, a master, a friend, and a magistrate, his loss will therefore be long and deeply lamented.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Davies, 58.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Brisac, wife of Geo. B. esq.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Joseph Wood.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

On Friday, the 12th of October, about ten o'clock at night, a fire was discovered in the barns and ricks belonging to Captain Nowell, of Iffley, near Oxford. An alarm was instantly given and persons went off immediately to procure engines from that city, which arrived on the spot with all possible speed; but in spite of every endeavour to allay the fury of the flames, two barns, some out-houses, and thirteen very valuable ricks of hay and corn were totally destroyed. Most fortunately the wind did not blow towards the dwelling-house of Captain Nowell, or it must inevitably have been consumed, together with many other houses in the village. A few weeks since a fire broke out on the same premises, which was not so destructive in its ravages; and in the Oxford paper of the 6th Captain Nowell expressed his gratitude to those who assisted in extinguishing the flames, little expecting that, in a few days after he should be visited by a more dreadful calamity. From the circumstances attending the two conflagrations no doubt can be entertained that some vile wretches intentionally set fire to the premises, and the householders and other inhabitants of Iffley, feeling for the misfortunes of the worthy Captain, who has so often distinguished himself in fighting the battles of his country, have handsomely offered a reward of three hundred pounds for the apprehension of the incendiaries. No part of the property, amounting to nearly 4000l. was insured; although it was the intention of Captain Nowell to effect an insurance in a few days with the Globe Office.

*Married.*]



*Married.*] At Enstone, Mr. Thomas Harbridge, of Rollright Combs, to Miss Kinch, daughter of the late Mr. K. of Astally Farm.

At Oxford, Mr. Thomas Paine, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Baldwin.—Mr. Kearse, to Miss Elizabeth Sansom, daughter of Mr. S. of Standlake.

At Yaratton, Mr. Jonathan Daniel, of London, to Miss Mary Long.

At Aston Rowant, Francis Pyner, esq. of the 58th regiment, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Davis, esq. of the Grove.

*Died.*] Mr. Southam, of Ensham, a member of the Common-council of Oxford, 62. He was found drowned in the Isis, near Bablake Hythe, and is supposed to have accidentally fallen in, while crossing the river late in the evening.

At Oxford, Mr. Thomas Jones.—Suddenly, Mrs. Badnall.—Mrs. Bands, 79.—Mrs. Barratt, wife of Mr. Thomas B.—James, son of Mr. Thomas Pulbrook, 19.

At South Newington, Mr. William Stroud, 68.

At Ensham, Mr. John Druce, 68.

At Witney, Henry, youngest son of Mr. Turner, bookseller.

At Thame, Mr. C. Wakelin, 86.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Burnham, Lieutenant George Bevan, of the 10th foot, to Miss Ann Deprose.

At Fawley, Mr. Richard Allnut, of Turvill, to Miss Sarah Deane.

At Milton Keynes, Mr. G. Palmer, of the King's Head Inn, Broughton, to Miss Susanna Bird.

*Died.*] At Wycombe-marsh, Mr. John Goodwin, son-in-law of Daniel Bennett, esq. of Farrington house, Berks, 37.

At Ayiesbury, Mrs. Hoar, wife of Mr. John H.—Mary, wife of Mr. George Walker.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Astwell, Mr. William Holder, of Maldreth, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Lee, second daughter of Mr. L.

*Died.*] At Hertford, Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Bradley, esq.

At Chorleywood, Mrs. Jane Willson, 85.

At Broxborn, Mr. Auber.

At Cheshunt, H. Aspinall, esq.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

On the evening of the 29th of September, the inhabitants of the town of Luton, Bedfordshire, were surprised with a singular phenomenon. The common pond, situated in rather an elevated part of the town, which, as there had been no rain in their neighbourhood for some weeks, was getting rather shallow of water, suddenly filled, and emitted from its bottom all the filth and sediment, and continued flowing over and discharging a great quantity of water for some hours; and since has continued quiet as usual. The townspeople are struck with considerable alarm at this circumstance, and apprehend intelligence of some earthquake on the con-

tinent; because this pond had a similar emission at the precise instant the dreadful earthquake happened at Lisbon in the year 1775.

*Married.*] At Campton, Mr. Bedford, printer and bookseller, of Bedford, to Miss Hicks, daughter of the late George H. esq. of Shefford.

At Old Warden, Mr. George Heckford, surgeon, of St. Ives, to Miss Elizabeth Holben.

At Whipsnade, the Rev. John Horseman, rector of Haydon and Little Cheshill, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Whitchurch, Salop.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Northampton, Ensign Benjamin Smyth, 48th foot, to Eliza, eldest daughter of William Guden, esq. of Towcester.—Theophilus Jeyes, esq. to Mrs. Gibbins.

At Eydon, Mr. Osborn, of Woburn, Beds. to Miss Jane Lines.

*Died.*] At Kettering, Mr. Samuel Wallis, At Peterboro' Mr. James Rose, 49.—Mr. William Man.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, the Rev. Joseph Plumtre, rector of Newton, in the Isle of Ely and Stretton, Rutland.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. W. surgeon, 26.

At Kingsthorpe, Mr. William Cole, 76.

At Northampton, Mr. H. Wright, son of Mr. John W. keeper of the county goal in that town.—Mrs. Stevenson, widow of Mr. P. S.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At King's Rippon, Mr. Edward Toller, to Miss Swannel.

At Hammerton, Mr. R. E. Pritchett, of London, to Miss Ann Dumbleton, of Hammerton Grove.

*Died.*] At Huntingdon, Mr. John Ashton, 48.—Mrs. Butler.—Mr. Bale, wife of Mr. Richard B. 65.

At Alconbury, Mrs. Sacheverell, 78.

At Godmanchester, Mr. Veasey, 90.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ely, George Goodwin, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Maria, third daughter of Matthew Brackenbury, esq.

At Cambridge, Mr. Orman, of Reading, to Miss Case, eldest daughter of Mr. C.—Mr. G. Vipond, of Battersea, to Miss C. Presgrave.—Mr. Garrett to Miss Hunter.

*Died.*] At Milton, Captain E. N. Bell, late of the South Lincoln militia, in which he served 35 years, 60.

At Wisbech, Mr. W. Smalley, 74.

At Parson Drove, near Wisbech, Mr. Isaac Hardley, 42. His death was occasioned by lying in a damp bed, at Peterborough, during the late fair.

At Fulbourn, Mrs. Carter.

At Lolworth, Mrs. Holder, widow of Mr. Thomas H. formerly of Godmanchester, 90.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Jane Sewster.—Miss Lydia Daniel.—Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Harris, 19.



## NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. J. Bell, to Miss Barnard.—Mr. John George, to Miss Jane Dent.—Mr. W. Rudd, to Miss Hooper.—Mr. C. Abel, surgeon, of Cotishall, to Miss Poole.—Mr. Harleston.

At Lynn, Mr. John Stockdale, merchant, to Miss Guy.

At West Walton, Mr. W. Porter, to Miss Jane Newton.

*Died.*] At Norwich, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Skelton, of St. John's.—Mr. J. Crofts, of St. Stephens.—Mrs. Barker.—Mr. Yeoman.—Mr. Balls, master of the Waggon and Horses inn.

At St. Miles, suddenly, Mr. John Page, schoolmaster.—The Rev. John Day, rector of Horsford, and perpetual curate of St. Benedict's, 66.

At Saxthorpe, Mr. R. Burrows, 19.

At Bale, Charlotte, second daughter of the late William Gay, esq.

At Southrepps, James, the only son of Mr. Thomas Shephard.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Preston, wife of Mr. Jacob Preston, 75.

At Scole, Mr. Read, tailor and draper.

At Harleston, John Redgrave, gent.

At Watton Green, the Rev. Thomas Scott, 44.

At Monksleigh, Mrs. Woodgate, 58.

At Boxford, Mr. James Hart.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Adams, 41.

At Lynn, aged 85, Mrs. Middleton. It is remarkable that she resided 83 years in the house in which she died.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Bury, Mr. John Colchester, of Creeting, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. W. Worledge, of Raydon Hall.—Mr. J. Reeve, grocer, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Napier, flour-factor.

At Ipswich, Lieut.-colonel Fowle, of the Hertfordshire militia, to Miss Dalton.—Mr. Charles Gross, attorney at law, to Miss Catt.

At Ufford, Mr. Richard Thomas Corbould, of London, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Chilton, rector of Eyke.

At Eye, Mr. Sharman, coachmaker, to Miss Taylor, of Oakley.

*Died.*] At Earl Stonham, Mrs. Cracknell. At Debenham, Mr. Joseph Abbott.

At Bury, Mrs. Gosling, of Cotton, relict of the late Mr. W. G. of Finneringham.—Mrs. Ann Wetherall, 40.

At Poelsingford, Mrs. Turner.

At Needham-market, aged 82, the Rev. H. Spelman, of Narborough, Norfolk, where his benevolence will be long remembered. He was the last lineal descendant of that ancient family, and was formerly of Caius college, B. A. 1750, M. A. 1754.

Lately, the Rev. B. Frank, of Alderton, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

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## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Colchester, W. Bennet, esq. surgeon to the Derby militia, to the youngest daughter of R. R. Newell, M.D.

At Bocking, Mr. Thomas Cook, to Miss Mary Crowe.

At Horksley, Mr. Thomas Sadler, to Miss Bryant, daughter of Mr. Jeremiah B. brewer, of Newmarket.

*Died.*] At Colchester, after a few hours illness, aged 70, Mary, the widow of Thomas Bayles, esq.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Mary Reed, widow of the late Mr. W. R. organist. A family of six young children are left to bemoan the loss of both parents.—Suddenly Mr. Chivers, Hollingsworth, bricklayer.—Mr. John Parsons, 83.

At Fryerning, much respected, Mr. John Webb, many years of the Crown inn, Ingatestone.

At Harwich, Mr. W. Hearn, sen. 77; justly esteemed for his integrity.

Aged 47, Mr. Isaac Pledger, a respectable farmer of Woodham Walter.

At Alderford, Miss Brown, 54.

At Hockley, Miss E. Smith, 21.

At Layer Breton, Mr. P. Ley, of Duke's Farm.

At Mistley near Manningtree, Mr. G. Mason.

At Bocking, George Martin, 84, late a captain of the royal marines.

At Stanford-le-Hope, Mr. G. Evans, 46. He was on board the unfortunate Grosvenor East Indiaman, when she was wrecked on the coast of Caffraria, on the 4th of August, 1782, and was one of the few who arrived at their native home, after experiencing unparalleled sufferings and distress during a journey of 117 days across the deserts of that inhospitable country.

## KENT.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Mr. Charles Fea, to Miss Moss.

At Queenborough, Mr. Bachelor, painter, to Mrs. Hatherhill.

At Deptford, Capt. A. Hutton, of the Elizabeth Indiaman, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of Mr. John Cormack, of New Cross, Surry.

At Wingham, Mr. James Baker, of Deal, to Miss Neville.

At Chislet, Mr. James Gibbs, of Ashenfield, near Stowton, to Miss Lamperd, daughter of Mr. L.

At Dymchurch, Mr. Thomas Wraight, tailor, of Hythe, to Miss Ann Thompson.

At Blean, Mr. John Terry, to Miss Sarah Poutt.

At Upper Deal, Mr. W. Cook, to Miss Mary Mumbray.

*Died.*] At his seat, Lullingstone Castle, Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. 78. Few have passed through life with more dignity of character, and none whose loss will be more sincerely felt,

felt, by all ranks of society. He has 11 ft three sons and one daughter to lament the loss of a most affectionate parent.

At Canterbury, William Gardner, 22.—Mrs. Rushell, 77.—Mr. Williamson, plumber and glazier.—Mrs. Ann Epine, late of the King's Head.—Mr. John Hudson, carpenter, 55.

At Deal, Mr. Charles Hammond, agent for shipping, 57.—Mr. George Kendall, 29.

At Sheerness, Mr. Sticton, late foreman of the sailmakers, Sheerness-yard.—Mr. Palmer, quarter-man of the Caulkers, Dock-yard.—Mrs. Shorte, widow, 74.

At Margate, the Rev. William Chapman, M. A. rector of Kimble Parva, Bucks, and vicar of St. John's, Margate.

At Addington, Mr. W. Smith, yeoman, 64.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Lomas, grocer.

At Sheerness, Mr. Laydon, of the Dock-yard, 40.

In the parish of Pluckley, Mrs. Ashbee, 78.

At Greenwich, Miss Prisca Anderson, youngest daughter of the late Colonel A. of the royal artillery.

At Minster, Thanet, Mr. Stephen Peake, jun. carpenter.

At Mongeham Parsonage, the Rev. Henry Dimock, rector of St. Edmund the King, &c. 82.

At Faversham, Mrs. Browning, 75.

At Chatham, Mr. John Tonken, one of the timber converters in the Dock-yard.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Austen.

At Lenhall-farm, Bishopsbourn, Thomas Parker, esq. mayor of Canterbury, 42.

At Boughton under Blean, Mr. John Cooling, 73.

At Folkstone, Mrs. How, 26.

At Ramsgate, Sir Alexander Munro, of Novar, North Britain, one of the commissioners of his majesty's customs.

At Maidstone, Mr. William Randell, secretary to the Kent Life and Annuity Office. From an indefatigable disposition, no privations were too great for him to endure when in discharge of his public duties.

#### SURREY.

*Died.* At Wallington, Caroline, the wife of J. G. Children, esq.

At Brixton Causeway, Mrs. Coward.

At Richmond Hill, F. W. Bonham, esq.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.* At Hastings, Thomas Harwood, esq. lieutenant in the Royal Flint Infantry Militia, to Miss Bevil, daughter of Solomon B. esq.

At Brede, Mr. Stephen Mosely, of Seddlescomb, to Miss Elizabeth Ades.

*Died.* At Brighton, James Mitchell, esq. of London.—Mr. John Elpnick.—Henry Hughes, esq. of London, 62.—Robert Cole, esq. solicitor of Windsor.

At Burwash, William Constable, esq. 65.

At Sydenham, Josiah Dorisford, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county, 76.

At Hastings Barracks, captain and adjutant Edward Trclawny, of the Bedford militia.

At Rye, Mr. John Walker, surveyor of the customs there, greatly regretted.

At Horsham, Mrs. Humphries.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

The Rev. C. R. Henville, M. A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, has been presented to the chapel of St. Peter's, Emsworth.

*Married.* The Rev. Daniel Williams, vicar of Romsey and Tinsbury, to Mrs. Boorn, widow of the late Major B. R. M.

At Winchester, Mr. George Wooldridge, butcher, to Miss Wells.

The Rev. Mr. Miller, of Hartley Row, to Miss Ann Brackstone.

At St. Croix Chapel, R. Gott, esq. to Amelia, daughter of the late W. Miell, esq.

At West Green, Mr. J. Bird, tanner, to Miss Webb, of Hook.

At Andover, Mr. G. Goddard, of Highclere, to Miss Jane Arthur.

At Thorpe Chapel, Mr. Vincent, of Ashmansworth, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Slade, of Thorpe Farm.

*Died.* At Winchester, Mr. Mann, park-keeper to the Earl of Ashburnham.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Templar Cook, second son of Thomas C. esq. of that town. His death was occasioned by a violent cold which he caught on the first day of shooting, by imprudently lying down on the grass when he was very much fatigued.

At Mount Pleasant, near Newport, Isle of Wight, John Kirkpatrick, esq. banker, 53.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. George Byng, wife of Commodore B. of the Belliqueux.

#### WILTSHIRE.

The Rev. Thomas Watkins, M. A. has been instituted to the vicarage of Myndy.

*Died.* At Malmesbury, Mr. M'Donald, of the Grey-hound inn. He was suffocated in one of his casks, by impure air.

Of Shercot, near Pewsey, Mr. James Puckeridge, a wealthy farmer, much esteemed for his philanthropy.

Of Ivy house, near Chippenham, M. Humphreys, esq. 77.

At Salisbury, Mr. Gilmour, bookseller.

The Rev. C. Davies, M. A. vicar of Sutton Benger, near Chippenham.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.* At Reading, Mr. John Law, of Bucklebury, to Miss Row.—Wm. Harris, esq. of the royal artillery, to Miss Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Dawes, esq. of Mortimer.—Mr. Edward Bernard, to Miss Martha Horniman.

*Died.* At Reading, Mr. Thomas Midwinter, third son of Mr. M. hat-maker.

At Bishop's Lands, Mr. William Pottinger, son of Mr. P. of Sonning.

At Abingdon, Mr. Thomas Giles, 82.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. Edmund Witt, B. A. of Washam College, Oxford, to Miss Taylor Simpson, of Pilly-hill-house, Frome.

At Dunster, Mr. Thomas Leigh, solicitor, Dulverton, to Miss Harriet Crang.

At Crewkerne, the Rev. John Wills, A.M. rector of South Perrott and Mosterton, Dorset, to Miss Flora Ann Burnard.

*Died.*] Near Taunton, Mr. John Rogers, son of Edward Rogers, esq. of Helston.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Poole, Mr. Samuel Driver, of Stamford hill, Middlesex, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Holles, esq.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, John Arbuthnot, esq. governor of North Yarmouth, and a justice of peace for the county.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Linton, the Hon. George Lysaght, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Knight, esq. of Milton, Cambridge-shire; and at the same time and place, John Thomas Baumgartner, esq. of Godmanches-ter, Huntingdon, to Philippa, his youngest daughter.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Falmouth, Mr. William Gay, of the Packet-agency Establishment, to Miss Susan Mitchell.—Mr. Thomas Prout, of Flushing, to Miss Sims, daughter of Captain James S. of Gwennap.

At St. Ives, Mr. John Herry, upwards of 60 years town-serjeant to the corporation, 95.—Captain Thomas Fry.

At St. Mawes, Mr. Anderson, late surgeon in the royal navy.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.**—Since our last Report, public credit has rather increased than otherwise, owing to the property shewn by individuals, *sufficient to pay all demands on them*, notwithstanding the oppression of bankers in limiting their discounts; and we hope to see bankruptcies less frequent, where pay-ments are obliged to be suspended from such causes as at present exist. The manufactures of Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, &c. &c. have been much on the decline, from a want of foreign markets to receive them; and the late imports from the West Indies of colonial produce, come to a very flat market here for the same reason that export to the continent of Europe is completely done away.

Owing to the abundant harvest, our distillers are again anxious to distil from corn; on this subject a very good treatise has lately been published at Liverpool, by William Dixon, jun. and sold by Longman and Co. London; and Constable and Co. Edinburgh, &c. &c.

The linen market in Ireland, has experienced a most salutary advance in prices, from the great demand for the article for the United States, and large quantities have been lately purchased for South America.

**WEST INDIES.**—The large quantity of produce brought home by the late fleet, and the want of export to the continent has caused a considerable decrease in prices. Jamaica sugars sell in our market from 73s. to 84s. per cwt.; Antigua, 72s. to 83s. per ditto; the other islands, from 70s. to 82s. per ditto. Jamaica rum, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon; Leeward Island ditto 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per ditto (*exclusive of duty and excise*). Coffee, from 3l. 5s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt. Cotton Wool, from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Pimentos, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.—These prices may be only considered nominal, there being few or no large purchases made in the market.

**NORTH AMERICA.**—All kinds of the produce of this country continue at the prices last quoted, and large exports here of our manufactures have taken place, particularly from the ports of Liverpool, Glasgow, and Greenock.

**EAST INDIES.**—In our last Report, we announced the arrival of a large fleet from this part of the world, with the particulars of their cargoes, since which there have been some sales made by the Company, viz. 1446 bales Ceylon cinnamon, 7s. to 8s. 7d. per lb. duties to be paid for home consumption. 3372 bags sugar, at 39s. to 50s. per cwt. 398 bales hemp, at 20s. to 28s. per cwt. duties to be paid for home consumption. 46 chests cochineal, at 5s. to 5s. 1d. per lb. duties to be paid. With sundry drugs, dyé-stuffs, &c. &c.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—Our latest advices hence are of a more favourable nature than could be well expected; large sales have been made at Rio and other places, of the British manufactures; and the produce of the country bartered in return, of which large quantities have lately arrived in our ports, to the no small satisfaction of our South American speculators. The prices of their products continue as we last stated.

The Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, concluded in February last, between his Britannic Majesty and the Court of the Brazils, is very important. By the 6th article the important advantage is conceded to this country of purchasing and cutting down timber in the forests of Brazil, for building ships of war within the Brazilian ports and harbours. The 9th article abolishes the inquisition. The 10th article, a total abolition of the slave-trade.

**BALTIC.**—The Danish government have issued a decree, ordering that security shall be given for 25 per cent. on the value of all grain exported in future from Holstein, until a certificate is returned by the Danish consul residing at the port for which the ship clears out of her having delivered the cargo there. These certificates must be returned in three months. Many arrivals have taken place in our ports since our last Report, and all the productions of the Baltic have experienced a considerable decrease in price.



FRANCE.—In this country no alteration has taken place since our last Report, except an universal scarcity of specie and a total loss of commerce.

Current Prices of Shares in Docks, Navigable Canals, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, Institutions, and Fire and Life Insurance Offices, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, 22d October, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 294l. per share.—Grand Union ditto, 2l. per share premium.—Leicester and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 110l. per share.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 40l. ditto.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 58l. ditto.—Basingstoke ditto, 41l. ditto.—Grand Western ditto, 4l. per share premium.—Grand Surry ditto, 76l. per share.—Thames and Medway ditto, 50l. per share premium.—Croydon ditto, 40l. per share.—Huddersfield ditto, 39l. ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 56l. ditto.—Peak Forest ditto, 82l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 27l. ditto.—Ellesmere ditto, 76l. ditto.—Worcester and Birmingham, 5l. per share premium.—London Dock Stock, 123l. per cent.—West India ditto, 165l. ditto.—East India ditto, 133l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 90l. per share premium.—Strand Bridge, 5l. to 7l. per share discount.—Vauxhall Bridge, 7l. to 8l. ditto.—Commercial Road 136l. per share.—Croydon ditto, 32l. ditto.—East London Water Works, 216l. ditto.—West Middlesex ditto, 135l. to 140l. ditto.—South London ditto, 127l. ditto.—Kent ditto, 52l. 10s. per share premium.—Colchester ditto, 45l. ditto.—Globe Insurance Office, 122l. to 125l. per share.—Imperial ditto, 76l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Hope ditto, 10s. per share discount.—Eagle ditto, 10s. ditto.—Atlas ditto, 10s. ditto.—Rock ditto, 21s. per share, premium.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire office Shares, &c. in October, 1810, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 749l. 19s. dividing 40l. nett per annum.—Swansea, 165l.; the last dividend 8l. per share.—Thames and Medway, 52l. 10s. premium.—Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly, 135l.—Grand Junction, 297l. to 295l.—Kennet and Avon, 42l. 40l.—Wilts and Berks, 58l.—Huddersfield, 39l.—Rochdale, 55l.—Ellesmere, 73l.—Lancaster, 28l.—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38l.—West India Dock Stock, 166l.—London Dock, 125l. to 123l. 10s.—Commercial Dock, 67l. premium.—Globe Assurance, 126l. per share.—Imperial Assurance, 76l.—East London Water Works, 215l.—West Middlesex, 140l.—Kent Water Works, 51l. premium.—Vauxhall Bridge, 8l. discount.

## MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE proceed to give some further account of the new edition of the *HORTUS KEWENSIS*, as promised in our last Report; since which we have seen, with much pleasure, an essay upon the natural order of the *Scitamineæ*, by Dr. Roxburgh, printed at Calcutta. The doctor has for the most part adopted the genera of Mr. Roscoe, but from his long residence in the East Indies, and his situation in the Company's botanic garden, he has had a much greater opportunity of examining numerous species of these plants in a living state, than could possibly fall to the lot of any botanist resident in Europe. He has of course availed himself of these opportunities in making some corrections and many additions to Mr. Roscoe's essay. For want of the plates, however, with which this work is to be illustrated, but which are not yet arrived, we cannot at present make any critical examination of it.

But to return to the *Hortus Kewensis*.—We observe in referring to the *Botanical Magazine*, the author has been careful to distinguish, by his mode of quoting that work, between the original work, as published by Mr. Curtis himself, and its continuation by his successors. In the former case the work is always quoted *Curtis Magaz.* in the latter, *Botan. Magaz.* [In the explanation of *Botan. Magaz.* in the list of books quoted, we observe a trifling error, *James* instead of *John Sims*, which ought however to be corrected, as both names occur in the list of London physicians. J. Bellenden Ker is very properly added within a parenthesis, as one of the authors of this work, for though his name does not occur in the title-page, very nearly half of the articles are from his pen, and are marked with the letter G., Gawler being his name at the time he commenced writing in the magazine.] When any new name or specific character is adopted into the *Hortus Kewensis* from the *Botanical Magazine*, the names of Ker or Sims are added.

We observe little new in the class *Diandria* except the addition of new species, the specific characters of which are for the most part taken from Willdenow, Vahl, &c. without alteration. We were rather surprized to observe that the number of species of *Veronica* is just the same (37) as in the prior edition. In *Justicia* the species are increased from 9 to 28; in *Ziziphora* from 3 to 6; *Salvia* from 42 to 59; *Piper* from 5 to 17; *Valeriana* from 12 to 19.

In the class *Triandria* much interesting and new matter occurs. This class contains the principal part of the natural order of *Emetæ*, a family that has been much studied by Mr. Bellenden Ker, and explained at considerable length in the *Annals of Botany*; and the species more fully described in the *Botanical Magazine*.

Mr. Dryander has adopted the whole of Mr. Ker's genera, but the characters of the latter being

being prolix in the extreme, not formed at all in the concise manner of Linnæus, and rather descriptions than definitions, he has, in a masterly manner, framed new generic and specific characters upon the Linnæan plan; certainly with sufficient brevity, yet, as far as we have had an opportunity of examining, adequate to the task of distinguishing the known species one from another. The discovery of additional species may indeed hereafter render these definitions insufficient; for it is impossible to frame perfect characters till all the species are known, the discovery of a new species possessing the same characters as used in the definition of one already known, yet different from it, will of course make it necessary to alter the specific phrase of the latter so as to exclude the new found species also.

In this class many of the genera have received a great addition of species since the prior edition. *Crocus*, which in that had only two varieties, in this contains nine species, of which six flower in the spring, and three in the autumn. *Ixia*, being divided into several new genera, viz. *Trichonema*, *Glossorhiza*, *Hesperantha*, *Sparaxis*, *Anomatheca*, *Tritonia*, *Babiana*, *Lapeyronsia*, *Pardanthus*, and *Ixia Proper*, is reduced in the latter from 18 to 13 species, but increased on the whole to 52. *Gladiolus* is increased from 10 to 23 species, though some of the former are removed to other genera. There are ten species of *Watsonia*, a genus originally framed by Miller, and established by Ker, most of which were before referred to *Gladiolus* or *Ixia*. *Moræa* and *Iris* have undergone a new arrangement by Mr. Ker, which is generally followed here, and twenty species are added to the two genera. In *Marica* Mr. Dryander has deviated from Mr. Ker, the species enumerated by the former are only *Northiana*, *martincensis*, and *polydora*; *phœata*, *stricta*, and *californica* of the latter, are probably reserved to be subjoined to *Sisyrinchium*, a genus according to Ker not to be distinguished from *Marica*, but arranged in the Linnæan system under *Gynandria triandria*. It will be evident from the above short account that much new matter occurs in *Triandria Monogyna*, and the whole appears to have been very carefully got up by the author, and will we doubt not be highly acceptable to botanists in general, abroad as well as at home.

In the same class are the natural orders of *Cyperoideæ* and *Gramineæ*. Amongst the former we observe that Vahl's new genus of *Rhynchospora* is adopted, which includes *Schœnus albus* and *fuscus*, of Linnæus. Many new species are added to most of the genera in both orders.

In the class *Tetrandria* occurs such part of the natural order of *Proteaceæ* as have hermaphrodite flowers; the Linnæan system unfortunately demands the separation of this family: those genera which have monoecious or dioecious flowers are of course postponed to the classes *Monœcia* and *Dioœcia*. In this order Mr. Dryander has entirely followed Mr. Brown's essay on the *Proteaceæ* in the 10th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, with scarcely any alteration, further than that the term *corolla* is adopted for the *calyx* of Mr. Brown and Jussieu, and here and there a superfluous word is omitted. Undoubtedly our author could not have followed a better guide than Mr. Brown, whose knowledge of the *proteaceæ* is greater than that of any man: yet we cannot but feel a wish that Mr. Dryander had undertaken to revise the specific characters, and given them more of the Linnean terseness and precision. We acknowledge that the task would be difficult for in a perfectly natural order, where the species of a genus are numerous, the difference is frequently marked rather by a number of points of slight deviation, than by any striking feature; nevertheless, though not easy to be accomplished, we do think that had he undertaken it, all obstacles would have been surmounted by his abilities.

To show how great a number of new plants of this family have of late years been introduced into this country, we need only observe that the former edition of the work under review contained only twenty-four species, whereas the new one contains one hundred and fourteen, divided into seventeen genera; though a considerable proportion of the family are referred to a future part.

With the generic characters of Mr. Brown more liberty has been taken; all of them have undergone a revision. To show the mode in which this is done we shall transcribe that of *Protea*, as given by both authors. By Brown. *Calyx* bipartitus inæqualis. Lami latiores lamina staminibus coherentibus. *Stylus* subulatus. *Stigma* unilobus, cylindricum. *Aux* undique barbata, stylo persistenti caudata. *Receptaculum* commune palis abbreviatis persistentibus. *Involucrum* imbricatum persistens.—By Dryander. Petala quatuor, quorum tria superne coerentia. *Ambra* apicibus concavis corollæ immersæ. *Aux* superi, undique barbata, stylo persistente coronata.

In the remainder of the class *Tetrandria* we observe that the specific characters are in general the same as in Willdenow, except in a few species not found in that author; three or four in the genus *Pothos*, and the whole of *Strutium*, for which new specific phrases have been framed.

In *Pentandria Monogyna*, (not yet finished, as the volume ends with *Strychnos*), there is a number of new species enumerated, which have been introduced since the former edition; in most of these the specific characters of Willdenow are followed. The only deviations we have observed are as follow:

*Cynoglossum sylvaticum* is adopted from Dr. Smith; *Echium grandiflorum* from Ventenat; *E. parviflorum* from Roth; *Symphytum asperum*, and *Onosma taurica*, from Sims; *Echium fuscum*,  
lucum,

*tuosum*, native of the Canary islands, is new. In *Androsace villosa*, Dr. Sims is followed, and *Menyanthes caudata* and *Lynmarchia quadriflora* are adopted from the same author. *Primula nivialis* of Pallas, and *longifolia* of Curtis, are both inverted, though according to Dr. Sims they are the same species. *Epacris*, *Andersonia*, *Styphelia* and *Leucopogon*, are New Holland genera, and the characters of Mr. Brown, in his *Prodromus*, are used exclusively. *Plumbago aristis* is a new species, as is *Phlox prostrata*. *P. pyramidalis* is admitted from Smith, and *stolonifera*, from Sims; as are *Convolvulus erubescens* and *bracteatus* of the same, *C. paniculatus* of Salisbury. *C. suffruticosus* is new. *Ipomopsis* of Michaux and Smith is taken up. As are *Cobaea* of Cavanilles, *Campanula versicolor* of Andrews and Smith, *C. collina* of Sims, *Phyteuma campanuloides*, *Lobelia gracilis* and *L. bicolor* of the same, *L. alata* of Labillardiere. In *Goodenia*, *Scaevola*, *Euthales* and *Samolus*, the characters of Brown are adopted. It is remarkable that *Samolus Valerandi*, a native of Europe, is found also in New Holland. *Rondeletia laevigata* and *birta* are new, as is *Mussaenda pubescens*. *Oxyanthus* of Decandolle, and *Picekneya* of Michaux, are adopted; as are *Nicotiana glauca* and *Veratrum ovalifolium* of Sims. In *V. Lychnitis*, *V. pulverulenta*, *V. virgatum*, *V. Blattaria* Dr. Smith's characters are used. As are those of Cavanilles for *Solanum betaceum*; and of Poirer for *S. Pyracantha*. *Physalis pubescens* is inserted with the synonym of *Fedilée*, which Dr. Sims says belongs to his *P. edulis*, a species not admitted. Are both the last mentioned species then to be considered as the same? *Strychnos agmina claudis*.

When we wrote the above Report, Mr. Dryander, although incommoded by a local complaint, not considered in the least dangerous, was in good general health, and in the full possession of his great mental powers; but alas! already he is no more; and we, in common with all lovers of natural science, have to deplore a loss, that will be sorely felt in the scientific world, as a public calamity; and to those who, from a personal acquaintance with him, had a knowledge of his worth, will cause the most poignant regret. In the situation he held, as librarian to Sir Joseph Banks, the loss will, we fear, be in great measure irreparable. His head was stored with knowledge, beyond that of almost any man, and not confined to his more immediate pursuits, but in the wide-extended range of science in general; even in political and in personal history it was most extensive. This knowledge he was very ready to impart, where he thought it would be useful, being very communicative to inquirers of this stamp, though repulsive to impertinent curiosity, and possessing little of that suavity of manners for which his predecessor was so eminent. He neither fawned upon nor flattered any one; but ever spoke truth without blushing. It grieves us to think that this stupendous store-house of knowledge, this living cyclopædia, is gone; and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, has scarcely left a wreck behind.

— precipe lugubres  
Cantus, Melpomene!

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September 1810, to the 24th of October 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.		Thermometer.	
Highest, 29.9. Oct. 2 and 4.	Wind N.	Highest, 67°. Sept. 25.	Wind N.E.
Lowest, 29.6. Oct. 17.	— S.E.	Lowest, 40°. Oct. 21.	— W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	33 hundredths of an inch.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	8°.
This variation occurred between the mornings of the 16th and 17th of the present month. Similar variations occurred twice besides.		On the 23d inst. in the morning, the mercury stood at 48°, and on the 24th, at the same hour, it was no more than 40°.	

THE quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to nearly two inches in height. Never, perhaps, did any person remember a finer autumnal month than that which is now just completed. Between the 13th of September and 16th of October, there was scarcely a single drop of rain. With a few exceptions the days have been remarkably brilliant, frequently there was scarcely a cloud to be seen through the day.

The average height of the barometer for the month 29.54, is very nearly a mean between the highest and lowest, as is noticed above: and that of the thermometer is 54.8°. The wind has chiefly blown from the easterly quarters, but the late rains have come, as is generally the case in this country, from the west. There have been a few morning fogs, but the sun has uniformly dispersed them in three or four hours.

Highgate, Oct. 24, 1810.



PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of SEPTEMBER to the 24th of OCTOBER, both inclusive.

[illegible]

A. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the *highest* only.

WM. T. FERGUSON, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

## TO THE READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THIS MAGAZINE.

IT is now almost fifteen years since SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, the Editor of this Magazine, formed, in that capacity, a mental acquaintance with its numerous Readers and Correspondents. He has himself much reason to be proud of the intercourse; and he enjoys great satisfaction from the belief that his Readers are not tired of it, and that, like every well-founded connection, it is likely to continue during the life of the parties.

Previously to the publication of this Magazine, no other intervening Miscellany had enjoyed more than an ephemeral existence, and the cause may be referred to the circumstance that they were only servile imitations of the Gentleman's Magazine, and no rivalry can long exist between an original and its mere imitation. In like manner, the Monthly Magazine has had many short-lived competitors, whose only claim to attention consisted in their exact imitation of the plan of their prototype. The inability to design an original work was evidence on its face of incapacity to produce an interesting one; the public therefore spurned the counterfeits, and they have sunk one after another into oblivion.

No attempt had been made since the planning of the Gentleman's Magazine in 1732, to introduce any decided novelty of design into this useful department of Literature, till his project of the Monthly Magazine, in 1795. A continued and uniform increase of sale during the publication of Thirty Volumes affords a demonstration that the plan of the Monthly Magazine was adapted to the improved state of knowledge, and literary enquiry; and that nothing was required but originality of design to secure contemporaneous support to two Monthly Miscellanies.

As a Journalist, Sir Richard Phillips can never expect to be ranked by the public with Mr. Cave, editor of the first eighteen years of the Gentleman's Magazine, nor with Dr. Ralph Griffiths, who maintained the fortunes of the Monthly Review during half a century; he does not hesitate, however, to declare himself a candidate for distinction in the same line of literature; and to attempt with zeal is frequently a means of attaining success. His object has been to make the Monthly Magazine a vehicle for conveying to the public every species of useful knowledge, and of disseminating opinions on every important subject of enquiry; to render it a sort of telegraph of improvements, inventions, and discoveries in the arts of life; and to constitute it a Register of all incidents in Literature, Politics, and Domestic History. He has no better criterion by which to judge of his success in achieving these objects, than by referring to the unprecedented success of this Miscellany, which is generally read over the four quarters of the world, and which enjoys a regular sale unequalled by any work in this branch of Literature.

The reciprocity which exists between the circulation of a work, and the object of every propagator of knowledge, necessarily ensures priority in correspondence to that Miscellany which enjoys the most extensive circulation; and a similar advantage arises from the preference in circulation possessed by a work enjoying priority of communication; so that the maximum of intrinsic value is thereby attained. This has happily been the fortune of the Monthly Magazine, and it may be expected to maintain this vantage ground by the favour of its Correspondents and the Public, and by perseverance of its Editor in the same system which has hitherto insured success.

In furtherance of these objects, and to consolidate and perpetuate the interests of the Monthly Magazine, communications of useful and interesting facts, notices of new Inventions and Discoveries, articles of Biography, and Disquisitions on subjects of a practical or applicable nature, are earnestly requested to be addressed, as usual, to the Editor and Proprietor, SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, at the Printer's; or at No. 6, Bridge-street.

THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 206.] DECEMBER 1, 1810. [5 of Vol. 30.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY, on the SUBJECT of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, made April 17, 1810, in obedience to a Resolution of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

(Concluded from page 301.)

*Paper and Printing.*

SOME foreign paper is still imported; but the greater part of the consumption is of American manufacture: and it is believed, that if sufficient attention was every where paid to the preservation of rags, a quantity equal to the demand would be made in the United States. Paper-mills are erected in every part of the Union. There are twenty-one in the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Delaware, alone; and ten in only five counties of the states of New York and Maryland. Eleven of those mills employ a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and 180 workmen, and make annually 150,000 dollars-worth of paper.

Printing is carried on to an extent commensurate with the demand. Exclusively of the numerous newspapers, which alone form a considerable item in value, all the books for which there is an adequate number of purchasers, are printed in the United States. But sufficient data have not been obtained to form an estimate of the annual aggregate value of the paper made, and of the printing and book-binding executed, in the United States, other than what may be inferred from the population. The manufactures of hanging-paper, and of playing-cards, are also extensive; and that of printing types, of which there are two establishments, the principal at Philadelphia, and another at Baltimore, was fully adequate to the demand, but has lately been affected by the want of regulus of antimony.

*Manufactures of Hemp.*—The annual importations of foreign hemp amounted to 6,200 tons. But the interruption of commerce has greatly promoted the cultivation of that article in Massachusetts,

New York, Kentucky, and several other places; and it is believed, that a sufficient quantity will, in a short time, be produced in the United States.

The manufacture of ropes, cables, and cordage of every description, may be considered as equal to the demand; the exportations of American manufacture for 1806 and 1807, having exceeded the average of 6,500 quintals, and the importations from foreign ports having fallen short of 4,200 ditto.

Exclusively of the rope-walks in all the sea-ports, there are fifteen in Kentucky alone, which consume about one thousand tons of hemp a-year; and six new works were in a state of preparation for the present year.

The manufactures of sail-duck, formerly established in Rhode Island, in Connecticut, and at Salem, have been abandoned or suspended, partly on account of the high price of hemp, and partly for want of capital. Some is still made; and the species of canvas, commonly called cotton bagging, is now manufactured in various places on an extensive scale. An establishment at Philadelphia employs eight looms, and can make annually 17,000 yards of duck, or 45,000 yards of cotton bagging. There are thirteen manufactories in Kentucky, and two in West Tennessee. The five at or near Lexington, make annually 250,000 yards of duck and cotton bagging.

*Spirituous and Malt Liquors.*—The duty on licensed stills amounted in 1801 to 372,000; and, on account of omissions, might be estimated at 450,000 dollars. As the duty actually paid on the spirits distilled in those stills, did not on an average exceed five cents per gallon, the quantity of spirits distilled during that year from grain and fruit (exclusive of the large gin-distilleries in cities) must have amounted to about 9,000,000 of gallons, and may at present, the manufacturing having increased at least in the same ratio as the population, be estimated at twelve millions of gallons. To



this must be added about three millions of gallons of gin and rum, distilled in cities; making an aggregate of fifteen millions of gallons.

The importations of foreign spirits are nevertheless very considerable, having amounted during the years 1806 and 1807, to 9,750,000 gallons a-year, and yielding a net annual revenue to the United States of 2,365,900 dollars.

The quantity of malt liquors made in the United States, is nearly equal to their consumption.

The annual foreign importations amount only to 185,000 gallons. And the annual exportations of American beer and cider to 187,000 gallons.

But the amount actually made, cannot be correctly stated. It has been said, that the breweries of Philadelphia consumed annually 150,000 bushels of malt; and exclusively of the numerous establishments on a smaller scale, dispersed throughout the country, extensive breweries are known to exist in New York and Baltimore.

From those data, the aggregate value of spirituous and malt liquors annually made in the United States, cannot be estimated at less than ten millions of dollars.

*Iron and Manufactures of Iron.*—The information received respecting that important branch is very imperfect. It is however well known that iron ore abounds, and that numerous furnaces and forges are erected throughout the United States. They supply a sufficient quantity of hollow ware, and of castings of every description: but about 4,500 tons of bar iron are annually imported from Russia, and probably an equal quantity from Sweden and England together. A vague estimate states the amount of bar iron annually used in the United States at fifty thousand tons, which would leave about forty thousand for that of American manufacture. Although a great proportion of the ore found in Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, be of a superior quality, and some of the iron manufactured there equal to any imported, it is to be regretted that from the great demand, and from want of proper attention in the manufacture, much inferior American iron is brought to market. On that account, the want of the ordinary supply of Russian iron has been felt in some of the slitting and rolling mills. But whilst a reduction of the duty on Russian iron is asked from se-

veral quarters, it is generally stated that a high or prohibitory duty on English bar, slit, rolled, and sheet iron, would be beneficial; that which is usually imported on account of its cheapness, being made with pit coal, and of a very inferior quality.

The annual importations of sheet, slit, and hoop iron, amount to five hundred and sixty-five tons; and the quantity rolled and slit in the United States, is estimated at seven thousand tons. In the state of Massachusetts alone, are found thirteen rolling and slitting mills, in which about 3,500 tons of bar iron, principally from Russia, are annually rolled or slit. A portion is used for sheet iron and nail rods for wrought nails; but two-thirds of the whole quantity of bar iron, flattened by machinery in the United States, is used in the manufacture of cut nails, which has now extended throughout the whole country, and being altogether an American invention, substituting machinery to manual labour, deserves particular notice. It will be sufficient here to state, that the annual product of that branch alone, may be estimated at twelve hundred thousand dollars; and that, exclusively of the saving of fuel, the expense of manufacturing cut nails is not one-third part of that of forging wrought nails. About two hundred and eighty tons are already annually exported; but the United States continue to import annually more than fifteen hundred tons of wrought nails and spikes. An increase of duty on these, and a drawback on the exportation of the cut nails, is generally asked for.

A considerable quantity of blistered, and some refined steel, are made in America: the foreign importations exceeded 11,000 cwt. a-year.

The manufactures of iron consist principally of agricultural implements, and of all the usual work performed by common blacksmiths. To these may be added, anchors, shovels and spades, axes, scythes, and other edge-tools, saws, bits and stirrups, and a great variety of the coarser articles of ironmongery; but cutlery, and all the finer species of hardware and of steel work, are almost altogether imported from Great Britain. Balls, shells, and cannon of small caliber, are cast in several places; and three founderies for casting solid those of the largest caliber, together with the proper machinery for boring and finishing them, are established at Cecil county, Maryland,

land, near the city of Washington, and at Richmond, in Virginia; each of the two last may cast 300 pieces of artillery a-year, and a great number of iron and brass cannon are made at and near the seat of government. Those of Philadelphia, and near the Hudson river, are not now employed. It may be here added, that there are several iron founderies for casting every species of work wanted for machinery, and that steam-engines are made at that of Philadelphia.

At the two public armouries of Springfield and Harper's-ferry, 19,000 muskets are annually made. About twenty thousand more are made at several factories, of which the most perfect is said to be that near New Haven, and which, with the exception of that erected at Richmond by the state of Virginia, are all private establishments. These may, if wanted, be immediately enlarged, and do not include a number of gun-smiths employed in making rifles, and several other species of arms. Swords and pistols are also manufactured in several places.

Although it is not practicable to make a correct statement of the value of all the iron, and manufactures of iron, annually made in the United States, it is believed to be from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars. The annual importations from all foreign countries, including iron bar, and every description of manufactures of iron or steel, are estimated at near four millions of dollars.

*Copper and Brass.*—Rich copper mines are found in New Jersey, in Virginia, and near Lake Superior; but they are not now wrought. The principal manufactures of that material, are those of stills and other vessels; but the copper in sheets and bolts is almost universally imported; the only manufacture for that object, which is at Boston, not receiving sufficient encouragement, although a capital of 25,000 dollars has been vested in a rolling-mill, and other apparatus. The true reason is, that those articles are imported free of duty; and the owners seem to be principally employed in casting bells, and other articles.

Zinc has been lately discovered in Pennsylvania; and there are a few manufactures of metal buttons, and various brass wares.

*Manufactures of Lead.*—Lead is found in Virginia and some other places, but the richest mines of that metal are found

in Upper Louisiana, and also, it is said, in the adjacent country on the east side of the Mississippi. They are not yet wrought to the extent of which they are susceptible; and, after supplying the western country, do not furnish more than two hundred tons annually to the Atlantic states.

The annual importations from foreign countries of red and white lead, amount to 1,150 tons. And those of lead itself, and of all other manufactures of lead, to 1,225 tons.

The principal American manufactures are those of shot, and colours of lead. Of the first, there are two establishments on a large scale at Philadelphia, and another in Louisiana, which are more than sufficient to supply the whole demand, stated at six hundred tons a-year. Five hundred and sixty tons of red and white lead, litharge, and some other preparations of that metal, are made in Philadelphia alone. A repeal of the duty of one cent per pound on lead, and an equalization of that on the manufactures of lead, by charging them all with the two cents per pound laid on white and red lead, is asked by the manufacturers.

Various other paints and colours are also prepared in Philadelphia and some other places.

*Tin, japanned, plated Wares.*—The manufacture of tin ware is very extensive, and Connecticut supplies the greater part of the United States with that article; but the sheets are always imported. The manufacture of plated ware, principally for coach-makers and saddlers, employs at Philadelphia seventy-three workmen; and the amount annually made there, exceeds one hundred thousand dollars. There are other similar establishments at New York, Baltimore, Boston, and Charleston.

*Gun-Powder.*—Saltpetre is found in Virginia, Kentucky, and some other of the western states and territories; but it is principally imported from the East Indies. The manufacture of gun-powder is nearly, and may at any moment be made altogether, adequate to the consumption; the importation of foreign powder amounting only to 200,000 pounds, and the exportation of American powder to 100,000 pounds. The manufacture of Brandywine, which employs a capital of 75,000 dollars and 36 workmen, and is considered as the most perfect, makes alone 225,000 pounds annually, and might make 600,000 pounds, if there were a demand for it. Two others,



near Baltimore, have a capital of 100,000 dollars, and make 450,000 pounds of a quality, said lately to be equal to any imported. There are several other powder-mills in Pennsylvania, and other places; but the total amount of gunpowder made in the United States is not ascertained.

*Earthen and Glass Ware.*—A sufficient quantity of the coarser species of pottery is made every where; and information has been received of four manufactures of a finer kind lately established. One at Philadelphia, with a capital of 11,000 dollars, manufactures a species similar to that made in Staffordshire in England; and the others, in Chester county in Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, and on the Ohio, make various kinds of queen's-ware.

Information has been obtained of ten glass manufactures, which employ about 140 glass blowers, and make annually 27,000 boxes of window glass, containing each 100 square feet of glass. That of Boston makes crown glass equal to any imported; all the other make green or German glass, worth 15 per cent. less; that of Pittsburgh uses coal, and all the others, wood for fuel.

The annual importations of foreign window glass amounted to 27,000 boxes; the extension of the domestic manufacture, which supplies precisely one-half of the consumption, being prevented by the want of workmen.

Some of those manufactures make also green bottles, and other wares: and two works, employing together six glass-blowers, have been lately erected at Pittsburgh, and make decanters, tumblers, and every other description of flint glass, of a superior quality.

*Chemical Preparations.*—Copperas is extracted in large quantities from pyrites in Vermont, New Jersey, and Tennessee. About 200,000 pounds of oil of vitriol, and other acids, are annually manufactured in a single establishment at Philadelphia. Various other preparations and drugs are also made there, and in some other places; and the annual amount exported, exceeds 30,000 dollars in value.

*Salt.*—The salt-springs of Onondago and Cayuga in the state of New York, furnish about 300,000 bushels a-year; and the quantity may be increased in proportion to the demand. Those of the western states and territories supply about an equal quantity; that known by the name of the Wabash Saline, which

belongs to the United States, making now 130,000 bushels. Valuable discoveries have also lately been made on the banks of the Kenhawa. But the annual importation of foreign salt amounts to more than three millions of bushels, and cannot be superseded by American salt, unless it be made along the sea-coast. The works in the state of Massachusetts are declining, and cannot proceed unless the duty on foreign salt should again be laid. It is necessary to shelter the works from the heavy summer rains by light roofs moving on rollers. This considerably increases the expense; and it appears that the erection of ten thousand superficial square feet, costs one thousand dollars, and that they produce only two hundred bushels a-year. A more favourable result is anticipated on the coast of North Carolina, on account of the difference in the climate; and works, covering 275,000 square feet, have been lately erected there.

*Miscellaneous.*—Respecting the other manufactures enumerated in the former part of this report, no important or correct information has been received, except as relates to the two following:

Straw bonnets and hats are made with great success; and a small district in Rhode Island and Massachusetts annually exports to other parts of the Union, to the amount of 250,000 dollars.

Several attempts have been made to print calicoes, but it does not seem that the manufactures can, without additional duties, stand the competition of similar foreign articles. The difficulties under which they labour are stated in the petition of the calico-printers of Philadelphia to Congress. A considerable capital has been vested in an establishment near Baltimore, which can print 12,000 yards a-week, and might be considerably extended, if the profits and the demand afforded sufficient encouragement.

From this sketch of American manufactures, it may with certainty be inferred that their annual product exceeds one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. And it is not improbable that the raw materials used, and the provisions and other articles consumed, by the manufacturers, create a home market for agricultural products not very inferior to that which arises from foreign demand. A result more favourable than might have been expected from a view of the natural causes which impede the introduction, and retard the progress, of manufactures in the United States.



The revenue of the United States being principally derived from duties on the importation of foreign merchandize, these have also operated as a premium in favour of American manufactures; whilst, on the other hand, the continuance of peace, and the frugality of government, have rendered unnecessary any oppressive taxes, tending materially to enhance the price of labour, or impeding any species of industry.

No cause indeed has perhaps more promoted, in every respect, the general prosperity of the United States, than the absence of those systems of internal restrictions and monopoly which continue to disfigure the state of society in other countries.\* No laws exist here directly or indirectly confining man to a particular occupation or place, or excluding any citizen from any branch he may at any time think proper to pursue. Industry is in every respect perfectly free and unfettered; every species of trade, commerce, art, profession, and manufacture, being equally opened to all, without requiring any previous regular apprenticeship, admission, or license. Hence the progress of America has not been confined to the improvement of her agriculture, and to the rapid formation of new settlements and states in the wilderness, but her citizens have extended their commerce through every part of the globe, and carry on with complete success even those branches for which a monopoly had heretofore been considered essentially necessary.

Washington, ALBERT GALLATIN.  
April 17<sup>th</sup>, 1810.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I DID not expect to have occasion to trouble you with any thing which personally regards myself; but the *Eclectic Review*, for October, is just put into my hands, in which my poems are, I do not say reviewed, but misrepresented and misquoted.

Surely it is the indispensable duty of a literary censor, to take care that all be

\* Happily for America, there is no establishment of the pernicious operation of the Bank of England, which gives system and body to monopoly in all branches of trade. Hence the factitious value of every thing in England, and the general poverty and bankruptcy of solvent traders and manufacturers.

done in the spirit of fairness, and for the interests of literature, otherwise such writers become mere pests. The practices of anonymous reviewing have been so often and ably exposed, that a recapitulation of the poverty and wretchedness of many of its hirclings, must be quite useless. As I am so fortunate as to meet with two pages of plentiful splashings from one of those wights aforesaid, I have to congratulate myself and the public upon the edification which both they and I shall experience from the same. Perhaps, however, this worthy descendant of Bayle can inform me where, in my poems, the following lines can be found. I confess that I cannot find them exactly; but a word or two different, that is all. But a word or two, is not perhaps, in this critic's estimation, of much consequence. The lines to which I allude, stand in my volume, I think, thus:

"Durst interpose one single ray,  
Tremendous volleys pour'd, and thunder  
frown'd."

In the critic's quotation, they stand thus:

"Durst interpose a single ray,  
Tremendous volleys pour'd, and big thunder  
frown'd."

Gentle reader, pray observe how harmonious the last line becomes, by the addition of the word *big*! Excellent critic! Worthy director of the public taste! And could'st thou find in a volume of about two hundred and thirty pages nothing more worthy of thy quixotic fancies than the *disjecta membra* of my boyish years?

Of the greater part of the poems he says nothing: probably he was too much of a reviewer to read them through. However, of *Lady Blanche* he tells me something new: that "she remained several years at the bottom of the water." Indeed, Mr. Critic! I thought a few weeks only; but you understand my writing better than I do myself. And then, sir, the poor *Monthly Magazine* could not escape! My pieces are well enough for that, but for a separate volume, odious! Surely the *Monthly Magazine* cannot be placed in competition with the *Eclectic Review*, and for this plain reason, because the *Monthly Magazine* has, in all probability, one hundred times the number of readers.

J. JENNINGS.

*Huntspill, Nov. 8, 1810.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
PERCEIVING in a Magazine of your's sometime back, that one of your correspondents wished to know of an effectual test for the discovery of sulphuric acid in vinegar; I would recommend the acetate of barytes of the new nomenclature, as the most delicate test possible, for a copious insoluble precipitate immediately falls down, upon adding a small quantity of the above compound.

A. R. B.

Oxford, Nov. 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
HAVING of late been accustomed to instruct a few of my friends' children in the usual branches of education necessary to qualify them for trade or commerce, I take the liberty of making the following enquiries through the medium of your useful miscellany, on a subject of the highest importance to society and the rising generation, and worthy the particular attention of every schoolmaster in the kingdom. Several of the pupils now under my care, have impediments in their speech, yet I conceive they have no defect in the organs of speech; but that through neglect and ill habit, they do not pronounce the proper sounds of various letters in our language, but substitute other sounds in their places, viz.

T for S, in same, yes; is; pronounced *tame*,  
*yet, it.*

T for C soft, in lace, face, cite; pronounced  
*late, fate, tite.*

T for C hard, in cake, came, acts; pronounced  
*tate, tame, ats.*

T for X, in axe, tax, flax; pronounced *at*,  
*tat, fiat.*

D for G, in God, good, beg; pronounced  
*dod, dood, bed.*

D for J, in join, James, joy; pronounced  
*doin, dames, dey.*

D for Z, in zeal, maze, buz; pronounced  
*deal, made, bud.*

F for Th, in thro', three, throng; pronounced  
*fro', free, frong.*

Y for L, in lay, line, let; pronounced *jay*,  
*yine, yet.*

Y for R, in rise, rain, rate; pronounced *yise*,  
*yain, yate.*

W for V, in vine, live, very; pronounced  
*wine, liw, wery.*

I could like to know why some parents object to have their children's impediments removed by the assistance of art? And also, what are the most expeditious and effectual methods whereby lingual de-

fects may be removed? Some suppose that nature will, unaided, find a remedy. Perhaps Mr. Thelwall will favour the public with some observations on this subject, as he has occasionally given in your miscellany striking proofs of his abilities in the origin of organic defects.

Sheffield,

JACOB WOOD.

Nov. 9, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.  
LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXXIII.

PROPERTIUS.

THIS interesting poet was the contemporary of Catullus, and follows him closely both in merit and fame. He was born in that part of Umbria which borders nearest upon Etruria; this is sufficiently attested by his elegies; but to which of the towns of Umbria we are to attribute his birth, is not so clear. After all the controversies and discordant opinions of his numerous biographers and commentators, the point is still doubtful and undecided. The subject is too intricate, and perhaps of too little moment, to make it necessary for us to enter into its discussion. The *nomen* and *cognomen* of Aurelius, prove the high respectability of his birth. The *Aurelian* family at Rome was once plebeian, if we look back to that period when Romulus, and some other Roman kings, distinguished the patricians from the rest of the people. But it was afterwards ennobled by many curule magistrates. Historians have divided this family into the three branches of the *Cotta*, the *Orestes*, and the *Scauri*; each of which produced characters who held, and honourably maintained, the first dignities of the republic. These senatorial families, however, have little to do with our Propertius, who was an enfranchised knight. He never acquired any honours, nor does he appear to have courted them. He was the sport of fortune,\* as he tells his patron Tullus. To Cynthia† he says, that he boasts no noble blood, no triumphs of his ancestors. Yet we are not to conclude from hence that his family was obscure, or his rank in life low and mean. We may conjecture that both were respectable, without adopting the idea of Servius,‡ that his race was so illustrious that he

\* *Me sine, quem semper voluit Fortuna jacere, &c.—Eleg. 6. lib. 1.*

† *Eleg. 19. lib. 2.*

‡ *Serv. in Virgil, Æn. 7. v. 697.*

could claim a descent from the ancient kings of Etruria. Silius Italicus has asserted the same of Ennius;\* but the documents that might have proved these illustrious descents, have long since perished.

Whatever was his birth, it took place A.U.C. 696, during the consulship of L. Calpurnius Piso and A. Gabinus.† In very early life he lost his father, who, siding with Lucius Antonius, was made prisoner and slain by the command of Augustus, at the altar of Cæsar. The paternal estate was confiscated, like that of many others in that unhappy period, when, after the Philippine war, all the Italian spoil was divided among the veteran soldiers of Augustus. Soon after the death of his father, he lost his mother, under whose tutelage he received his education. Thus left to himself, he assumed the *toga virilis* somewhat earlier than usual; and even at that age, the very opening of active life, he resigned himself wholly to poetic indolence, despising equally the tumult of the forum, and the clamour of the pleaders. But this indolence of disposition, which rendered him unfit for the duties of any public station, did not prevent him from becoming conspicuous for learning and a talent for poetry. These procured him the patronage of Mæcenas, near to whose gardens in the Esquiline part of the city, Propertius resided. He also numbered among his friends Ovid, Tibullus, Bassus, and Ponticus, who were contemporary bards with him; and to their judgment he submitted his productions before he ventured to make them public. It has been thought extraordinary that Propertius never mentions Horace, nor Horace Propertius, in any part of their respective works. They lived at the same time, must have frequently met in the palace of Augustus, and were alike distinguished by that munificent encourager of every art. Yet in neither is there any expression which betrays kindness, or even knowledge, of the other. This is the more singular, as Propertius is frequently mentioned by Ovid in terms of high admiration and esteem. It may be surmised that the poets who flourished under the patronage of their imperial

master, however eager to join with equal servility in his praise, were by no means so well disposed to compliment each other. The old saying of Hesiod *κατακείνους καραμίζε* was probably verified in that literary circle, as well as so many others of more modern date. So jealous and envious were they of the merit and reputation of others, that they rarely cite the names of their contemporaries in terms of friendship or real esteem. Virgil alone, in whose disposition the *molle* and *facile* uniformly prevailed, conciliated the affection, and exacted the applause, of all. His merit, and the grandeur of his work, set all competition at a distance, and silenced every murmur; while the uncommon sweetness of his temper was irresistibly attractive. Even from the gay, the polite, the careless, Horace, the sparks of envy would sometimes be elicited. He is suspected of alluding to Propertius in his description of the talkative intruder, whom he lashes with so much severity and spleen in the 9th Sat. He describes this impertinent as expert at poetry, and studious of his person.\* Propertius appears to answer this description when, in his 4th elegy, he acknowledges himself to be extremely nice in his dress:

*Necquicquam perfusa meis unguenta capillis:  
Ibat et expenso planta morata gradu.†*

Other features in the same character, would appear to bear the same allusion to our poet. It is observable, too, that Horace does not name Propertius with the other poets whom he wishes to please. On the contrary, he seems to be intended by the *Simius* in the same satire,‡ who, with Hermogenes, is accused of delighting only in the wanton lays of Calvus and Catullus. These conjectures Vulpius endeavours to strengthen by various passages from the poet of Venusium.§

The mistress of an amatory poet is too important a personage to be suffered to pass unnoticed. The favourite of Propertius was Hostia, a lady of high rank, whom he disguises under the name of Cynthia. If we may credit the assertion of her lover, she was gifted with every natural and acquired endowment; nor did she even abstain from a sacred inter-

\* Ennius antiqua Messapi ab origine regis.  
*Punic, lib. 12. 393.*

† So says Vulpius; but, according to the best chronological tables, P. Cornelius Lentulus and Q. Cæcilius Metellus, were consuls in 696.

\* Nam quis me scribere plures  
Aut citius possit versus? quis membra movere  
Mollius?

† Eleg. 4. lib. 2.

‡ Epist. 2. lib. 2.

§ In Vit. Propert.



course with the Muses. Those, however, who imagine that Propertius was contented with this accomplished fair only, cannot have sufficiently read his poems. In one elegy,\* he confesses to his friend Demophoon, that he had many loves, and was the admirer of every beautiful woman. But allowance must be made for the amatory effusions of poets. We have already observed,† that they are sometimes subject to doubt as to the existence of their objects. Of Propertius, in particular, we may suspect that he often indulged in that species of fictitious argument suited to elegiac composition. But Cynthia appears to have been the chief object of his love, and her name alone occurs in his elegies. Yet even this connection, terminating at length with some disgust on his part, he resolved to visit Athens; but whether he in reality went, is uncertain. It is most probable, that he spent the remainder of his life in the pursuit of those studies which had employed his earlier years. No other work, however, has reached posterity, supposed to have proceeded from his pen; nor is it any where mentioned that poetry, or literature in general, was benefited by the leisure he enjoyed in the latter part of his life. Much speculation has been indulged with respect to the time of his death; many affirming that he died young; or, at the latest, at the age of 41; while others, with greater reason, assign him a longer period. The authority of Ovid, in our opinion, is sufficient to decide the point. He appears to enumerate Propertius among the living authors of his day, in one of his elegies written during his exile.‡ Ovid was 50 years old when he went into Pontus; and as Propertius was born 15 years before him, he must have been 65, when thus mentioned by his friend and frequent imitator.

These are the only circumstances which the faith of history, and the plausibility of conjecture, furnish respecting the life of Propertius.

The works of Propertius now extant, consist of four books of elegies. The first has, we know not why, generally been considered as a distinct and separate poem, and is called "Propertii

*Μονοβιβλος*." Bronkhusius informs us, that most of the ancient critics called this first book of the elegies of Propertius, *Μονοβιβλος*, because it came out originally before the other three; yet some contend, that the whole four books comprised in one, was what the older editors meant by Propertii *Μονοβιβλος*. But Justus Lipsius\* affirms that this title ought properly to be applied to the fourth book, because the three preceding are written upon amatory trifles; whereas the fourth, is upon a certain material subject. Joseph Scaliger, however, has adduced a variety of reasons why the first book only should retain this title; and he is followed by Vulpius, and others of the best commentators. It contains twenty-two elegies, in all which Cynthia, the favourite mistress of the poet, is the object and theme of his verse. On this account, the book itself is sometimes called 'the Cynthia of Propertius.' From this poem, indeed, we may give the best specimens of the manner and style of the Umbrian bard. More delicate and tender than Catullus, he displays less of genius and originality. He appears to have taken, as his models in writing, Callimachus and Philetas among the Greeks, and Tibullus and Virgil among the Latins. He was not, indeed, the first to give the Romans a taste for Grecian elegy. Catullus had already successfully done the same thing. But Propertius certainly ransacked all the literature of Greece to adorn his own writings; which, to use a phrase of Vulpius, are seasoned with *transmarine salt*. He was, besides, evidently studious of ancient fable. If, however, Propertius borrowed from others, it is as certain that he was himself frequently imitated by some of his own contemporaries. Whatever Heinisius may say to the contrary, it is more than probable, that Ovid was led to the composition of his *Fasti* and *Heroic Epistles*, by the reading of Propertius; who has anticipated, in many elegies of his 4th book, and particularly in his beautiful address from *Arethusa* to *Lycotas*,† much of what Naso has said. The verse of Propertius is not always confined to amatory subjects: it sometimes evinces considerable energy. When he so learnedly descants upon the antiquities of Rome, when he sings the victories of Augustus, and describes the matron *Cornelia*, wife of *Paulus* the

\* Eleg. 22. lib. 2.

† In our account of Horace.

‡ *Invenies eadem blandi praecepta Propertii*  
*Distictus minima nec tamen ille nota est.*

*Hic ego successi, quoniam praestantia candor*  
*Nomina vivorum dissimulare jubet.*

*Tristia*, lib. 2. v. 465.

\* Var. Lect. Cap. 16. Lib. 1.

† Eleg. 3. Lib. 4.

censor, his numbers are lofty, and soar beyond the flight of elegy.

It is a great merit in Propertius, and almost peculiar to him and Tibullus, that he rarely indulges in any thing like indecency of expression or allusion. Though several of his elegies betray considerable warmth and passion, yet there are few in which he gives way to the meretricious raptures of Ovid—still fewer, in which he stoops to the coarse descriptions of Catullus. The third elegy in the *Monobiblos* may exemplify what we mean; where he describes himself as repairing late at night to his mistress, whom he finds asleep, and respectfully forbears to interrupt her repose. There is in this elegy an image of exquisite beauty; the moon in her course shining full upon the face of Cynthia through the windows opposite her bed so as to awaken her:

*Donec diversas percurrrens Luna fenestras,  
Luna moraturis sedula laminibus,  
Compositos levibus radiis patefecit ocellos.*

The reproach of Cynthia, contained in the subsequent lines, is also beautifully tender. In some of his elegies, he indulges a sort of pathetic languor, which is extremely moving; particularly in the 7th, where he tells his friend Ponticus, that he prefers the tenderness of elegy to all the grandeur of heroics:

*Nec tantum ingenio, quantum servire dolori  
Cogor, et ætatis tempora dura queri.\**

and consoles himself with the reflection, that the youth of future ages, who may experience the joys or the pangs of love, will hang over his tomb, and exclaim:

*Ardoris nostri magne poeta jaces.*

Whether in reality his Cynthia was less fickle than the Lesbia of Catullus, or that he was less given to jealousy than the bard of Verona, we have no means of judging; but we meet with fewer complaints of infidelity. In the 15th elegy, indeed, he upbraids her with her disregard of his misfortunes, and accuses her of perfidy; but we are not informed of the cause of his complaint.

The 14th may be cited as truly Propertian, for the florid and sprightly description it contains, and the exquisite

polish of the verse. The 18th is also esteemed one of the most plaintive and tender in the volume, though it is not free from ambiguities and obscurities in the text. The elegies contained in the remaining three books, being addressed to different persons, and upon various subjects, are probably less interesting to those who admire the impassioned style and moving language of those addressed to Cynthia. Some are political; others, particularly those imitated from the Greeks, are learned and abstruse. In turning rapidly over the pages of this author, we notice, for instance, the 1st elegy in the four books, which abounds in all the learning of the ancients. Of his satirical powers, the 16th of the 1st book, is a favourable specimen, much praised by Bronkhusius and Vulpus; though probably, in its subject, too close an imitation of Catullus.

Such, however, was the poet of Umbria; and in general it will be found, that his merits surpass his defects. He is always respectably mentioned both by ancient and modern critics. Quintilian assures us, that in his own time he more than balanced the elegiac fame of Tibullus. Pliny the younger, speaking of Passienus, who wrote elegies in imitation of Propertius, declares him to be the best model in that species of writing. By Barthius, Lipsius, and others whom we have occasionally consulted, he is mentioned in terms of just and candid criticism.

Propertius, 4to. 1472, absque loci ac typographi indicio.

—Ald. Venet. 1502. 1515.

—Scaligeri, Ant. 1582.

—Lug. Bat. 1591.

—Elzev. 1651.

—Bronkhusii, 4to. Amst. 1702 and 1717.

—Vulpii, 2 vol. 4to. 1755. edit. Opt.

—Earthii, Lips. 1777.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
CONCEIVING I had missed my way the other morning in walking across Stratham Common, I addressed a labouring man who was passing in the same direction, and finding he was walking to Battersea, the place of my own destination, I accompanied him; and nearly the following dialogue took place between us.

What is your object at Battersea, friend?

3 F

I am

\* Petrarch seems to have had this passage in view, in his 252d sonnet:

*E certo ogni mio studio in quel temp' era*

*Pur di sfogare il doloroso core*

*In qualche modo, non d'acquistar fama.*

*Planger cercai, non già del pianto onore.*

MONTHLY MAG. No. 206,

I am going, sir, to try to get a job of work.

Why do you go so far—is there no work in your own parish?

None, sir; money is so scarce that our gentry cannot afford to employ so many people as they used to do; and there are some manufactories in Mitcham which have lately been standing still for want of trade, and in consequence many of the poor are starving.

How long is it since you had employment?

Lord bless me, sir, I have not struck a stroke this fortnight, and my poor wife and three children want bread. I can't bear to stay at home to hear their complaints, and I do nothing but walk about from morning till night to get a job, but in vain.

You seem strong and hearty, what's your employment?

Why, sir, I have been brought up to country work; I hedges and ditches, and ploughs and threshes, and mows, and does any thing that's wanted on a poor man.

You say you have a wife and three children—how much do you get a day when you are in work?

I gets three shillings a-day, but it's mortal little as times go; every thing's so nation dear to keep oneself and family upon.

What do you pay for rent?

Half-a-crown a week for a cottage of two rooms.

What is your general food?

Lack-a-day, sir, we gets nothing but bread and potatoes, an onion or so to relish it, and now and then a bit of cheese, or when we can afford it, a sheep's head and pluck; but that's not often.

How much bread do you consume in a week?

My share is about two quartern loaves and a half, but we use nearly five loaves every week.

And those cost you between seven and eight shillings?

Yes.

And how do you buy potatoes?

Our gentry subscribe, and we get them at a cheap shop for 2s. 3d. a bushel, which is about a hundred weight.

And how long does a bushel last you and your family.

About a fortnight.

So then your rent, bread, and potatoes, come to about 11s. a-week?

Aye, thereabouts.

And you have 7s. left to buy clothes and other necessities?

Aye, sir, but a poor man wants many things besides those; we use a bushel of coals every week, which costs above a shilling, and we want soap and candles, which cost a shilling more; and what with a pluck now and then, a bit of cheese, and a little small beer, to enable a man to do his work, as one may say, there's not much left on a Saturday night.

How much do you pay for milk by the quart?

'Zooks, I have not the luck to get any—there's none to be had near Mitcham; it's all used to fatten calves for the great folks in London.

Do you ever get a pot of porter, or ale?

Lord save you, sir, how's a man to do that; it's very little porter or ale that serves us. It's plaguy hard to be sure, to work from morning to night without a drop of strong beer; but it can't be got now-a-days.

How do you cook your potatoes?

We boil them two or three times a week, and on other days eat 'em cold.

Would it not be better to boil them every day, or roast them?

It might, but where's the fire to come from? Coals are mortal dear, and we can't afford to cook above two or three times a-week.

Well, but how do you contrive to buy shoes and clothes?

Aye, sir, we gets mighty little of them. The coat I have on is my best; I bought it twelve years ago, when dame and I were married. It must last me for a bettermost as long as I live. As to shoes, they're nation dear things; these I have on cost me 13s. and when they are gone, I dont know how I shall get another pair.

But your wife and children?

Pshaw! they do as well as they can.—I keeps dame in a pair to be sure, but the children runs about the common bare foot.

Does dame, as you call her, earn nothing?

She has got nothing this three months; sometimes in summer she picks up 1s. 6d; or 2s. a-week, but it's awkward for her to go out and lock up the children in the house all day without food.

Have you had more than three children?

No; and I am glad of it, I have now one too many.

Does



Does your eldest child get any thing at the manufactory?

She's yet too young; and if she were old enough, they've nothing now to do.

But how is it that the manufactories have nothing to do?

Lord bless you, it's this here war, and the paper money, that's all our ruin, as one may say.

But what have you at Mitcham to do with the war?

I can't tell exactly how it is, but these here taxes runs away with the money of the gentry; and then Bony has got all the guineas and seven-shilling pieces. I hav'n't seen a seven-shilling piece these many months. The Jews took care of them. The people too that makes the paper-money, buys up every thing, and makes every thing so mortal dear, that a poor man can't live.

How do you know that bank-notes make things dear?

I only knows that people comes from Lunnun with pockets full of bank-notes, as they call 'em, and buys up every thing, even the calves in the cows' bellies, the eggs before they are laid, and domm 'em! even the corn and hay before it is cut. The poor have good cause to domm them there bank-notes.

Well but, wages of labour increase with other things. How long have labouring men got so much as 18s. a week?

Aye, but then when we got but 12s. a week, the loaf was but 6d. instead of 10d., and a pluck could be had for 6d. and now I am forced to give 20d. and every thing else is double; and mayhap, as now, one can't always get work.

How long have you been out of work?

A fortnight, and I have not a penny in my pocket, nor have had for several days.

How then do you keep your family?

We runs tick—the baker lets us have a loaf now and then, and we get a bushel or two of potatoes, and pays 'em when we can.—Lord have mercy on us! I don't know what we shall do this here winter.

Well but you hope to get work?

Aye, sir, there's none to be had at Mitcham. I've tried every body, and those who used to keep two or three labourers, say they've no money, and employ none, or only one. I'm going to Battersea, where I'm told there's some ditching—it's nasty work, but a poor man mustn't be nice, as they say.

Well, but as you are going so far, if you don't get a job, they will give you

some broken victuals if you tell your case.

Edgad, sir, I never finds people so fond of giving away; many of your gentry will sooner give their broken victuals to their dogs, than to a poor man.

Well, but what will you do when you grow older, and can't work so well as you do now?

I never thinks about that; but I suppose I must then take to the workhouse, as others do.

This honest fellow had now arrived at a place where a parting of the road was to separate us. He modestly wished me a good day; but my fellow-traveller had too much interested me, for me to let him go without half-a-crown. On putting it into his hand, his eyes sparkled with joy, and he told me he would try for the job, then hasten back and buy a pluck for dame and the children, as they hadn't eat a bit of meat for a fortnight!!!

This, reader, is a plain unvarnished tale, in which I have done my best to recollect the exact phraseology of this industrious, decent, and well-disposed, fellow. Read it ye children of opulence,—who revel in luxury—who think and know little of the privations of the poor—who sometimes wonder at their discontents—who make exclamations on the happiness of cottages—who often treat the poor as unreasonably dissatisfied, and as exorbitant in their pretensions!

The portrait requires no commentary of mine—no artificial appeal to your feelings! Dwell upon it and remember it! Let it sink into your hearts; and influence your future practices!

Oct. 28. 1810.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been for a number of years practically conversant in poultry, and during some, a large breeder, besides being a doctor in my own defence; I shall presume, without delay or hindrance of business, to inform your Middlesex correspondent how to cure the roup in fowls: which is, to wring their necks, *prob. est.*

Now, sir, in all human probability, your correspondent was already apprised of this remedy, so that I have thus far told him nothing new. Let me try again. Perhaps the cause of the disease may be a novelty to him, as I have no doubt it has been generally to those who have written the valuable thing called

called *receipts* for its cure, and to those who have copied such forms of words through so many generations. Now surely it must be a matter of some consequence, to ascertain the cause and nature of a malady, if possible, previously to the attempt of undertaking its cure: the reverse, so perpetually practised, may be well compared to firing a gun at random, and without taking any particular aim.

The roup in poultry, and the glanders in horses, (I have attended to a great number of cases in each,) may, I apprehend, be held in a considerable degree analogous: generally referable, in both, to suppressed perspiration, that old-fashioned doctrine, often so very ably, but some how or other, so unsuccessfully, confuted. The roup is an atmospheric disease, a very high degree of the common malady, called a cold. It is either acute, or chronic; its access is sometimes observed to be sudden; and, as is termed, *influenzal* or gradual; and the result of neglected colds, of a series of unfavourable weather, damp lodging, change of place, and similar causes!—As tender as a chicken, is at no rate an unmeaning proverb. Chickens are real living barometers, affected by every change of the weather, and immense numbers of them are annually lost from that cause; they are also liable to a fatal disease, which generally supervenes about the third week from their hatching, on the nature of which it is not easy to decide; but the disease is always aggravated by cold weather, more especially if also wet. From defect of a better appellation, we call this malady, the *chip*; a constant chip-chip, among young chicks, being the watch-word of its approach; they next array themselves in their great coats, or rather their shrouds, hanging their wings, and chip-chip-chip themselves to death in corners. Very unlike this, is the habit of the duckling. They also are occasionally liable to a fatal disease about the same period of their age, under which they run about until they suddenly drop dead, the good wives scarcely suspecting any thing to be the matter, and utterly at a loss to account for the fatal event; otherwise than through the convenient medium of witchcraft. The bard of other times, who so sweetly sang,

Dame, what ails your ducks to die!

What a p—— ails them? What a p—— ails them?

was perhaps *vere adeptus* in ducklingology.

This distemper in young chicks may be the same, for aught I know, with that formerly designated by the name of the *pip*; but there has ever been much uncertainty in *chickenary*, as well as veterinary medicine, in respect to the nomenclature. However, I am satisfied I do not mistake your correspondent in his case of roup, which he has sufficiently marked. The roup affects fowls of all ages; there is a considerable discharge from the nostrils, the eye-lids are swollen and livid, the sight decayed, sometimes total blindness ensues, the appetite lost except for drink, feathers ruffled and dead in colour, respiration noisy and difficult, which symptom often remains long after the others have receded; the bird sits moping and wasting in corners, always apparently in torture, from a sense of cold, although the fever run high.

But the best illustration I can give, will be by the selection of a case or two from my wife's *Memorandums*, which extend some five and twenty years backward. I shall begin with the red cock, *Isaac*, who is now crowing and clapping his gold-burnished wings before the window of my study. Upwards of five years ago, a young cock was brought to me, apparently four or five months old, and about three-parts game, one part Poland. He was nearly in the last stage of roup. The discharge from his mouth and nostrils was very considerable, and extremely fetid and pungent. He had an *ophthalmia* truly *Ægyptic*, although, like many other ophthalmic patients of a different genus, he had surely never been in *Ægypt*, nor, in all probability, ever near to any one who had. I sent him about to be owned, without the smallest success, even at the house of the man who was well known to be his real owner; and who, in the usual strain of those Christian charities exercised towards beasts, finding the poor bird diseased and useless, turned him out of his comfortable home, when he had most need of it, to be worried to death by fellow-brutes, or brutes of that other description, who boast that they reason, reflect, and feel; or to perish miserably, and by slow degrees under the sufferings of disease, hunger, wet, and cold. This is a branch, or rather a consequence of the rational system of Mr.—(I have forgotten his name) who wrote a book to prove that we ought not to take away animal life

life—a doctrine extremely favourable to apathy and indolence. In the view of a rational humanity, the quantum of suffering is here the object: what comparison between an unexpected crick of the neck, and a consequent speedy and happy passage to Fidler's Green, with even the first five minutes fright, to a poor exposed animal? When I see distress and misery, which imply sense and feeling, I cannot stop to consider by how many legs the object is supported, or whether it looks up towards heaven, or downward towards the earth; my heart takes the alarm, and I am not ashamed to acknowledge the pain it feels, on the impossibility of giving relief; yet I dare not dilate on the extent of that pain in such cases. Nevertheless, I have committed too many murders, to be at all apprehensive of the charge of sentimentality, even from Windham himself, were he now living and looking.

The roup had been somewhat prevalent, and a very fine cock had lately perished in a corner hard by, with hunger and cold. Oh! take the nasty thing away, turn it out!—a language often held by women overladen with sensibility, and even by men mature in science, but not in the science of feeling, which may require an apprenticeship. I became now a proprietor *per force*, and my first idea was to allow my new property an hour's enjoyment in a warm and comfortable place, and then to dispatch him on his last errand to that happy country, where he would be tolerably certain never to be troubled again with the roup. But seeing cause to act otherwise, I took him for my patient. He was well cleaned by the fire-side, and his mouth and nostrils washed with warm soap and water, which made him expectorate and sneeze off a considerable quantity of most offensive matter. His eyes were washed with warm milk and water, and the head gently rubbed dry with a cloth. Refusing to eat, indeed being unable to see his meat or drink, repose was judged the first requisite, and the patient was allowed a warm bed of hay, in a rabbit hut. After some hours, his head was again cleaned, but still he shewed no desire to eat, any farther than attempting to peck at some barley, of which he heard the rattle before him. Considerable fever, which seemed to intermit, but a sense of cold always predominant: I then chose the stimulant plan, watching the fever. Food and medicine were administered together in pellets, or ra-

ther long-crams of barley-meal and flour, in which was mixed a portion of flour-mustard and grated ginger. The patient was crammed with this several times a day, and kept warm; the necessary ablations being also performed. As much cold or milk-warm water, sometimes sweetened with treacle, was given as he would readily take, to counteract, in due degree, the very heating quality of the medicine. He was frequently indulged with a solace by the fire-side, which always seemed to have an invigorating effect. He breathed with difficulty, rattled in the throat, and frequently gaped. In three days, the obstruction in his head being considerably abated, his sight was plainly returning; in a week, it was nearly perfect, he could feed himself, and the little medicine now given him, was mustard infused in his water, afterwards sulphur. Lastly, a pinch of calomel in a crum of dough. He was inured to the cold by degrees, and in about a month was as saucy and strutting as recovered health and high spirits could make him; and has since repaid his doctor's bill with some hundreds both of eggs and chickens. His spurs being too long, and interfering with his gait, I cut them down for him with my pen-knife every three months, the use of which he seems to comprehend, although he has often rewarded me with a sore peck for my trouble.

Having moulted late, he caught cold on the first frost, and suffered a relapse. Cough, gaping, ruffled plumes, shaking. Diseases are cured by their opposites, and the fire-side occasionally, with warm lodging, proved a speedy remedy. A white hen was now purchased in a lot: she appeared pallid about the gills, and not quite well. Perhaps she had taken cold, being tossed about from place to place, in the higher's basket, and had received an addition to it in my poultry-house, which is exposed to currents of cold air. She became *Egyptianized*, and *queerish in the ogles*, (Smithfield slang); *anglice*, or rather medically, she had caught a legitimate *ophthalmia* in one eye, which soon extended to both. Violent inflammation, tumid circles of livid swollen flesh around the eyes, and other symptoms as before. Bathed around the eyes with brandy, or camphorated spirit; occasionally with mild solution of common salt and water. The swellings soon reduced, but the flesh remained pale. Black pepper was added once to the medicines before-mentioned, and apparently



ently with good effect. The patient seemed perfectly recovered and thriving; but probably, for want of effectual and continued attention, the disease had alternate recession and accession, until, on a sudden change of weather, a discharge from the nostrils ensued, so prevalent and fetid, as to affect the atmosphere of the place. As the shortest course, the hen was killed. There was an additional motive. The cock Isaac became unwell, the gaping symptom, as if somewhat stuck in his throat, was particularly prominent. He recovered, however, in a few days, but the circumstance occasioned a revival of the old question, — Was he really infected by the white hen, or did they both receive their malady from the general atmospheric cause? As fashion requires, my wife and I took opposite sides of the argument, and the dispute was waged with much animation; nor will I, to this hour, acknowledge myself to be worsted. There can be no doubt of the power of infection in putrid miasmata, but the matter must have sufficient time in which to acquire putridity to a degree sufficient for infection; on the other hand, a number of animals will be similarly affected with disease from a sudden atmospheric cause. The dreadful consequences of sudden or inordinate abstractions of animal heat, and the insidious attacks of the consequent diseases, have never been duly appreciated, even by medical men. Perhaps it may not be too much to assert, that no man can be thoroughly *au fait* in this science, who does not himself stand in the first rank of cold-catchers.

Roupy hens should be instantly withdrawn from the rest, were it only for cleanliness sake, and their necks wrung by those who are too wise to encounter trouble. If a cure be aimed at, they should be kept rigidly separate, until perfectly sound, and by no means suffered to breed; for I recollect in Hampshire, on breaking the eggs of such, their contents were black and putrid. The distemper, however, which is merely influenza, taken on its first access, is easily removed.

*Extracts from Memoranda, September 9, 1807.*—Wind north-west, sharp. The most wonderful effect on all the young, even to the full-grown stock. Roused instantly, feathers staring, discharge at the nostrils, breath and skin fetid. The roup mere influenza—glanders; and the disease of the young chicks, before seasoned, similar to the

distemper in young dogs. Only remedy warmth. Might be cured in a hot-house. Chicken bitten by a rat; many with their heads raw from fighting: brandy, with two or three drops of laudanum, proved a good application to the wounds, not only in disposing them to heal, but from the scent preventing the others pecking the wound, which they are invariably disposed to do. A dose of two or three drops of laudanum, in water, appeared to hasten the death of a weak chicken, (I have, in two cases, observed the same effect of laudanum with infants.)

July 27, 1808.—Heat succeeded by sudden rain. Mortality among chickens of all sizes amazing. Large young cocks and pullets wasting away; rooped; glandered. Said in the neighbourhood, there was a chicken-plague. Disease occasioned by the weather, beyond possibility of doubt. Prevention, by shelter against atmospheric vicissitudes. Wonderful change from the vast heat of the egg and of the body of the hen to a cold and piercing air.

August 6.—Full four score chickens lost during this season, by disease.

August 25.—My opinion settled. During north-east winds and cold, influenzal weather, all have been pining, thin, and sickly. On a shade of change to the south side of the east, with sun, all revive. In the bad stage, the large chickens lean, light as feathers, and blind like Spanish sheep from a similar cause. Blighting weather, wet or drought, extremes of cold or heat, fatal to chickens: in genial and seasonable weather, all safe. This is the true history of the roup. The old poultry, in the mean time, frequently remain very slightly, or totally, unaffected.

May 12, 1809.—Sudden very hot weather had an ill effect on all the chicks. One had a fever so highly inflammatory, that its body burned my hand to the very marrow, like actual fire. Gave nitre in milk and water at night. In the morning, the chicken cool and brisk. Repeated the dose, in too large a quantity, and brought on a cold fit. The fever changed to an intermittent, but the patient recovered and made a good fowl. After all, perhaps most advantageous, as surely least troublesome, to destroy all diseased chicks, and calculate only on the strong. To doctor numbers individually, impracticable. The distress and everlasting chip-chip of the sick, distract the hen, and prevent the proper care of her brood. In the mean

mean time, the sick chicks will sometimes eat voraciously, until they die; and if they survive, they remain lean and voracious throughout the season, showing probably no sign of thrift, until late in autumn; of course most costly. Judgment of selection must be exercised in the case. A brood of young chicks, for the first two or three weeks, may be most beautiful in plumage; on a sudden, many of them will be metamorphosed into the most haggard, ruffled, and dirty devils imaginable. Dissected some which died. Crops full and obstructed, scouring. Some marks of inflammation. Livers unsound, and a spot denoting the approaching adhesion of the lungs to the pleura. Chickens in plenty may be obtained, either in the usual and natural mode of hatching, or by artificial heat, which I have formerly practised; the great difficulty lies in rearing them, and this is much enhanced upon cold and wet clayey soils. In dry, sandy, and calcareous districts, they know little of disease among their poultry; and in all parts, where successful breeding is meditated, sufficient room and exercise for pecking about, as well as shelter, is of the first consequence.

My brother farmer of Middlesex will, I hope, derive some satisfaction from what I have written, and my treating the subject so much at large, will, I trust, be excused, on the consideration that I have been requested so to do by friends, at various periods. Your correspondent, Mr. Editor, will not wonder that he has found the usual remedies fail, nor expect that a mere form of words, with the formal compound, its sequel should have a magical effect in the cure of disease. The practice of medicine is not quite so easy.

L.

*Middlesex, October 16.*

P. S.—I wish to make the *amende honorable* in time, or rather to take time by the forelock. A perusal of part of Walter Scott's beautiful poem, the *Lady of the Lake*, has induced me to suspect myself in error, in my late criticism on the pronunciation of Donaldbane, in the tragedy of *Macbeth*. I request information on that point, anticipating with how great truth it may be said, that I am a far abler critic on poultry than on the Scottish language and antiquities.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**MONG the numerous papers which issue from the metropolitan press, it is rather remarkable that there should be no one published twice a week.

The diurnal prints, are too expensive for every individual, and in consequence the weekly ones have been established; but these of necessity give a very abstracted account of the various occurrences of the preceding seven days, and are often objected to on the ground of the subscriber being kept so long in ignorance of the passing events. From these circumstances, I am inclined to think, that any person having it in contemplation to establish a newspaper, or any proprietor of an existing weekly print, inclined to extend his plan, would find it advantageous to introduce such a paper as that I have alluded to, (and at the price of six-pence) which would scarcely fail of meeting a friendly reception from a public, ever ready to support new and useful arrangements.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**Y**OUR correspondent I. A. appears from the question he asks, to be totally unacquainted with any part of the process of stereotype printing, since he wishes to know whether it is possible for so many errors which he has discovered in Oddy's edition of Hume and Smollett's History of England, to be committed in the stereotype? I answer, Yes. For stereotype plates are cast from pages set up with moveable types; of course they are *fac-similes* of them: therefore, if those pages are not carefully corrected before an impression of them is taken in the plaster (in order for casting), the same errors will always appear in the stereotype plates, as are in the pages of the moveable type. Perhaps your correspondent's remarks may be timely taken up by Mr. Oddy, for him to be more careful in future in his corrections, so that his publication may yet approximate rather nearer to the point which he has promised: namely, "that it shall be a beautiful and correct stereotype edition."

M-QUADRAT.

B——m, Oct. 15, 1810.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**S**SOME months ago I submitted to the public, through the channel of your valuable Magazine, an outline of a poem on the *Deluge*, which I have been collecting materials for, and arranging, these six years past; and now wish, through the same medium, to obtain the opinion of some of your experienced correspondents, respecting

respecting a new kind of measure, in which a part of that work is sketched, and which I, at present, intend to complete it in.

I am persuaded to think, that our common heroic metre, which ought to combine every excellence of the language, is not allowed sufficient scope to embrace all the beauties and advantages of which our versification is susceptible. It is made to consist almost wholly of the short, or dissyllabic foot; that is, the iambus, trochee, &c. whilst the majestic sweetness of the trisyllabic, or longer measure, such as the amphibrach, anapest, &c. is excluded of right, and only admitted by courtesy, as it were. And though the lines where these latter measures are used, are often produced as instances of the most enchanting melody, yet many writers refrain from their use; and, if they cannot well reject a word so formed, recur to the unwise expedient of eliciting a syllable by an ellipsis: as in  
 "What vary'd being peoples ev'ry star,  
 Our env'd sov'reign, and his altar breathes."  
 &c.

So much genius has been employed since the time of sir John Denham, upon the fabric of the heroic or iambic line, that it were hopeless to attempt any thing new in its structure. Strength, variety, and sublimity, seem to have been exhausted of their powers for it, by Dryden, Milton, and Young; polish and elegance can, since the days of Pope, yield nothing more; gaudy richness and luxuriance, even to satiety, have been culled for it by Thomson; and many of the lesser poets have obtained all that pure simplicity, from her humble confined repositories, had to bestow. Though the number and variation of its beauties, as in the transposition of figures, are immense, yet each change has been already sounded: the performer may touch again the same chords, but they will vibrate on the ear with diminished sweetness.

Some late writers, knowing how useless it was to add sweet syrups to honey, have, through a mistaken notion, offered to us the stale, if not sour, mead of antiquity; hoping thereby to deaden the relish of a refined taste, or starve to hunger a pampered appetite.

We have one strong instance of the ascendancy of a peculiar mode of expression over the common heroic measure, when applied to the delineation of a sublime and deeply interesting subject; this is in the *Ossian* of Macpherson, which is,

I believe, universally acknowledged to be more attractive in its present dress, than if the same sentiments and images had been decked in all the suavity and splendour of iambic measures. I do not attempt to state particularly whence this superiority is derived; it is enough for my present purpose, if it exist as a fact.

An author, with the generality of readers, derives an advantage, as well as a disadvantage, in bringing forward a new work in heroic metre; whether it be in rhyme, or in blank verse. The advantage, I conceive, to be this: should a new work, in the style and harmony of its measures, approach to an equality with the best of former productions, it becomes, in some degree, associated with their beauties, (I speak of the rhythm only) and, like an attendant in the suite of royalty, acquires a dignity not intrinsically its own: it pleases, by presenting to the mind's eye a picture formerly contemplated with pleasure, and of which a renewed glance, though but slight, is ever acceptable.

On the other hand, though much may be fresh in its manner or diction, yet it is not allowed the full merit of those charms that are inseparably attendant on agreeable novelty; whatever of newness may be exhibited, is, without much reflection, fancied to have been beheld before. As its beauties are assimilated with those of others, so are they both covered with the same venerable mantle of age. By having a general, or common point of resemblance to the productions of another, all its claims to novelty are, in that general resemblance, enveloped and forgotten.

I know not of any beauties of the heroic measure, that are not to be found in Mr. Barlow's poem of the *Columbiad*; yet would some of the nice examiners of the present time disrobe him of all, and lay them, as a sweet-smelling offering, at the shrine of our forefathers. They style the blushes of the rose old and affected, because the leaves of its parent were suffused with the same bloom twelve months ago. With some every thing belongs to the present age, but the merits of it.

From some such considerations as these, it appears to me to be more desirable to attempt to combine the perfection of the old numbers with a new movement and cadence, than to endeavour to equal the excellence of former writers, in the same course which they have



have pursued. And I haste to enlarge on the immediate design of my communication; which is, first, to present a few infant specimens of a new measure, that I conceive may be made to accord with all the beauties of the common heroic, and bring with it a dower of additional grace, melody, and variety; next, to trace out rules for the government of this measure; and lastly, to request the strictures of others, on the fitness of this verse for the epic narrative, with any observations that may tend to its improvement.

The following lines, extracted from several writers of iambic metre, contain in general two trissyllabic feet; and, as before observed, many of them have often been selected as instances of the sweetest melody.

Of crōuds|, or is| súing fōrth|, or ēn| tēr-  
ing in.

O'er mǎny| ā frōzēn|, mǎny| ā fī| ēry ālp.  
Warring| in hēavēn| āgainst|, hēavēn's  
māth| lēss kīng.

Lūxūr| iānt, mēan| whīle mūr| mūring wā-  
tērs fall.

And vār| iōus, wōn| dēring āt| mý flīght|  
ānd chānge.

Mēlōd| iōus mūr| mūrs, wār| blīng tūne| hīs  
prāise.

And flōw| ēring ōd| ōurs, cās| sūa, nārđ|,  
ānd bālm.

Impeārīs| ōn ēv| ēry leāf|, and ēv| ēry  
flōw'r.

Whēn swē| līng būs| thēir ōd| ōūrōus fō-  
liāge shēd.

In fī| ēry whīrls|, full of| victōr| iōus  
thōughts.

Eāch ind| vīdūāl| sēeks ā| sēvēr| āl gōal.  
On' mū| tūāl wānts| būilt mū| tūāl hāp-  
pīnēss.

Thēse nā| tūāl lōve| māīstāīn'd|, hābī-  
tūāl thōse.

Up tō thē| fīērý| cōncāve|, tōwēr| īng hīgh.

These I fix as the shortest admissible lines of the new measure, and that a proper combination of the long foot or anapestic, &c. and the short foot or iambic, &c. may always be preserved, no line must be allowed to exceed fourteen syllables, as hereafter noticed.

Take the following as examples; the matter of which is principally from Ossian's poems:

O' thōu| thāt rōllēst|, ās rōund| ās thē  
shīeld

O'f mý fā| thērs, whēnce| āre thý bēams|,  
O' sūn|, thý light

Evrēlāst| īng? Fōrth| īn thý āw| fūl beāw-  
tý| thōu cōm'st|;

Thē stārs| thēmsēlves hīoe| īn thē ský|;  
thē mōn| cōld ānd pālē

Dēscēnds| īn thē wēs| tērn wāve|; bŭt thōu|

In thý glōr| iōus cōurse|, fōr whō| īs cōm-  
pān| iōn fōr thēe?

Thē ōaks| of thē mōn| tāins fall|; thē  
mōuntāins| thēmsēlves

Dēcāy| with yēars; sēa shrinks|, ānd īn-  
crēas| ēs āgain|;

Thē mōn| hērsēlf| īs cōncēal'd| īn rēvōl-  
vīng hēav'n|;

Bŭt thōu| ārt fōr ēv| ēr thē sāmē|, fōr  
ēvēr|, with jōy,

Pŭrsŭst| thē brīght stēps| of thý cōurse|.  
Whēn dārđ| īs thē wōrld

With tēmpēsts|, w hēn rōlls thē| lōud thŭn-  
dēr, ānd light| nīng flīes,

Thōu lōok'st īn| thý beaurý| frōm hēavēn|,  
ānd laugh'st| āt thē stōrm.

Dāughtēr| of Tōsc| ār brīng|, ōh brīng|, mē  
thē hārp.

Thē light| of thē sōng| ārīsēs| īn O's| sīān's  
sōul.

I't rēsēm| blēs thē fīeld|, whēn dārđ| nēs  
cōv| ērs thē hīlls|;

Whēn shādōws| īncrēasē| ōn thē ān's| dē-  
scēnd| īng plāin.

I' sēe|, O' Mālvin| ā, mý sōn| nēār thē  
ēc| hōing rōck

O'f Crōnā|; bŭt, lō!| 'tis thē mīst| of thē  
dēs| ārt lāke,

Tīng'd wīth| thē wēs| tērn bēam|: hōw  
lōvly| thē mīst!

Thāt āssŭmes| thē fōrm| of O'scār|, tŭrn,  
ōh| yē wīnds|;

Tŭrn frōm| it| yē blāsts|, thāt rōar| frōm  
Ārdvēn's| rōugh sīde.

Whý thōu īn| vīsīblē| wāndērēr|, brēzē of  
thē vāle,

Thāt bēndēst| thē thīstlē| of Lōrā|, whý  
hāst| thōu lēft

Mý līstēn| īng eār?| Nō dīstānt| rōārīng|  
of stēams,

Nō sōund| of thē hārp| frōm thē rōck|, I'  
jōy| fūl hēar.

Mālvinā|, thōu hŭntrēs| of Lŭthā|, cōmē,  
O'| rēcāl!

Tō thē sōr| rōwfŭl bārd| hīs sōul| Mý  
ēye| I' pŭt fōrth

Tō Lōchlīn| of lākes|, tō thē dārđ|, thē  
bīl| ōwý bāy

O'f U'thōr| nō, prōud| īn thē swēll| īng of  
wāves| Hē dēscēnds.

Fīngāl| frōm O'cēān| dēscēnds|, frōm thē  
rōar| of wīnds.

Thē hērōs| of Mōrvēn| arē fēw| īn ā strān-  
gēr's lānd.

— Mān dār'd| nōt thē ský,  
Bŭt rēstēd| hīs ēye| ōn thē grēen| rēfrēsh|  
īng hērb.

Nō āspēn| trēe quīvēr| ēd hīs leāf|, nōr bōwēd|  
ā pīne|;

Fōr thē wīnē| wās lōw| īn thē dūs| ký fōun-  
tāīn'd shāde.

Sēe nīght| sēttlēs fast| ōn thē wōrld|, dārđ  
clōuds| ārīsē

In wārrīng| cōnfusīōn| bēhīnd| thē wātēr-  
lōwē

Thě swēep o'ēr| thě cōncāve| ōf hēavēn,|  
 ānd, clōsing|, ērāse  
 Thē lāst| pālīd strēak| ōf dāy.| Nō līght|  
 frōm thē strēm  
 Trēmblēs,| fāint fāshing|; sāve whēn| thē  
 hālf-|dārk mōon,  
 Throūgh dīm clōuds| strūgglīng,| jūst bēams  
 ōn| thē mōuntains| grēy hēads.  
 Wīnds sigh| frōm thē hēath| ōn thē ēar,|  
 ānd thēn| dīe āway.  
 Dārknēs| īmpēnē| trāblē sprēads| o'ēr thē  
 blōod-|drēnch'd fīeld,  
 Aūd hīdes| slāughtē'r'd hēr| oēs īn glōom|.  
 Nōw, ēaglēr' ōf blōod,  
 Cārnīv'ōrōus, bēl| lōwīng, bēasts| ēmērgē|  
 frōm thēir dēns, &c. &c.

The following may be assumed as part of the rules for the construction of this measure:

1. Each line must consist of five feet, and none to be less than twelve; nor any to exceed fourteen syllables in length. I have perceived the subsequent exceptions to this rule. Sometimes, when a line contains a trochee, or spondee, eleven syllables may be allowed; and where two syllables coalesce so completely that they may be pronounced either as one or two, fifteen syllables may be admitted. Of these latter are the words, *million*, *companion*, *ocean*, &c. which may be pronounced *mil-le-on*, or *mil-yon*, &c.

2. The leading measures, or principal feet, must be the iambus and the anapæst.

The amphibrach may be frequently substituted for the anapest, but the dactyle not so frequently. In fact, a mixture of iambic and anapæstic feet may often be scanned so as to form either amphibrachs or dactyles.

The trochee may begin a line, but must not be admitted elsewhere, except to follow an amphibrach or dactyle, after a pause.

The spondee may be used in the 1st, 3d, or 4th, foot of a line, but in no other part of it. The spondee counts the same as a long, or foot of three syllables. The tribrach and pyrrhic are rarely, if ever, to be used.

3. More than four long, or four short feet in succession, must not be allowed; whether counted in one line, or at the end of one, and the beginning of another.

4. The last syllable of every line must be accented, or long.

5. A stop in the sense at the end of the third measure must not be followed by two long feet, but by one short and one long foot; or *vice versa*.

6. The best place of the cesura is the end of the second or third foot, &c.

This structure of verse will, through

larity of movement, which, I conceive, is requisite to the unity of composition, and essential where an uninterrupted flow of melody is to be preserved. It will, with cultivation, be capable of being made the source of endless variety. It will associate, without strangeness, all the beauties of our rhythmical language. On solemn subjects, it will approximate to the majestic sublimity of the hexameter; yet, in cheerful passages, will it not be inimical to the more sprightly current of lyrical measures?

It will perhaps be disrelished until the ear becomes accustomed to its modulations, and the understanding acquainted with its powers and regulations. Familiarity often cherishes that which novelty abhors. There are few kinds of beauty that are self-evident. All beauty implies possession of superior qualities; and we do not perceive and allow them, but from a reference to, and comparison with, previously-acknowledged points of perfection.

As soon as we have discovered its graces, and taught ourselves properly to estimate and relish them, then is the moment of fruition, beyond which there is no maximum; but afterward, if too often presented to our observation, it gradually diminishes in the effect of its charms. From greatly admiring the common heroic metre, I have, by accustoming my ear to the movement of this, worked myself into a predilection for it; and am persuaded that it is equally susceptible of power and elegance, in every respect, with a greater degree of harmony and variety. In the grandeur of its movement, it is as much superior to the iambic pentameter line, as that line is to the trochaic measure of six syllables.

I have made but little essay of this metre in rhyme. It appears to me as though the jingle would impart to it a more uniform smoothness; but, at the same time, would humble its majestic dignity, and circumscribe its diversifying powers, by reducing it to a regular five-feet anapæstic measure.

J. B.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
 HAVING last year made a tour of pleasure through Derbyshire, I am able to appreciate the justice of most of the remarks of your correspondent, a "Wanderer," in the three last Numbers of your Magazine.

The ebbing and flowing Well, which he describes, page 211, appeared to me

as undoubtedly the work of art, and to be made in an old stone-pit.

The Wanderer is inaccurate in describing the shivering mountain at Castleton as composed of "loose gravel" (page 212) instead of argillaceous shist, or shale, as the natives call it. The entrance to Peak's Hole is not "very lofty," as might indeed be inferred from the darkness in its first apartment: the width of the natural arch, at the entrance of this cave, is its greatest wonder, and this it probably was which the writer meant to have noticed. In describing Chatsworth House, the Wanderer's usual discernment, and justness of description, seems to have failed him (page 213, at the bottom), since few rock and wood scenes are more romantically bold and striking, than the rides and walks at the back or east side of Chatsworth House. I need not point out the injustice done to the magnificent paintings and ornaments of this place; but it is absolutely necessary to refute the calumnies on the agents of his Grace of Devonshire, who are in charge of the place, Mrs. Gregory, the housekeeper, and Mr. Travis, the gardener; whose polite attentions to the company which I joined in viewing this fine mansion, and their satisfaction becomingly expressed at the small remunerations which were offered them, (without any demand on their parts) for the trouble we had given them, were the very reverse of what the Wanderer has described.

The marble pillars at Kedleston (not Reddystone) are made of gypsum (page 214), as, doubtless, the servants there informed Mr. Wanderer.

In describing the entrance to Matlock-bath Vale, (page 307) the Wanderer mentions "Worksworth," where Matlock-bridge was intended. Sir Richard Arkwright, as is well known, died several years ago, (and the title is extinct), never having occupied the elegant mansion called "Willersley Castle," and not "Cromfit-House," where his eldest son, Richard Arkwright, esq. resides; which is not above a quarter of a mile, in a direct line across the river, from the principal part of Matlock-bath village, instead of two miles beyond it. "Cromfit," the place of departure for Ashburn, (page 308) is Cromford, I suppose. The "extremity of the dale," (page 309) where the carriages met Mr. Wanderer and his friends after viewing part of Dove-Dale, was, I conceive, from his description, Harson-Grange Farm, but a

very short way up this truly wonderful dale, compared with its whole length. The "Middleton," mentioned pages 211 and 309, of which there are three in the county, is Stoney-Middleton.

I have been at the pains to correct these things, that your readers who may neglect to consult good maps to detect them, may not, by repeating these misnomers, render themselves ridiculous, as Mr. Wanderer does by committing them to print.

Nov. 12, 1810. LONDINENSIS.

P.S. I am truly sorry to see a minister of Christ's church, the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, at page 311, recommending voluntary bounties by the people for enlisting in the army and navy, in prosecution of the senseless crusade of almost twenty years standing, in which this devoted country is engaged, and applauding the impressing of landmen! I hope that a bishopric forms no part of the views of this reverend divine. What kind of a school of morality a tender and a ship of war are, the robberies, burglaries, and murders, which follow any general discharge of seamen from the navy, sufficiently testify.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
YOUR learned and ingenious correspondent, Mr. Capel Loft, appears anxious to ascertain some particulars relative to the invention of the piano-forte.

It has been the received opinion, generally, that it was invented in Germany; but doubts having taken place in my mind in consequence of that gentleman's enquiries, I have taken some pains to investigate the subject.

A very ingenious musical-instrument maker, Mr. I. A. Stumpff, a native of Saxony, has assured me, that it was the invention of a member of the academy of Dresden.

In corroboration of which, he has kindly furnished an extract from a recent German publication, entitled "*Musikalisches Lexikon, von H. C. Koch.*" The following is a translation: "The piano-forte was invented by J. C. Schröder, of Dresden, in Saxony, in the year 1717. He had a model made of this invention, and presented it to the court of Dresden for inspection. The hammers recoiled, and were covered with leather. Some time after, Mr. G. Silvermann, a musical-instrument maker, began to manufacture some, and succeeded in bringing them to a tolerable degree of perfection. It has been questioned, however, whether Schröder, or B. Cas-



tosali, an instrument-maker of Florence, had the first idea of it; but the most authentic accounts establish indisputably the claim of Schröder to this ingenious invention." For a particular description of its mechanism, see *Mizler's Musikalische Bibliothek*, vol. iii.

"The *Fortbien*, called here the square piano-forte, was invented by Freiderici, an organ-builder, of Gera, in Saxony, about the year 1758."

These extracts, I presume, sufficiently establish the fact, that we owe the invention of the piano-forte to Germany. And I am sorry, at present, I am not enabled to ascertain so satisfactorily the precise period of its introduction into this country; but some particulars of the life of Zumpe, by whom it was undoubtedly introduced, have been promised me, and if they afford any further elucidation, it shall be made the subject of a future communication.

Mr. Capel Loftt seems to think the clavi-cylinder of Dr. Chladni, an imitation, or probably an improvement, on Mr. Clagget's *ajouton*. Whether this be the case or not, I am prevented from deciding, by not having seen a particular description of M. Chladni's invention. But with the *ajouton* I am perfectly acquainted, having been engaged, at that period, with Mr. Clagget, in an attempt to remove those mechanical difficulties in its construction, which retarded the approximation to perfection of an invention which, by its novelty, attracted some approbation and encouragement from the scientific world.

The effects produced by this instrument in pathetic compositions, were extremely sublime, but very equivocal; as will be easily conceived by a reference to the mechanism, which I shall briefly attempt to give some idea of, to enable those who may be acquainted with M. Chladni's invention, to decide whether it bears any resemblance in principle or construction to Mr. Clagget's *ajouton*.

The tones were produced from forks made of steel, in the manner of the pitch-fork used for tuning instruments, except those to produce the bass, the prongs of which were hollow tubes instead of solid masses of metal. These were pressed by the touch of the key on a revolving belt of seal skin, about an inch broad. The hair side, which received the pressure of the fork, was rubbed with a preparation of resin, and the forks themselves were thinly coated with the same substance. From this, it will be seen, that the tones

were drawn from these metallic forks in the same manner as from the strings of a violin by the bow; but by no means so instantaneously.

It was indeed, as has been observed, slow to speak; and by the friction of the belt against the metal, in the performance of a few bars, the resin was in a great measure taken off, and its imperfections consequently became more evident.

This was the state of the *ajouton* at the death of its inventor; the misfortune of whose life it was, to have ideas theoretically sublime, but deficient in practical utility.

London, Nov. 12, 1810. E. LYDIATT,

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER IV.

WHEN I entered Sheffield, it was my intention to have bent my course towards the north by Doncaster, the remaining part of Yorkshire, and Northumberland; but an unforeseen circumstance led to a material alteration in my route, and I had no cause to regret the change; for, besides its having gained me an agreeable travelling companion for a considerable part of my excursion, I was thereby induced to visit some parts of the country I had not intended to explore, and the sight of which afforded me much amusement and gratification. Happening, while supper was preparing, to take a stroll through some of the streets of Sheffield, I was agreeably surprised to meet our old acquaintance, Charles B——, who, after mutual greetings, told me, he was then going upon a solitary ramble over some parts of the north of England, and the Highlands of Scotland; and finding my intentions were similar, we soon came to the resolution of joining company, and proceeding whithersoever our inclinations, or the hope of seeing what was curious, might lead us. We are both, you know, of similar tastes and dispositions; both rather what the world would call eccentric beings; both have suffered unhappiness, though from very different causes; and both are desirous of forgetting, if possible, the sources of their disquietudes. With tolerable health, therefore, much spare time, and a sufficiency of cash to enable either to pursue his inclinations at pleasure, we had no one to consult upon the occasion; so, without further ceremony, we set off the following morning, on a tour to some of the

the caves in the West-Riding of Yorkshire; Charles taking a place in my curricule, while our servants occupied the travelling seat; and crossing the country without accident or material occurrence to Lancaster, we passed from thence to Kirkby-Lonsdale, a pretty little town on the banks of the Loyn, situated in a fertile pretty vale, diversified by many rural objects, and the beautiful windings of the river, over which there is a good stone bridge at the end of the town.

From Kirkby we proceeded about seven miles to Ingleton, a large village, where we passed the night; and at an early hour in the morning, having procured a guide to conduct us on the way, we set out on foot by the side of a brook called Doe-Beck,\* when we shortly reached the base of a tremendous precipice, partly covered with wood, and in height nearly a hundred yards; while, on the opposite side of the stream, another rocky eminence hemmed us completely in, and seemed so closely united with its neighbour, that there was scarcely room for the rivulet to pass betwixt the boundaries of the romantic dell; at the extremity of which, a grand cascade is formed by the waters of the brook already named, which, rushing impetuously through an aperture of the rock, falls above thirty yards in height, in one unbroken sheet, from the summit of a rocky ledge of considerable width; when, dashing down the steep, it precipitates itself into a dark deep pool, whence it boils up with prodigious force, foaming and dashing its spray around on every side.

This cataract is known by the name of Thornton-Force, and when viewed from where we stood below, is one of the finest scenes of the kind I have ever seen; the tops and sides of the crags being beautifully adorned by shrubs of various hues, shooting from crevice to crevice, and creeping, intermingled with a darkish-coloured moss, over the rocky precipices, with almost incredible luxuriance and richness of colouring. A wildness and solemnity pervade this scene, that is inexpressibly pleasing to a meditative mind; and I had a full opportunity of indulging my reflections, as I sat upon a stone beside the roaring stream, while B—— made a beautiful sketch of the surrounding view.

Pursuing the course of the rivulet, we passed beneath a number of terrific precipices, and crossing a tolerably pleasant, but very small, valley, we again proceeded by the water's edge to Yordas Cave, 'an awful chasm,' to which we descended through a rudely-formed archway, and were instantly struck with the loud resounding noise of a waterfall, which however was for some time longer invisible to our sight; when our guide, who had made preparation for the expedition, struck a light, and sticking several candles in a piece of wood affixed to the end of a pole, we journeyed on with caution, and entered a cavern of prodigious extent, so spacious indeed, that even the number of lights he carried scarcely served to enable us to distinguish its boundaries. Imagination cannot conceive a more awe-inspiring place than that in which we then found ourselves; not the most distant aperture admitted a ray of day-light; no sound, save that of the unseen cataract, broke in upon the stillness of the scene; and that appeared to gain strength as we the longer listened to its roaring noise. A subterranean stream, into which we were in no small danger of being frequently precipitated by the slipperiness of the ground amongst the loose stones at the bottom of the cave, flowed just immediately beneath our path; but having surmounted some of our difficulties by climbing a ledge of rock that impeded the way, our eyes become accustomed to the darkness of the place, and we could look fearlessly around upon a number of curious petrifications, hanging from the roof and sides of the cave; while our guide informed us, one of an immense size was denominated the Bishop's Throne; and several others on the opposite side, he also said, bore strong resemblance to the heads of animals. This, however, we could neither of us perceive; and I am apt to think the resemblances are more in the imagination of the visitor, than any real likeness they display to any thing in nature: just as we fancy we perceive likenesses and resemblances in the fire, upon a wintry night.

From this prodigious recess we were next conducted by a narrow pass, sufficiently wide for only one person to stand in at a time, and which is difficult, if not dangerous also, as the moisture of the ground precludes the possibility of making a sure footing, and the stream being just below this sort of path, there is a

chance

\* Beck, in Westmoreland and the adjoining counties, is the name for a small brook or rivulet.



chance of tumbling into it. We were, however, fortunate in escaping every accident of that unpleasant nature, and thought ourselves well rewarded for the trouble we had undergone by the sight of the cascade, whose noise had echoed so tremendously through the cave.

Nothing can be more strikingly grand and beautiful than the scene which here presented itself, which, though the cataract is not so large as some I have seen, is astonishingly magnificent. Figure to yourself a sheet of water tumbling over a precipice of about five yards in height, into a sort of circular apartment, adorned by innumerable petrifications, brilliantly illuminated by the lights carried by our guide; and producing altogether an effect to which no language can do justice, and no scenic representation ever equal.

Both B—— and myself were enchanted with a scene so new to us: for though we had both at different periods visited the Peak and Poole's Hole, this was so different and superior in grandeur, that we could not pass a thought on either, but were lost in admiration of this sublime and awful work of Nature.

Tradition says, a giant of the name of Yordas once inhabited this cave; and there are several gloomy recesses shewn in the large cavity, which bear the appellation of his bed-chamber, his oven, and other necessary accommodations. The walls are composed of a blackish stone, or marble, veined with red and white, nearly sixty yards in length, of a proportionate width, and in height about fifty yards.

On the mountain above there is a quarry of marble, which receives a fine polish; and many elegant ornaments have been manufactured at Kendal, from the produce of that quarry.

Having returned to behold the glorious light of day, we seated ourselves upon a rocky ledge not far from the entrance of the cave, and partook of some refreshment we had the precaution to make our servants bring with them, and which we found both agreeable and necessary to recruit our strength and spirits for the remainder of our excursion over the mountains, about three miles to Chapel in the Dale; a long uninteresting valley, sprinkled with mean cottages and indifferent farm-houses, enclosures surrounded by bare stone walls, and scarce a tree, or bush, to give beauty or an appearance of animation to the sterile scene. As we purposed completing our ramble by a visit to Weathercote-Cave,

we proceeded forwards with considerable speed, notwithstanding the sultriness of the air, which was really often overcoming; and when we least expected to arrive at the end of our journey, we reached a field in which, over shaded by some low trees and shrubs, was a door, which, on being thrown open for our reception, we beheld with astonishment indescribable, a sheet of water dashing down a craggy steep, the height of at least sixty feet, roaring and foaming as it fell into a frightful chasm, whence it in a moment disappeared beneath the earth, and for upwards of a mile was no more seen or heard of; when it again becomes visible to human eyes, in a calm unruffled state.

Descending a rocky steep, crawling and clambering over rocks and broken stones for the space of twenty yards, we found ourselves beneath a rude-constructed arch; and passing onward, nearly the same distance further, we reached the margin of the pool, where the force of the tumbling waters seems to shake the rocks themselves, and a white foam rising high around, casts a continual spray over the objects upon either hand. As the precipices do not here unite at top, the effect of the light admitted through the aperture is astonishingly beautiful. The walls are nearly perpendicular, a hundred feet in height, and covered with a beautiful intermixture of shrubs and coloured mosses; while the grandeur of the scene is greatly heightened by a large stone being suspended over the aperture from whence the water issues, where it must have hung for ages; and, though placed in an apparently insecure foundation, it will in all probability remain for centuries to come. There are several passages beneath, and near to, the cataract, which some persons have been hardy enough to visit; but we did not venture to explore any of their gloomy recesses; we were satisfied with a sight of the truly beautiful scene before us, which we continued long to admire and wonder at; and considered infinitely more deserving of a visit than the Peak, or Poole's Hole, those so-much-talked-of wonders in the neighbourhood of Buxton.

In the vale of Langdale, near Elter Water, there is a scene that bears a great similarity to Weathercote Cave, easier of access, and scarcely less beautiful.

As the day was far spent when we returned again to the open field, we could not visit, nor were we, in truth, very much



much inclined to visit, any others of the celebrated caves and excavations in the neighbourhood of those we had just seen. Of these, there are several; but none equal to those we had visited; we therefore hastened back to our former night's quarters at Ingleton, where we procured a change of clothes, which the damps, and crawling amongst the rocks, rendered highly necessary; and, on the ensuing morn, pursued the way to Kendal, from whence it was our intention to proceed by a mountainous tract to Mardale, and Flaws-water, which we put in execution, having hired a guide and horses for that purpose, and sent the carriage and servants on to Penrith, to await our coming thither. Of this alpine journey you shall have an account in my next, and meanwhile I remain,

THE WANDERER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I WISH, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to communicate to the public the good effects that have resulted to me from the use of stramonium. I had been many years much, and most distressingly afflicted with asthma, and had in vain consulted the most eminent of the faculty in this city and neighbourhood, than which no place more abounds with physicians, and I believe none are to be found, even in the metropolis itself, more skilful. Their prescriptions proved almost entirely nugatory, or at best afforded only temporary relief; and I looked forward to nothing better than the dragging on a miserable existence, embittered by one of the most cruel diseases to which human life is subject, when I read with emotions combined of pleasure, hope, and doubt, your correspondent Verax's letter, describing the beneficial effects of stramonium upon himself, in the disease of spasmodic asthma. As I had never heard of the plant before, I immediately hurried, with the book in my hand, to a physician in whom I had much confidence; but he discouraged me from using it, merely, I apprehend, from ignorance of its qualities: however, I should not have been deterred from trying it, if I could have procured it, but I sought it in vain in every chemist's shop in this city; and an interval of comparative ease, induced me to defer sending for it to London, until I could meet with a medical man acquainted with its qualities. However, about a month ago, the disorder returned upon me with redou-

bled violence: it was with difficulty I could respire in an upright posture, and to lie down would have suffocated me. In this dreadful dilemma, I received your last Number; and, upon referring to Dr. Reid's Report, I with emotions of delight read his corroboration of Verax's account of the effects of stramonium. I immediately obtained a quantity from London at an exorbitant price, and smoked it as directed: in a few hours I was most wonderfully relieved; and from the daily use of it since, I at this moment enjoy a degree of ease, which I have not known for nearly nine years. I can lie down in security; and for the last ten nights have never once been under the necessity of rising in my bed: for the last eighteen months I am certain this has not once before occurred; and during the day, I feel scarcely any vestiges of the disease. To those (and they are many) who have known my sufferings for several years, my recovery appears miraculous; to myself, the merciful interposition of Providence. For the good of the public I write this candid statement of my case.

GEORGE JAMES WILLIS.

*Hotwells, Bristol, Oct. 4, 1810.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ABSTRACT of a JOURNAL kept in MARYLAND, in the Years 1805 and 1806.

Jan. 19, **T**O-day I attended the 1806. quarterly meeting of the methodists at Rreister's Town; there might be three hundred hearers. The preachers ring continually the same changes upon man's fall, grace, and faith: the same groaning and grunting as before. They concluded by giving notice, that there would be evening service. "Let us, (said one of the preachers, Bloodgood,) have another stroke at the devil." In truth, their devotion resembles a brawl or a fight, more than that of rational beings calmly and seriously contemplating the tender mercies and dispensations of the Father of the universe, and intent on proving their faith in, and dependence upon him, by an edifying life and conversation. These people seem to think they can take Heaven by storm, and keep the devil away by a hell of their own.

26.—Went to Baltimore, and accompanied two gentlemen to the other side of the eastern Water, off the point, to near a spot called Canton, the seat of the late John O'Donnell, esq. It is an excellent brickhouse, fronting the south-west of the basin, and commanding a

view of the bay. The late owner acquired an immense property in the East Indies, and by bringing over excellent breeds of cattle from England, contributed to his usefulness and celebrity. But his public-spirited plans for supplying Baltimore, and the shipping, with water, by means of pipes, and his other encouragements to the rising prosperity of the city, together with his unbounded hospitality and charity, have endeared his memory to the public, to his friends, and to the unfortunate.

In the afternoon, I went to the fort, where there is a good tavern: it is a resort on Sundays for purposes of pleasure. There were about fifty soldiers on the evening parade. The fort was erected about five years ago. It is octangular, the entrance facing the east-by-north, three of its sides the east, south-east, and east-by-south, which command the entrance in the basin, the bay, and Patapsico river. They mount 28 and 18-pounders. Over the gateway in the entrance, and niched into the brick-work, is a piece of beautiful sculpture in stone, representing the Eagle and Seventeen States. The sculptor was a Frenchman. Nearly opposite the entrance, and about two hundred yards from it, is the old fort, which was made principally by the citizens themselves, on the alarm of a French war.

The spirit of gambling is considerable in Baltimore, and dissipation of all kinds very prevalent. I accompanied a gentleman to a raffle; at Bryden's tavern: it was for a time-piece of considerable value. After that was raffled for, the company began to play with dice, at a game called snap and raffle. The next day, somebody informed against forty of them, and the fine was fifteen dollars ahead, half to the corporation and half to the informer; but it being optional in the mayor to remit the one-half, he did so, merely, I fancy, because they were called gentlemen, and did not exactly come under the description of gamblers by profession.

Jan. 28.—At last I met with B—— this morning: he had been at George Town. He attended once the debates in Congress, but the place is so large, he could not understand what was said. He gave me some account of a masquerade and ball, at which were present all the diplomatic characters. The Tripolitan ambassador took a fancy to a young lady of tolerable *en-bon-point*. In the morning, he waited upon the president, and

requested permission to take five wives; at the same time pointing out the above-mentioned lady as one. The president with a smile intimated the impracticability of granting his request, and observed, that in this country, it was no easy thing to obtain one.

The public mind is much agitated respecting British spoliations on American commerce. The late new ground advanced about the continuity of voyage from the colonies to the enemy's country, and upon which British ships of war have begun to capture American vessels, has irritated the people beyond description. An Englishman is in very low estimation in Baltimore, and still lower in Philadelphia, with the majority of the people. It is true, there are many candid and upright men, who discriminate between the mad infatuation of the British cabinet, and the peaceful wishes of the British people. Nothing can manifest the temper of the times more than the circumstance of Mr. Wright, a senator from the eastern shore, having brought in a bill for the purpose of encouraging sailors to resist British impressment, by bounties, and giving the president a power to retaliate upon any Englishman in this country, to the extent of injury inflicted on any American sailor by the king's ships. A memorial was read here the other night to be sent to Congress. It has since been published. One feature of the British law is noticed, as extremely inconsistent and absurd. To break the continuity of a voyage from the enemy's colonies to the mother country, the produce must not only be unshipped; and the duties paid, but it must be likewise sold. Now it is very strange that the merchant should have no right to re-ship his own property, because that would be deemed a continuity of voyage; but he may sell that right to another, by selling him his unshipped cargo. It seems to be a regulation originating in envious malignity at the American commerce, fraught with incongruity, and pregnant with embarrassment and oppression to the American merchant, without promising any adequate mercantile advantages to Great Britain. It is true, she may capture a number of ships, and has so done; but will it redound to her honour, and correspond with her loud professions of fair, open, and manly dealing, to have sent this new law of nations clandestinely to her commanders of ships on the American station, without previously acquainting the American minister

nister in London with it; and by this means causing them to capture a number of vessels who were ignorant of the new law, and who, it is presumable, would not have exposed themselves to capture upon such grounds, had time been given for the owners to be possessed of the intelligence. Is not this acting upon an *ex-post-facto* law, and of course unjust and cruel.

The Marquis Grusa, the Spanish ambassador, has just been ordered away from Washington, in consequence of an insolent letter to the secretary of state, Madison, in which he comments very ungraciously upon several parts of the president's speech, relative to Spanish affairs. He even goes the length of denying some of his statements respecting the seizure of the *Kempors*, and the vexations practised by the Spanish authorities on the *Mobile* in the *Mississippi* territory. Supposing his reasonings and assertions are founded on facts, and borne out by documents, (which latter is not the case), still is it not in the province of the ambassador of a foreign power, to presume to tell the president his duty. That certainly behoves the people who elected him: he complains that the president has mentioned the spoliations committed by Spanish armed ships, and omits those committed by British armed vessels, when it is notorious that some thousands of American seamen are impressed from on board American vessels, and made to fight against the king, his master, on board of British ships. The marquis and the president have not been upon good terms for some time. The court of Madrid has been applied to for his removal, which it consented to; and it has been understood that the marquis had an intimation to that effect, so that he might leave the country without the disgrace of a recall; but he is proud and obstinate. He is at present in Baltimore. He married a daughter of McKean, governor of Pennsylvania.

Sept. 14, 1810.

J. W.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK you cannot do better than to fill up any vacant column with the following extract from a too-much neglected historian; who, though he got abused by the whigs of his time, seems to have manifested more real sentiment of liberty and true patriotism, than can

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be found among many of the whigs of our time.

"It was constantly the unhappy fate of these wars, in former ages, (for foreign interest and considerations) that, though they began with some victory, or action glorious to the English, they ever ended with loss and dishonour, the nature of things not allowing a war unequally carried on, to be for any length of time successful; and it will puzzle the most zealous advocate for our late wars, to find out any benefit that hath thence accrued to this nation; whilst every body feels the insupportable load of debts and taxes, which have ruined most of the ancient families of our gentry, and sees the general corruption, with an infinity of other evils, which they have occasioned. When these will have an end, late posterity may possibly be able to tell!"

I.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. WRIGHT'S NEW THEORY OF INFLECTION.

(Continued from vol. 29, page 134.)

NATURE has given to every animal certain signs, or symbols of expression, with which correspondent species are eminently conversant. Nor are these signs of emotion restricted to man alone, neither do they peculiarly attach to any particular species; for in many instances of the cries, or signs of lamentation in the irrational creatures, we can distinctly observe their kindred emotion; and each of his kind, as he may be more or less gifted with sensibility, proportionally discovers this leading feature of expression. But these instinctive signs are not, by any means, analogous to language. Not being comprised of articulated voices, they are the less qualified to communicate ideas, or intellectual improvement; and, consequently, they can be only serviceable to make known their several necessities. Endowed with reason to contemplate the divine origin of his existence, how pre-eminent a station then does man hold among the various ranks of created beings in this lower world! Speech being the most distinguishable attribute which exalts man above the brute creation, to improve it to the utmost of his ability, seems to be an incumbent duty.

In recommending to the man of science, the scholar, and the gentleman, the study of the English language, it would



be encroaching on the valuable pages of this literary Journal, were I to offer a detailed account of the opinions of the various authors who have written, by way of introduction to the subject which forms a part of the present series of Essays. The student will be sufficiently interested to proceed in the cultivation and improvement of his vernacular tongue, after a careful perusal of the valuable philological essays of Mr. Horne Tooke on the one hand, and the scientific speculations of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan on the other; disquisitions replete with versatility of proof, and fecundity of observation. That the language of Great Britain tends to the promulgation of knowledge, the advance of science, and the regulation of commerce, more than any other living language on the globe, is a fact not easily to be controverted; and we may dare venture to affirm, that what was anticipated by Mr. Sheridan in his "British Education," in favor of the English language, has since been exemplified in the libraries of the Universities, and institutions of the kingdom, and is now adequately authenticated in the vocabularies of the present enlightened age.

We have already had occasion to explain, in as concise a form as was in our power, the instrument of sound, and its adjacent organs of speech; and have also attempted to elucidate, by a philosophical analysis, the various modifications of the human voice, dependent and independent of articulation, of which it is known to be susceptible. It remains for us next to observe, and then to prove by apposite exposition, that the tones of voice, instituted by a uniform theory of inflexion, are to a certain degree modified by the passions or emotions of the mind. The mind, to a speaker, is the "godlike spring of action." The anxiety of man, when communicating his ideas, is excited or appeased in proportion as he may fancy the picture of them to be more or less adequately conveyed. This is most peculiarly discernible in that species of discourse called the argumentative; and, by the oratorical adaptation of voice in the delivery of the syllogism, independent of the other operations of the art of reasoning, are we enabled to discover this predominant character of expression. The law of association between expression and sound, is also immutable: and, as a fanciful display of musical modulation, unassisted by articulated voices, will not only occasion, at stated intervals, certain emotions in the

mind, but by the judicious arrangement of its several parts and cadences, the ear is prepared to accompany it through all the variety of connecting notes and pauses, so the delivery of a well-conceived oration will not only move and affect the passions, but, by due observance of inflexion, will better enable the understanding to draw, from the progressive classification of qualifying thoughts, the suitable deduction. To this may be added, that if the artificial progress of sound lead us to expect the approaching cadence and final close in musical composition, how much must an equal arrangement of voice, as applied to speaking, be promoted by the mental assistance of words, in pointing out the progressive advance of thought in the protasis and apodosis of comparative phraseology. The student will take notice from this (as well as from what I have already had occasion to advance, vol. 29, p. 38), that two of the most striking beauties in an oration, are gradational variety of language on the one branch, and correspondent suspension of voice on the other. But, to understand thoroughly the perfection of the WHOLE, it will be requisite first to perceive the beauty of a PART. We may be already aware, that in simple analogous compact sentences, the noun or substantive, and its qualifying word or words, which form the subject of a proposition, and the verb with its modifications and object, are presented in the uniform manner in which it may be supposed they first occurred to the mind. As therefore the noun or *subject*, and the verb or *action*, with the object to which it refers, are modified by every other word in a sentence, we may with the greatest propriety call these parts of speech, with their several qualifications and modifications, the two capital divisions of a simple analogous compact sentence. "A man seldom detects a pleasing error." We discover that the example placed within the signs of quotation, conveys to the mind but one complete thought or idea. In the pronunciation of such passages, we may have taken notice, that, according to the general principle of inflexion laid down in a preceding essay, suspension, or the turn of voice which signifies incompleteness, discovers itself most particularly at the nominative case: the slide of voice which intimates completion, appears the most discernible at the accusative, or object. From this may be deduced, that the two capital

capital divisions of an idea, whether simple or complex, are marked with proportionate distinction of sound in the pronunciation; the one wherein the train of thought is partly discoverable, the other wherein the idea is perfectly known. If the example above quoted be altered thus, "A man NEVER detects a pleasing error," the logical deduction of the proposition appears false or doubtful; and the qualifying clause, "till reflexion operates," is requisite to be added, that the thought may be rendered just and true. By this single instance, it must appear evident to the most negligent observer, how close is the connexion between sense and sound, when, while pronouncing the passage, the modification of voice signifying completion on the word "error," as in the first instance, would entirely destroy the thought. The student will perceive, that the distinction spoken of, will shift from the first nominative to the division of clauses. "A man

never detects a pleasing *error*  
till reflexion operates."

Every word of more than one syllable, individually pronounced, is accompanied with a peculiar stress, called *accentuation*. If the accent be placed after the first syllable of a word, each single word exemplifies the two inflexions of voice, altering at the "accentuation." If we advert to the pronunciation of the foregoing example, we shall find that it naturally adopts first the rising, and then the falling, inflexion.

" *Accentu - ation.* "

But if the same word,

" *Accentu - ation.* "

be made the subject of a verb, the accented vowel as naturally adopts a different inflexion; the modifications of voice, therefore, are determined by the proportions which they bear to the beginning or conclusion of the period.\* As our senses convince us that certain bodies, used separately, are only of comparative utility, but, by admixture, their efficacy

may be altered or improved; so, by the study and practice of elocution, do we perceive that though words, independent of each other, convey only certain limited ideas, by adunation their signification may be either restrained or enlarged. The union of words conveys to the student the true nature of accented inflexion: the most significant of the words which are united, adopts the accentuation; but the sounds\* of inflexion are governed by the progress, or completion, of the sense.

"Let us proceed then by recollection."

In the above sentence there are but two accents; and this at once illustrates the adunation upon which we are now commenting. The separate meanings of the four first and the two last words, are modified into distinct classes; the former, in point of accentuation and inflexion, may with accuracy be termed a word of five syllables; and the latter, a word of six syllables: consequently, there can be only two accents in the sentence. The one indicates that the sense is to be continued, the other that it is finished. This pronunciation of the sentence appears to agree with the general meaning deduced from the construction of its parts; but if, by the context, there be an opposition implied, and some more of its words are intended to convey particular meanings, they must be introduced to the ear with suitable force of utterance. This change of stress, however, does not at all affect the general principle of adunation; for, certain single words, forming distinct classes of themselves, are liable to the same alteration of accent, when placed in the manner of contradistinction. This additional stress on words, is termed *EMPHASIS*: but, as we have not yet thoroughly defined the more subordinate class of accented inflexion, we will dismiss for the present the subject of contrariety.

JAMES WRIGHT.

33, Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON COUNTRY BANKS.

AND pray, sir, (said I,) what do you think of the odium lately thrown upon country bankers?

Why, (said he,) it is ungenerous, and I think, in many respects, unfounded.

But do you not, (I observed,) consider such an overflow of paper-currency as highly dangerous?

\* Independent of the contrary figures of rhetoric.

\* Sounds as to high and low; inflexion rising or falling.

By no means. The increased trade of the country requires it.

But would not Bank of England notes be a much better substitute?

Perhaps, (said he,) they might; but the demand for their small notes has of late years increased so much, that they have been under the necessity of re-issuing them; and their concerns are already so extensive, I presume, they are not desirous of more work. To degrade a respectable body of men, on account of the misfortunes or indiscretions of a few individuals, is vile. It is ungenerous.

Then you imagine, (said I,) that provincial notes do not raise the markets, so as to oppress the poor?

Why, sir, (he replied,) you might as well argue that our good roads raise the prices of food and raiment. What would you think of a man who should say, "The multiplicity and fineness of our roads will ruin us! They facilitate trade—the farmer can carry his goods to market from remote places—he can give more rent—he raises the produce of his land—the markets advance—O! this nation will be ruined by the goodness of its roads! Besides, smooth roads tempt people from home—they set off in flimsy whirligigs, like Don Quixotte, in search of adventures, and drive like Jehu till they break their necks!" Just so our alarmists cry out, "This provincial trash facilitates commerce—encourages the speculator—enables the farmer and forester to raise the market—they grow rich—they dash off in great style; till some of them, in a moment unlooked for, meet with a rugged place, over which they cannot steer, and down they fall!" But waving this nonsense: Did you ever know a poor man pay one farthing more for any necessary article of life, because of his offering in payment a provincial note? Would it not be thought a most impertinent question if any retail tradesman was to ask his customer, "Pray, sir, what kind of stuff do you intend to pay me with?" No doubt some would reply, "Do you suspect me of putting off bad notes?" And, supposing a person should pay a trifle more for this reason, (though unknown to himself), would he not, on discovery, think this an imposition, and say, "I took the note as cash, and will pay it as such, or return it." I wonder that a respectable banker, in a late public speech, should make such a distinction as he does betwixt what is called *shabby* and *respectable* notes. He wards

off the charge (as to their raising the markets) from the latter, but leaves the poorer bankers to shift for themselves. Now, I contend, that a note issued by a house not worth 30,000*l.* no more contributes to advance the necessary articles of life, than a similar bit of paper issued by a firm worth 300,000*l.*

As home-made money "*rags*," are not scarce articles in this district, I suppose, (said I,) that those of the London fabric will not be much in circulation?

No, sir, the people here, in general, prefer the produce of their own country. The good people in Lancashire admire, like the cockneys, the old lady in Thread-needle-street; but, in this county, the men love her pretty-faced cousins far better, though not quite so wealthy. And the reason is obvious—Not one man in a hundred dares trust his own eyes when he sees one of these Londoners. He knows not whether it is really herself, or merely her shadow; or some base-born bantling, pretending alliance to Harry Hase, esq. and yet no more a-kin than you are; pretending to be what she is not; tempting him, by her good words and specious appearance, to take her, and be hanged. But the pretty creatures, born and bred in this our neighbourhood, he knows and loves. Their features are not easily counterfeited.

Of all paper currency (he added), no doubt, Bank of England is the best; and the next to it, bills of exchange, because they can be negotiated to all parts, and the security increasing with the endorsers. Now let me ask you one question. Where one pound has been lost by country-notes, do you not suppose one hundred has been lost by bills of exchange? Yet it would be very old-wifish to say, "I have lost so much by bad bills, I'll take no more."

Bills drawn by needy men, and by swindlers, are very numerous, and very troublesome, but this does not prove the system (so abused) is bad. Can you find a bank, where the establishment was meant to deceive the public? Their failures, in general, arise from their liberality to those whom they considered their best friends and customers. The merchant sends too many goods to a bad market. At the year's end, the manufacturer must be paid—the merchant borrows of his banker, depositing the best security he can—fresh claims come—no remittances—he again flies to his bankers, who, to save a valuable house



from ruin, advance more than they ought. Instead of cargoes arriving, failures are announced. Bills as security, considered last week perfectly good, prove bad. Loss upon loss involves the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the shop-keeper, the journeyman, all in one chain of poverty and distress!

I allow, (says he,) that bankers ought not to risk other people's property in trade, upon any account, nor assist blame-worthy speculators.

But, (I remarked,) are not banks now too numerous?

It may be so; but remember, (said he,) the greater their number, the greater the competition, and of course the public obtain better terms. Besides, the circulation of their notes becomes more confined, and the risk to the country proportionally diminished. As they multiply, trade increases. It is asserted, upon very good authority, that when banks were first established in Glasgow, its trade was doubled in fifteen years! (*Encycl. Perthensis.*)

We hear much, (he continued,) of the mischief which bankers have done, and it is odd, very odd, that no friend can open his mouth, or lift up his pen, to tell the good they have done. What must become of the country manufacturer when he receives a large bill from his agent, if he could not get it discounted into provincial notes? The Bank of England knows nothing of him. They cannot supply every body. He cannot pay wages with it. All his machinery must therefore stand still, and all his hands be turned off a-begging, unless he can get the needful at the neighbouring bank, to oil his wheels. Ask the people of any market-town, if they would not rather have a bank. Ask the retail tradesman how it fares with him. Formerly he kept his receipts accumulating till the manufacturer came, and after all, perhaps, fell short—went a-dunning—or borrowing, and of course, a-sorrowing. Or perhaps a dishonoured bill bounced in upon him, like a Philistine, with an arrest tagged to the tail of it. Where could he raise the good stuff, when nobody made any? The nakedness of his business was exposed. Now he can deposit his receipts at the bank, and receive four or five per cent. interest. He dreads neither manufacturer nor protest; he can at the "paper-office" be supplied in a minute. Nor is the plague of "I pro-

mise to pay," from all countries, to be compared with the bother he formerly had in weighing light guineas. In short, I am persuaded, that thousands of tradesmen who now are well thought of, owe their success chiefly to the country banks.

Do you imagine, (says I,) that government are hostile to them, as report would fain persuade us? What! treat their good friends like a culprit! No; they know better than put hand-cuffs upon commerce. Do not they love those who pay them money? It is natural—it is grateful. Let us just calculate the good stuff these paper vendors consume. Put down 600 in Great Britain, and say each has 25,000*l.* a-travelling from house to house. For this privilege, every one pound pays four-pence, and every five pounds one shilling. Estimate the former at 5000*l.* and the latter at 20,000*l.* or 4000 at 1*s.* and we raise about 170,000*l.* and the larger of these must be repeated every three years. Besides, every new bank must take out for this purpose an annual license of 20*l.* for themselves, and every agent. Is this money of no consequence to the revenue? But calculate again: reckon that 700 banks draw bills of exchange every day, upon an average, fifty, and as they are from one shilling and sixpence to ten shillings, place them all down as if drawn on three-shilling stamps, and see what is the expence in one year, allowing fifty-five holidays?—Answer 1,627,500*l.*! Is this of no importance in the national expenditure?

Kirby Lonsdale,  
October 19, 1810.

W.  
K.—L.  
W.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

REMARKS on a PLAN for ABOLISHING  
POOR'S-RATES.

WHSOEVER has the good of his country at heart, ought to remember, that it is not sufficient to be apprehensive of danger from foreign enemies and mal-contents at home; no less caution is requisite to watch the conduct of those to whom no suspicion can attach, but who, in the heat of their zeal to do some great good, may, through error of judgment, do some great evil.

He only is worthy to be styled an able politician, who possesses foresight to discern both the immediate and the most remote consequences which may ensue

from

from the plans he devises. Regular medical men are aware, that by hastily healing a diseased limb, they may endanger the whole body; but an empiric will apply his nostrums to procure an apparent soundness at the hazard of the patient's life.

As "the knowledge of the danger of letting off projects" is not sufficient to deter men, any more than the knowledge of the danger of playing with gun-powder prevents boys, from letting off squibs and crackers: the project has been let off: I therefore beg permission to point out the futility of the plan, and the unsoundness of the reasoning employed to support it.

"On the practicability of abolishing the poor's-rates."—The subject bespeaks attention; all who feel the burden of them rejoice at such a discovery; they who never reflected on the state of the poor become inquisitive; even avarice finds it may step forward to promote the design of such benevolence without diminishing its hoards. In a description of certain persons nearly two thousand years ago, it was said, "they bind heavy burdens, and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders, but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers." Persons of such dispositions will perceive that, on Mr. Fosbrooke's plan, they may be generous, yet give nothing; lay claim to gratitude without deserving it; and prove the instruments of promoting human happiness, by depriving men of their rights, and the characteristic of their nature as intelligent beings.

"The principle of legislation is to compel men to consult what is in fact their own good." It appears a curious coincidence, that the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke's plan, and Buonaparte's decree respecting servants, were communicated at the same time. The reverend gentleman and the French emperor, differ only as plants of the same species, reared in different soils; they determine for others wherein man's own good consists, and then act on the principle of legislation to compel them to consult it. It matters not by whom the proposed plan is brought forward; it is French policy in an English disguise: the object is delusive, the plausibility deceptive, and the means proposed, irrational and degrading.

The present administration is remarkable for the number of lawyers which it has associated in offices of state. Should

such good fortune fall to the learned professions in rotation, and the sons of Esculapius become prime ministers, secretaries, &c. it may seriously be apprehended that on this favourite principle of legislation, the whole nation might be put on a spare diet.

If the legislating doctors pronounce that one ounce and a half of meat, half a glass of wine, very little bread, and but a small measure of water, are, in legislative wisdom, for the people's own good: "the principle of legislation is to compel them to consult it." I should entertain no apprehensions under the present constitution of British government; but the word *compel* alarms me. What do we witness—a plan already brought forward to act on a system of tyrannic violence. If the subjects give an example of their disposition to arbitrary measures, the fabric of British liberty will be so undermined, that any lawless friend in the capacity of a *premier*, will be able to effect its overthrow.

Admit all the advantages that can be allowed to benefit-clubs, (much depends on their regulations), the proposed direction of the principle of legislation is to compel all those who might possibly become paupers to enter themselves as members of those associations: the proposition tends to introduce a vexatious interference with private conduct, subversive of that manly spirit of independence which has exalted the name of Briton, and will ever prove the best safeguard against the invasion of a foreign enemy, or the usurpation of a domestic tyrant.

The opulent landholder is to give notice, that is, to command his tenants to employ no one who has not enrolled himself in the benefit society. The manufacturer is to refuse employment to any workman who is not so registered. Day-labourers, unmarried men, and servant-maids, are by the same detestable principle, to be "compelled to seek their own good." Shallow policy! Who does not perceive that whilst men breathe the air of liberty, they will spurn at such a proposition? Suppose them to be dismissed from service, for instance, in Mr. Fosbrooke's own parish, they will be compelled to consult their own good, by removal to another: will he also legislate to compel them to leave their knowledge of the manufacture, &c. behind? Suppose the plan partially adopted; it would drive manufacturers, labourers, &c.,

&c. to other parts of the country; and, if generally adopted, it would ultimately, by advancing the price of labour, fall on the consumer of manufactures and agricultural produce, and the employer of menial servants. The master, on John's refusal to belong to the society, is represented by Mr. Fosbrooke as declaring, "Then, I will not give you but so much." Whether the master speaks good or bad English, John understands him to mean, "I will give you but so much." Why not suppose another case, and that in the agreement for wages the servant shall say, "Remember that you insist on my entering the benefit-club, that you and your parish may be relieved from the burden of the poor's rates. I may not live to want any benefit—I may not be so poor as to solicit it—You are planning for your own security, and I expect, therefore, that you will pay this new property-tax imposed on us who have no property, or give me higher wages that I may pay it myself."

But what is the principal object for this *compelling men to consult* their own good? Why neither more nor less than a plan, which, under a specious pretext of a benevolent concern for the welfare of the poor, aims to remove the burden of the rates from the owners and occupiers of houses and land; that is, the opulent part of society, to place it on the poor themselves.

Our politician argues, that to "render wisdom and prudence compulsory in them, (that is, the poor) by the authority of a master, is no hardship, unless it can be deemed one to convert a fool into a sensible man, or make a thoughtless fellow less injurious to society."

Do we say that a clock possesses wisdom, because, by the mechanic's legislation, it points the hour? Yet, as well might we ascribe wisdom to a piece of mechanism, as say that a fool is converted into a wise man by an act of compulsion, obliging him to place in the hands of others a sum of money, to provide for wants in sickness or in age. Wisdom is the result of an improvement of the intellectual powers; it is an acquired ability of judging rightly; but the automata parishioners can have no title to wisdom for moving merely as puppets at the command of their directors.

The poor's-rates are heavy burdens; and were this specious plan adopted, they who now pay annually large sums, would not be compelled to pay any thing,

and might therefore shine as voluntary benefactors to the box of the society; thus the opulent would, in fact, obtain greater advantages than the objects whom they pretend to serve. Had the committees of enquiry commenced their operations years before; had speculation of the public money been prevented, and good management in the expenditure been practiced; the poor would not have been so numerous. I shall not enlarge on the consequences of war: it has not operated to decrease their number.

Parliament will, I hope, be better engaged than in seeking to escape Mr. Fosbrooke's censures. Apprehensive lest my remarks should occupy too large a portion of your publication, I hasten to conclude with deprecating a system of arrangement which will admit private individuals to acquire the authority of legislators, destroy the activity of the energies of the human mind, annihilate independency of spirit; and, having first prohibited a labouring man from becoming the owner of a cottage, lest he should mortgage or sell it, may, at the next step of legislation, exclude the industrious tradesman, on a small scale, from purchasing a freehold of forty shillings a-year; and ultimately, the extension of this system of management, sacrifice the freedom of British subjects beneath the ponderosity of accidental, or ill-acquired, wealth or power.

BRITANICUS.

*Ipswich, Nov. 14, 1810.*

P. S.—Mr. Fosbrooke mistakes the Quakers' proceedings respecting their own poor: so far are they from abolishing the poor's-rates, they rate themselves for the poor of their own society, whilst they are subjected to the legal rates for the maintenance of the poor members of other societies. To avoid farther prolixity, I desist from enlarging on the contrast between the reverend gentleman's assertion, that nothing but military discipline can reform the drunken or worthless character; and those old-fashioned opinions which encouraged a hope of success from teaching and preaching. Our projector appears fully persuaded in his own mind, that "the custom of sending such persons on board a tender, is the wisest that can be adopted," as if it were the best school for inculcating the doctrine, "Repent and bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

TO the distressing accounts of the storm on the late memorable 10th



of November, received from other quarters, I beg permission to add a few particulars, which principally fell under my own observation. Just as the inhabitants of Surfleet, a village near Spalding in Lincolnshire, had retired to bed, they were alarmed by the information that the sea-banks were broken, and the sheep swimming in the pastures. Immediately the graziers exerted themselves with the greatest activity, and bore "the pelting of the pitiless storm," to rescue their distressed flocks, in waggons and carts. Several farmers and graziers have sustained very serious losses of cattle; and the greatest damage has been done to their winter stock of cole and turnips, as well as to the new-sown wheat, and fine grazing land.

The Reservoir presents a melancholy scene of ruin: the road gulled in various places; the sluice of the Vernatt's drain separated from the shore, and the salt water rushing in. Amongst numerous other losses, a barn and corn-stacks belonging to Mr. Wheat, near the new sea-bank, have been completely swept away. A great many sheep, the property of the same person, were drowned; and the cottage of his shepherd totally gutted by the tide, and the poor inhabitants compelled to wade to the house of their neighbour, Mr. Beasley, whose loss has been very extensive.

But the most afflicting scene was at Fosdyke, from which place to Boston, it appeared one sheet of water, and both new and old banks were broken on every side. The inn was in the most imminent danger of being swept away, and the stables were demolished. Owing to the violence of the rain from above, and the fury of the waves from below, there was not a dry room in the house. In addition to the accumulated horrors of this most tempestuous night, the poor sufferers who dwelt near the sea, were alarmed at intervals by the crash of the banks, which blew up with a loud noise resembling a clap of thunder. It was shocking to see the sheep lying dead; and the corn, hay, and household furniture, floating in every direction. I myself counted nearly forty drowned sheep in a field of about five acres. Mr. Birkett has been a great sufferer in the loss both of live and dead stock; and to complete the dreadful scene, he had been winnowing wheat, which stood deep in sacks, and near them lay the corpses of two women, one of them aged eighty years. What much added to the distress, (a day or two after the inundation, when the dry land began to be seen,)

was to hear the mournful lowings of the bullocks, which, although part of every field was still flooded, in vain tried to quench their thirst, and could obtain no relief from their owners, who are themselves in the greatest want of that necessary article, fresh water.

Upon the whole, it is supposed that about fifteen thousand valuable sheep, besides other cattle, have been lost; and upwards of twenty thousand acres of the richest land in the kingdom deeply flooded, from Wainfleet to the neighbourhood of Spalding. The losses also at sea have been immense. Not fewer than forty wrecks are thrown up along the Lincolnshire coast; and dead bodies of poor sailors are brought in with every tide.

I could mention several other circumstances; but as I have, doubtless, been anticipated by former accounts, I will close my tale of woe with the consolatory reflection, that God has been merciful to the old enclosures of Surfleet, which were in the most perilous situation, from the apprehended blowing-up of the Glen sluice. This sluice was expected to give way every moment, but providentially weathered the late most tremendous storm, which the memory of the oldest man living cannot parallel.

"The waves of the sea are mighty, and rage horribly: but yet the Lord, who dwelleth on high, is mightier."

SAMUEL ELSDALE.

*Surfleet, Nov. 19, 1810.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
OBSERVING in your publication some remarks upon the former existence of vineyards in this country, (of which I was from old authors aware), I should feel obliged to your correspondent for any hints which would enable me to ascertain what kind of grapes were formerly raised here: and also whether there is any published treatise on the management of the vine, agreeably to the plan followed in the wine countries, where they grow in the open air, trained to stakes, or otherwise.

A CONSTANT READER.

*Yorkshire, Nov. 10, 1810.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
AS the present communication contains some important facts, which are so little known in this country, that you will not, I think, at present receive them from any other quarter, I shall make no apology for transmitting them.

Serious

Serious are the restrictions, the embarrassments, and the perils, to which the commerce of the United States is exposed; and their government, dissatisfied with the present, is looking forward to the future. But it does more than look forward.—It silently acts. It is preparing for rendering the trans-atlantic republic more independent of Europe. That its manufactures are rapidly advancing, the official article inserted in the last Number of your Magazine, is sufficient to prove. It is also laying the foundations for a great extension of its foreign trade; and, in fact, for the wider diffusion of the English language and literature: and such will be the progress of commerce, of navigation, and of language, that the same language, that of England and the American republic, will hereafter afford the singular instance of two opposite phrases, *the riches of the East*, and *the riches of the West*, meaning precisely the same thing.

Though the republic of the United States is a severe sufferer from the prolongation of the contests of Europe, the western hemisphere is nevertheless rising in importance. Whilst a dark cloud is hanging over the fortunes of Europe, a new spirit of light, energy, and improvement, is diffusing itself through the immense territories of Spanish America: her example, and increased activity, and the presence of the supreme government, are giving a stimulus to the arts, the industry, and the population, of Brasil, and will call forth some of its inexhaustible resources. British capital and enterprise continue to enrich Dutch Guiana. Powerful causes are operating to render the United States a successor to the provinces of the Baltic, with respect to the supply of corn or flour, and to make Canada, in some degree, a successor to those provinces with respect to the supply of timber and naval stores; and the government of those States has recently adopted a measure, which will lead to a memorable change in the complexion of human affairs. That government, some time since, sent out two most important expeditions, which, I believe, have never yet been announced to the British public, and which are intended to act in concert—an expedition by sea, and another by land.

The former set sail to the southward, for the purpose of doubling cape Horn, of traversing the Pacific, and reaching the Columbia. — The latter was to proceed to the westward, to follow the Missouri, to cross the great ridge of moun-

tains, and to arrive at the same river by this long, though much shorter, route. Captain Meriwether Lewis, of the 1st regiment of United States infantry, was the gentleman who, under the appointment of the executive government, in company with lieutenant Clarke and thirty-one other persons, followed the Missouri, from its mouth to its source; and, in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, explored this new route to the Pacific—a route never before traversed by civilized man. It was on the 16th of October, 1805, that they penetrated to the banks of the Columbia; that river, at the point where they reached it, being nearly half a mile broad. But they will not, in the present land-expedition, have the benefit of captain Lewis's advice and assistance, he having, it is stated, put an end to his life.

The former expedition was preparatory. The design of the present is to settle a new colony, either in the bay of the Columbia, or, more probably, at its mouth, or on its shores; a colony which will hereafter conduct a vast trade with different parts of the East. The maritime part of the expedition is conveying stores and necessaries for the settlement of the infant colony.

A principal object in view is to open a communication between the Missouri and the Columbia; or, in other words, between the Atlantic and Pacific, with as short or as commodious a carrying-place over the mountain tract, as can possibly be found. The great obstacle, indeed, to an extensive intercourse between the eastern and western sides of the North American continent, an obstacle which time only can surmount, and after all imperfectly surmount, is the intervening ridge of mountains, which is broad, and supposed to be free from snow only about three or four months in the year. These months, therefore, will hereafter be busy months for the transport of commodities. The want of roads, of culture, and of population, time and industry will remedy. That the Anglo-Americans will hereafter carry on, across the Pacific, a vast and lucrative commerce with China and Japan, in spite of the present timid and jealous character of their governments, can scarcely be doubted; but innumerable reflections, which I shall abstain from entering upon, crowd upon the mind in connexion with the preceding facts.

H. S. S.

Nov. 20, 1810.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## ALBERTINUS MUSSATUS,

**A**N historian and poet of Padua, flourished at the close of the 12th, and the commencement of the 13th, centuries. He deserves to be better known as one of the earliest who attempted the restoration of classic literature in Italy. The following particulars of his life are deduced from his own writings, at once the best and most satisfactory source.

Mussato was born at Padua, in the year 1261. Unfavoured by birth or fortune, he was early inured to hardships and difficulties. The indigence of his parents scarcely afforded him the first rudiments of education; and his father dying while he was yet a youth, he had to discharge the paternal office to his brothers and a sister, all younger than himself. Muratori, in his preface to the Historical Books of Mussato, among the "*Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*," has given a concise sketch of the life of Mussato, written by Nicco Polentonius, a Paduan, who lived not long after him, and who, as he himself informs us, inhabited the same house, near the Pons Molinus, that Mussato had formerly occupied. Polentonius says, that at the age of twenty-one he lost his father; and that he had to support his mother, seven sisters, and two brothers: but Mussato himself seems not to confirm this. In his first elegy he tells us:

*Bina mihi fratrum series adjuncta sorori,  
Et tamen illorum de grege major eram;  
His pater, ut major, patris post fata relinquo;  
Quam fueram putes, sic pater ante fui.*

In order to procure subsistence for himself and the charge thus devolved upon him, he embraced the laborious occupations of schoolmaster and scribe. While motives thus imperious confined his exertions within this humble sphere, it is not improbable that his acquaintance with classic authors was promoted by his transcribing, for hire, various of their works. Notwithstanding his circumstances, he informs us that he felt a strong attachment to the pursuits of science, and especially to the study of medicine and philosophy; but when arrived nearly at the age of thirty-five, we find him beginning to practise as an advocate in the courts of Padua. The popularity he had already acquired as a poet and a grammarian, contributed to promote his success in this new profession. He had already been distinguished by the appellation of the Poet. He now applied

himself to acquire a perfect knowledge of the laws, and became conversant in the business of the state. As an advocate he acquired both reputation and wealth: his merit became conspicuous, and he rose rapidly to the highest honours of the state. He was advanced to the equestrian rank, and a seat in the senate. The government of Padua was at that time a popular one, and he was the favourite of the people, who were pleased with him both on account of his plebeian origin, and because he took part with them, on all occasions, public and private, against the nobility.

He was sent at different times on the most honourable public missions, both to Rome and other states of Italy. Upon one of these occasions he obtained from the haughty Boniface VIII.\* the abbey

\* Mussatus (*De Gest. Ital. lib. 4. Rub. 2d.*) calls this Pontiff "*Virum nostri temporis mundo formidabilem*." If his power had equalled his ambition, he might well have been styled formidable. The following curious correspondence is given by one of Mussato's commentators, (borrowed from the "*Decreta Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ*," ) between this proud pope and Philip king of France.

*Boniface, servant of the servants of God, to Philip, King of the French.*

Fear God, and keep his commandments. We will that thou know thyself to be both in spiritual and temporal matters our vassal. The collation to benefices and prebends doth in no wise pertain unto thee: and if thou hast the keeping of any such that may be vacant, thou wilt reserve the profits thereof for the successors therein; and if thou hast collated to any such, we decree such collations to be void, and they are hereby wholly annulled. Those who hold any other opinion on this head, we denounce as heretics.—*Given at the Lateran, Dec. 4, in the sixth year of our pontificate.*

## THE ANSWER OF PHILIP.

*Philip, by the grace of God, King of the French to Boniface, holding himself forth as the sovereign Pontiff—Health little or none.*

Know thy exalted fatuity, that in temporal matters we own subjection to none; that the collation to benefices and prebends is of our royal prerogative, and that their profits, *vacatione durante*, are our's; that the collations hitherto made, or hereafter to be made, by us, are declared valid, and shall be by us maintained against all gainsayers. Furthermore, those who hold any other opinion on this head, we denounce as fools and lunatics.—*Given, &c.*



of Santa Justina, near Padua, for his brother Gualbertinus.

When Henry VII. who had recently assumed the title of King of the Romans, was at Milan, receiving the homage of the Italian states, Mussato was deputed to wait upon him in the name of his countrymen, and obtained a promise of peculiar privileges and favour for them. At the coronation of the emperor and empress in 1311, he tells us he had the honour to bear the train of the latter. Notwithstanding the Paduans had sworn fidelity to Henry, they frequently endeavoured to shake off his authority, but were reconciled and had their pardon obtained by the influence of Mussato, who has left an account of these his missions and his addresses to the king.

The resistance of the Paduans lost them first Vicenza and its dependencies, which revolted to Henry in 1311. Mussato, on his return from his last mission, laid before the senate of Padua the result of his embassy; but so strong a party was formed against the prudent measures which he recommended, that, inflamed by an harangue, in a truly republican style, from Rolando de Plaziola, two-thirds of the senate voted for the rejection of the terms offered them by the emperor, and Mussato in vain endeavoured to stem the torrent.

The Paduans having thus defied the resentment of Henry, Canis Grandis della Scala, to whose government of Verona the emperor had annexed Vicenza, proceeded to hostilities against Padua. We find Mussato (A. D. 1312) preferring still his country to the favour of the monarch, which he certainly possessed in a high degree, and acting in a skirmish as standard-bearer for the division of the city in which he lived. The events of this war, and his own share in it, he relates in his History of the Transactions of Italy. Warton, in his History of English Poetry, vol. 2. p. 409, says, that the three books written by Mussato in heroic verse, on the subject of this war, are among his inedited works; but they are evidently the 9th, 10th, and 11th, of the history last mentioned, the rest being written in prose.

On the death of Henry in 1313, a negotiation for peace was set on foot between the Paduans and Canis Grandis della Scala; but the latter refusing to comply with the demand made by Mussato, on behalf of his countrymen, for the restoration of Vicenza to Padua, the conference was soon terminated, and the war

renewed. Early in the year 1314, a violent tumult of the populace took place in Padua; the house of Mussato was plundered, and he himself narrowly escaped, on horseback, with life, from the city. Of this event he gives a full account, *De Gest. post Hen. Lib. iv. Rub. 1.*

But his fellow-citizens were soon sensible of the injustice of this outrage offered to a man who was an ornament to his country; and it was voted by all ranks that he should be invited to assist again at the public and private councils of the state; and that, to compensate in some measure for the indignities offered him, he should be honoured with new testimonies of the public gratitude and esteem. *Præterea A. Mussatum, ignaræ plebis prolapsu indigne molestatum, secretis publicisque consiliis evocandum, habendum, conciliandum, proque acceptæ contumeliæ præstantioribus honoribus extollendum, memoriâ rerum gestarum a Jacobo de Carrariâ et gravioribus multâ elegantia commendatum. Hæc omnia ex plesbicio senatûsque consulto paribus votis constituta sunt A. D. mci, 1314. Maias Kalendas.*

Thus honourably invited back to his country, in a public address he enumerates his services, and represents how little he had merited the injurious treatment which he had so lately experienced. He thus concludes his harangue: "O fratres, O tribuni plebis, O civium mei visendi gratiâ, consolandi, amplexandâ aggregata concio! non eam ignavam turbam alloquor, quæ eum, qui Bonifacium Papam VIII. virum nostri temporis mundo formidabilem, sibi placabilem ac munificum,—qui magnanimum Henricum VII. orbis terrarum principem suis consiliis acquiescentem fecit,—qui summæ Imperatricis purpureum paludamentum sustulit in incessu, quem intimo cum caris admisit in thalamo;—qui Vicentiam Paduæ municipem fecerat; qui patriæ libertatem in asperimis anfractibus vindicaverat, turba illa infesta non accepit. Dignè equidem auratæ pecudis vellus grex inquinatus abhorret. Absit a vobis, O tribuni, vilium belluarum feritas, sanguinem sitiens innocentium. Salutem, fortunasque meas, et si quid restat, quod mea possint ingenia, facultates, salvatus evovéo patribus, proceribus, et populo saniori."

We learn from Ferretus Vicentinus, a contemporary historian and poet, (of considerable merit, though now almost wholly unknown) that Mussato had not, in the year 1311, been crowned as poet.

laureat, (nondum poetæ titulo decoratus) though his talents for poetry had long been recognized by his countrymen; it is probable, therefore, that one of the additional marks of honour conferred on him at this time by his fellow-citizens, was that of the Laureat. It ought to be observed that Padua was at this time one of the first seminaries of learning in Europe, and this literary distinction enhances the value of the honour shewn to Mussato on this occasion. After an interval of many centuries, during which it had fallen into disuse, it was revived for him, about forty years before the time when Petrarch was honoured with the poetic wreath. The most esteemed poets then in Padua, after Mussato, were his friends Lovatus and Bonatinus; the former, in the opinion of Petrarch, "poetarum omnium quos vel sua vel patrum vidit ætas, si xii tabulas non miscuisset cum Musis, facile princeps." But the suffrage of the learned as well as that of the vulgar confirmed the title of Mussato to this dignity. The ceremony of his coronation was marked with great pomp and solemnity. The bishop of Padua, at the head of a procession composed of all ranks and orders, and amid the sound of trumpets and other instruments of music, went to the house of the bard elect, and invested him with his honours, by placing on his head a crown of laurel, ivy, and myrtle intermingled, and by putting on his hands a kind of gloves made of goat-skins.

"Munus enim tragicis vatibus hircus erat."

The day was dedicated to mirth, festivity, and the praises of the poet. The courts of justice were shut up, all kind of labour was suspended, the tradesmen and artificer forgetting their wonted employment, (like the Abderites of Sterne,) acknowledged the influence of poesy, and partook in the general rejoicings.

The University and Senate of Padua decreed that the day of the coronation should be annually held sacred, and devoted to the commemoration and repetition of the same ceremony.

Mussato continued after this actively employed in the service of his country. He appeals with confidence to the bishop of Padua, Paganus de la Torre, as a witness of his unremitting efforts in behalf of the republic; and in his History recounts the various engagements he had with the forces of Canis Grandis della Scala, for the recovery of Vicenza. At length, however, in an action near that city, having received eleven wounds, and

his horse falling in consequence of some planks giving way on the bridge on which he happened to be engaged, he threw himself into the water to avoid being taken, and even in that situation bravely attempted to defend himself, till at length overpowered by numbers, he was led a prisoner into the city.

Whilst he continued here, Canis Grandis della Scala brought with him some of the chief persons of his court to visit Mussato; and, as he tells us, was pleased to remind him how officious he had been in thwarting his interests both at the courts of Henry (for before their last revolt, the emperor had been prevailed on by Mussato to leave Vicenza subject to the state of Padua) and afterwards at Padua also. Mussato, whose soul felt neither the wounds of his body nor its captivity, boldly replied, "That his threats or reproaches were alike objects of indifference to him; he had shed his blood in asserting the liberties of his country, and that if death was his destiny, it could not be more glorious." Peace being soon afterwards concluded (November 13, 1314,) between the Paduans and Canis della Scala, Mussato\* was, of course, restored to liberty.

But Padua was now become a scene of factious turbulence; its affairs were rapidly declining: the politic prince of Verona had a large party within its bosom, preparing the state for a voluntary submission to his yoke. In the year 1319, Mussato went on a public mission to Florence, and several other states of Italy, to solicit succours for his countrymen. While on this expedition, he was seized, as we learn from his poems, at an inn near Florence, with a dangerous fever. He was removed by order of the bishop of Florence to his palace, and restored to health by his humane attentions. During this illness he imagined himself transformed into a bird, and in

\* When Dante, who was of the Ghibeline party, incurring the hatred of Boniface VIII. had his house destroyed and his property pillaged, he found refuge and protection in the favour of Canis della Scala: but this the unfortunate bard lost by an unlucky bon mot. The prince conversing one day in his palace with Dante, pointed to his favourite buffoon, who was receiving from all sides the caresses of the courtiers, and asked the poet how such a senseless fellow gained the favour of all in so much greater a degree than himself, who was a man of such talents and learning? Dante replied, "It is because every one cherishes most, what most resembles himself."

a poetical address to his benefactor gives a long account of his fancied flight through the regions of the universe, and even to the shades below. He was beloved and respected at Florence; and Polentinus informs us that he some time filled an office of honour and authority, as a magistrate in that city.

The family of the Carrari having at length usurped the government of Padua, he received an order while he was on his return home, not to approach within a certain distance of the city. This happened perhaps about the year 1325, as we find him, in 1328, complaining that during nearly forty months he had been left in exile, stript of all his honours and his fortune. When Padua, in 1328, had opened its gates to Canis della Scala, Mussato flattered himself with the hope of being permitted to close a life which had been uniformly devoted to the service of his native city, within its beloved and regretted walls; and he even ventured to return. But the venerable patriot's fond hopes were disappointed; he was remanded to the place of his exile, Chiozza, and forbidden ever to return. He devoted the short remainder of his life to literary pursuits and the revision of his historical works, and though he sometimes wished, as he pathetically tells us, to enjoy the fate of him who is permitted,

Propriâ canos effundere terrâ,  
Et veteres calcare Lares, et sacra Penatum  
Visere, quæ penetral thalamis servavit avitis,  
Hisque magis, quorum gelidus tardante senectus

Sanguis hebet frigentque effatæ in corpore vires :

Illis dulce mori caris astantibus, altos  
Pone thoros voces imas audire gementum,  
Queis post fata datum est adolentia corpora membris

Mausoleis patrum veterum componere bustis, &c.

Thrice blest! amid his natal soil to shed  
The silvery honours of his hoary head :  
Whose favour'd footsteps, uncondemn'd to roam,

Press the lov'd precincts of his native home :  
Affection's pious offices assuage  
For him the evils of declining age ;  
And in the fatal hour his pillow'd head  
Support, and Sympathy's sweet sorrows shed ;  
Hang o'er his dying form, and at life's close  
Give in his fathers' tomb his ashes to repose—

Yet the recollection of his integrity,  
The consciousness of having upon every

occasion consulted the good of his country, he adds, the favour of Minerva, enabled him to support with fortitude his severe and unmerited fate.

Et subeo exilii magno moderamine pœnas.  
Tunc ne, nulla mover patricæ telluris imago,  
Vel cognatorum series, miserabile vulgus  
Desertum auxiliis, conjux carissima, nec me  
Pertæsum magni incepti, rerumque mearum :  
Sed quo fata trahent, inquam, retrahentque  
sequemur.

Sic fors omne datum est, forsân sic postulat ordo

Fatorum. *Superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.*

Mussato died in exile,\* June 1329, at an advanced age. His remains were some time afterwards removed to Padua.

The prose works of Mussatus consist of sixteen books *De Gestis Henrici vii. Imperatoris*; twelve Books *De Gestis Italicorum post Henricum vii., Cæsarem*, (of these last, however, three are in hexameter verse; and *De Ludovici Bavari Gestis Liber*. He wrote also *De Naturâ et Fortunâ*, *De Casibus Fortunæ*, *De Vitâ et Moribus suis Librum Singulum*: but this last remains inedited. Of his poetry we have two Latin tragedies: 1. *Ecerrinis*, on the fate of *Ecerinus*, a tyrant of Verona; 2. *Achilleis*; both written on the plan of the Greek drama, and in imitation of *Seneca*, and the earliest specimens in this kind of composition in the interesting period of the revival of letters. Also xviii. *Epistolæ*, or *Sermones* in elegiac measure; x. *Elegies*, *Soliloquia Sacra*, and various other poems on different subjects. His *Ovidian Cento* is taken from the *Tristia* only of *Ovid*. Among his inedited poems are mentioned his *Priapeia*, suppressed by the prudence of the editors of his works:

\* J. C. Walker, esq. in his very interesting "Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy," (not seen by me until sometime after this account of Mussatus was written) *apud initium*, observes, "*Chiozza*, the place of Mussato's banishment, is a little city which lies three miles from *Brondolo*, and thirteen from *Venice*, and is allowed by *De la Lalande* to be 'assez agréable.' The cathedral is a beautiful edifice, and commodious porticos extend along each side of the principal streets. Here, while the venerable patriot beguiled his time in revising his historical works, fancy may suppose him occasionally turning a tearful eye to his native Padua, or extending his view over that city to the towering boundary of the Alps, and losing himself, in imagination, among the rocks and forests, the snows and torrents, of those majestic mountains."

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The Latinity of Mussatus is respectable, considering the age in which he wrote: that his style is sometimes harsh and obscure, or his poetry occasionally defective in quantity, is not surprising. To censure him for wanting the purity and precision of the Augustan age, or that of Leo X. were as absurd as to expect the earliest dawn to beam with meridian splendour. He certainly made one of the earliest and most vigorous efforts to recal the Latin Muses from their long exile, and his works deserve more attention than they have hitherto met with. Warton observes, in his *History of English Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 409, that the name and writings of Mussatus were hardly known until they were brought forward to the public notice in the *Essay on Pope*. As an historiographer, his character for fidelity and veracity, stands very high; and his historical books are valuable as furnishing the best account of the times and transactions of which they treat. He was eminently qualified, by the high stations which he filled, for an historian, being present, and frequently presiding, in the affairs which he relates. To his diligence Petrarch bears testimony, who styles him

"*Rerum satis anxius perquisitor.*" He has recorded with freedom and impartiality, events disfigured or suppressed by other historians; and the jealousy of the Italians has led them to castrate his works, by tearing out offensive pages, so that it is rare to meet with a perfect copy of them. The only edition of the works of Mussatus was printed at Venice, 1636, in folio, with notes by Osius and Pignorius, who, however, both died, being infected with the plague, sometime before it was published: hence their notes are incomplete. His historical works, with some additions from MSS. with his Latin tragedies, may be found in Muratori's "*Rerum Italicarum Scriptores.*"

Of his poetical works, his tragedies perhaps have most excellence. Sardonius says of them, that they appear to him *Sophocleum quiddam spirare*. But these I leave to a gentleman much more able to do justice to them and their author than myself; having with pleasure observed in your literary notice, that Mr. Walker intends to give an account of them in his promised work on the revival of the Drama in Italy. I. G.

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## SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

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It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"*Fumifugium; or the Inconvenience of the Aer and Smoak of London dissipated: together with some Remedies humbly proposed.* By J. E. esq. 1661," 4to.

IN this invective against the smoke of London, Evelyn not only projects to purify the city from this domestic enemy, peculiar to itself, but with an exuberance of fanciful ingenuity, to draw a circle round it of an enchanting Elysium. The vastness of the present metropolis, he seems not with "a prophetic eye" to have contemplated. The patriotism of his posterity has honourably performed their duties, and the splendour of the metropolis has been carried on with a civic affection.

He has a noble paragraph to the honour of those who study the improvements of a city. "Medails and inscrip-

tions have heretofore preserved the same of less public benefits; and for the repairing of a dilapidated bridge, a decayed aqueduct, the paving of a way, or draining a foggy marsh, their eulogies or reverses, have outlasted the marbles, and been transmitted to future ages, after so many thousand revolutions."

His querulous invective against the smoke of London, is minutely entertaining; and those who, through long use, imagine they live comfortably beneath this shelter of fog, smoke, and dust, will scarcely comprehend the dangers of that open curtain which wraps them round. The late Charles Fox used to say, that "a country life was the pleasantest in the world, but that it played the very devil with the constitution." There are, it would seem, constitutions so vitiated by habit, that they can only hang to-  
gether

gether by breathing a manufactured air; a change of climate, a pure bracing breeze would shiver them into atoms. But Evelyn attributes to this smoak our expectorations, our rheumatisms, and our consumptions, "which rage more in this city than in all Europe besides." "Frequently do we hear men say, speaking of some deceased neighbour, He went up to London, and took a great cold, which he could never afterwards *claw off again*."

He observes on the smoak, or the fuliginous crust yearly contracted, which adheres to the side of our chimnies where this great fuel of sea-coal is used, that if we imagine a solid tentorium or canopy over London, what a mass of soote would then stick to it, which now comes down every night in the streets on our houses, the waters, and is taken into our bodies. He traces its effects in our chambers, on the earth; and observes that "in the waters it leaves a thin web, or pellicle of dust, dancing upon the surface of it, as those who bathe in the Thames discern and bring home on their bodies; while it sticks on the hands, face, and linen, of our fair ladies, and nicer dames, who reside constantly in London, (especially during winter) as the prodigious waste of almond-powder for the one, soap and wearing out of the other, do sufficiently manifest." His majesty (Charles II.) who was a lover of buildings, pictures, and gardens, &c. had long beheld it as a prodigious enemy to their lustre and beauty. Evelyn gives a curious piece of information: he had heard in France, that those parts lying south-west of England, complain of being infested with smoak from *our coasts, which injured the vines in flower!*

He observes further, "respecting the chandlers and butchers, that because of those horrid stinks and unwholesome smells which proceed from the tallow and corrupted blood, *no cattle should be killed within the city*, by which means also might be avoided the driving of cattle through the streets, a great inconvenience and some danger. The *Lex Carnaria* of the Romans, forbid butchers to have their slaughter-house within the walls; and Erasmus says, *malunt habere Vicinos*

*decem Lenones quam unum Lenionem*, they would rather dwell near ten bawds than one butcher."

The remedy he proposes is the removal of those offensive trades who use great quantities of coal, "which, in no city of Europe would be permitted," to farther distances; such as brewers, tallow-chandlers, smiths, &c. and he proposes to place them at the utmost extremity of the river-side, employing watermen for the carriage of their articles.

After having purified the air, he would next convert the city into an elysium, by continuing his majesty's plan of plantations in the moist grounds about the town. This could only have been practicable in Evelyn's time, when there were cottages opposite to Whitehall. His flowery project amuses the fancy. He has enumerated a catalogue of native plants, familiar to our country and clime, "whose redolent and agreeable emissions would even ravish our senses, as well as perfectly improve the aer about London." One of his favourite plants is rosemary, "the flowers whereof are reported to give their scent many leagues off at sea, on the coasts of Spain. Those who take notice of the scent of the orange-flowers from the rivage of Genoa, or the odorous wafts which flow from Fontenay and Vaugirard even to Paris, in the season of roses, will consent to what I suggest;—that is, to the liberal production of such things, as upon every gentle emission through the aer, should so perfume the adjacent places with their breath, as if, by a certain charm, or innocent magic, they were transferred to the happy Arabia."

Such was the amiable project of the patriot and the enthusiast, to render this city one of the sweetest and most delicious habitations on the earth! And surely, if we cannot have these gardens of fancy, we might at least push on his great enemies, the brewers, the smiths, and the dyers, higher up by the river-side, otherwise we must still regret the absence of what this good man promises—"the skie fair, and the aer in good temper."

## Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

### INCREASE OF INSANITY.

**E**ARL Philip Moritz, a German writer on mental derangement, reckons among the causes of the increase of insanity the diminished use of bleeding, and the diminished use of tobacco, both which he considers as of sedative and calming tendency.

### CARDS.

One of our periodical writers pretends, that a pack of cards was originally a perpetual almanack, used in Hindostan, and brought to Europe by the Portuguese. The individual cards represent the fifty-two weeks, the four suits are the four seasons, the twelve court-cards are the twelve months. The oriental astrologers, or jugglers, he says, would find a man's birth day on the cards, and affect to calculate his luck.

Father Menestrier, on the contrary, maintains, that cards were invented in 1392, for the amusement of the Emperor Charles, who became insane: but he thinks that tarocco cards were in use before the abridged pack, and that the Germans, who made these, first invented the art of printing; by copying the card-maker's process.

### LUNATIC.

The word *lunatic*, being derived from *luna* the moon, signifies *moon-struck*. Now that the theory is abandoned of the moon's having any influence over diseases of the brain, this word is become improper. It is a superstitious expression, which inculcates error, and tends to perpetuate credulity.

### CATALOGUE.

Disputes have often arisen among the learned, respecting the neatest subdivision of heads in a catalogue of books. Lambecius, Mattaire, and Maichaud, followed distinct systems. Martin, the librarian of Paris, prefixed to his catalogue an original plan of distribution: his five chief heads are, Theology, Jurisprudence, Arts and Sciences, Fine Literature, and History. His subdivisions are numerous and indistinct, as well as his main divisions.

All these schemes of distribution seem to have been made *a priori*: a surer road to convenient arrangement would be, to begin *a posteriori* with a number of heads proportioned to the mass of books to be arranged, and then to throw together the topics which produced too few, and to

subdivide those which convened too many, books.

### PROPORTION OF TALENT.

Shenstone says, that if the public were divided into one hundred parts, the relative distribution of intellect might be estimated thus:

Fools	-	-	-	15
Persons of common sense	-	-	-	40
Wits	-	-	-	15
Pedants	-	-	-	15
Persons of wild taste	-	-	-	10
Persons of improved taste	-	-	-	5

Shenstone, who piqued himself on the refinement of his taste, manifestly endeavours here to represent as the most select class, that in which he excelled. An accomplished taste is a gift of education rather than of nature: in rich luxurious communities it is more common than in poorer; in old countries, more common than in newer; in pacific ages, more common than in turbulent times. But the proportion of wits and fools, being a gift of nature, not of circumstance, remains invariably the same; and is surely not so considerable as Shenstone assumes. Pedantry is one form of taste; the pedants are of those who pursue accomplishments of mind, without being under the guidance of a strong judgment. Common sense is necessarily the lot of a majority of every civilized society; because men call common sense that way of thinking and acting, in which the majority are agreed.

The list then should be reformed somewhat thus:

Persons of common sense	-	-	-	55
Fools	-	-	-	10
Wits	-	-	-	10
Tasters	-	-	-	25

Among persons of this last description, a majority must always fall short of good taste; because men are agreed to call by the name refinement, or good taste, that which meets the approbation of the select few, of the picked critics in manners, literature, and art.

### EPIGRAM.

Menage praises this epigram on a stargazer, who stumbled and fell:

Qui fuit astrologus, tunc geometra fuit.

### JOHN PETER DRIESS.

J. P. Driess was born about the year 1740, and educated at the celebrated seminary of Joachims-thal. His relations destined him for the ecclesiastical profession,



profession, and he made a progress in classical acquirements, commensurate with their solicitude. But his curiosity strayed into bolder investigations than were suited to his intended employment; and by the study of Brucker's History of Philosophy, Bayle's Dictionary, and Spinoza's works, he attained a state of mind which indisposed him to conformity.

When the time for decision arrived, he declined stooping to ordination. His family, who could with difficulty afford the expense of his education, progressively withdrew their assistance; but confident in his intellectual resources, he expected a liberal maintenance by writing for the booksellers at Berlin.

His earlier literary efforts were anonymous, and concealed in various periodical publications; at length he advertised a dissertation on the propriety of abolishing public prayer. He contended, that it was absurd to suppose the laws of nature would be suspended for the contradictory requests of men; and that if prayer was notoriously fruitless, there was little sense in continuing the symphony. The book was reviewed, abused as atheistical, and the poor author, out of employ, fell into extreme want.

On the 14th of January, 1774, being then about five and thirty, he attempted

to destroy himself with a pen-knife; but, not succeeding, he determined on the slower process of voluntarily starving himself.

Mendelsohn, Hagen, Nicolai, and other humane men, visited him, and endeavoured to awaken the love of life. Independence, or insanity, gave a frankness to his discourse, which enabled them to succeed. They induced prince Henry of Prussia to leave his card, and carried word to poor Driess, that he might be appointed lecturer to his royal Highness.

Driess now accepted nourishment, and recovered. Prince Henry allotted him a stipend; and indicated certain days for his attendance in the library. Life had again charms, while the dream of ambition could endure. He went in new clothes to thank Mendelsohn for his kindness, and to consult him about winning further trophies from superstition.

The humanity of the prince had given an audience, but intended no acquaintance. The next work of Driess, which defended suicide, was as unpopular as the last. Another attack of hypochondriasis came on, which necessitated his removal to a public mad-house, where he beat out his brains against the wall for want of any implement of destruction.

Free-thinking has its martyrs as well as superstition, and this was one of them.

## ORIGINAL LETTERS.

MRS. MONTAGUE to LORD KAIMES.

*Sandleford, October 27th, 1773.*

MY LORD,

WITH the history of man, I dare say, your lordship has written the history of woman. I beg that, in specifying their characters, you would take notice, that time and separation do not operate on the female heart as they do on that of the male. We need not go back so far as the time of Ulysses and Penelope, to prove this. We may pass over the instances of his dalliance with the sole suitor that addressed him, the lovely Calypso, and the constant Penelope's continued disdain of the whole train of pertinacious wooers.

The more near and recent an example is the better; so my lord we will take our own times. You feel, you say, when you take up your pen to write to me, the same formality as on our first acquaintance. I on the contrary find, that my

confidence in you has had time to take root. A long winter cannot blast, dreary seasons cannot wither, it. Under its shadow I am protected from any apprehensions from your genius and learning. You appear to me in no character but that of my friend, and in the sacred character of my old friend. The years of absence, the months of vacation, in our correspondence come into the account, for I remembered you when I did not hear from you, I thought of, when I did not see, you. Esteem, nursed by faithful remembrance, grew up without intermission.

I am most sincerely rejoiced that your lordship has completed your great work. May you long enjoy the fame, and may you see mankind derive advantage as well as pleasure from your labour. The more man understands himself, the less averse will he be to those divine and human laws that restrain his licentious ap-

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petites

petites. It is from ignorance of his nature that he misapprehends his interest: not comprehending how he is made, he disputes the will of his Maker.

I am impatient for the publication of your book, and hope your printer will make all possible haste to indulge us with it. I rejoice that it has pleased God to give you life and health to finish this work; and I flatter myself, though you may not again embark in so great an undertaking, that so able a pen will not be consigned to indolent repose. As to my poor goose-quill, it is not much to be regretted that, very probably, it will scribble no more. I have neither the force of good health, nor the presumption of good spirits, left to animate me, and without the energy of great talents, these are necessary to the task of undertaking something for the public.

I have been for many months teased with a slow fever; and the loss of my excellent friend lord Lyttelton, has cast a cloud over my mind. I remember, sir William Temple says, in one of his essays, that "when he recollects how many excellent men and amiable women have died before him, he is ashamed of being alive." With much more reason than sir William (whose merit was equal to that of any of the friends he survived) I feel this very strongly. I have lived in the most intimate connexion with some of the highest characters of the age. They are gone, and I remain: all that adorned me is taken away, and only a cypress wreath is left. I used to borrow lustre from them, but now I seem respectable, even in my own eyes, only as the mourner of departed merit.

I agree with your lordship, that I ought not to lament the death of lord Lyttelton on his own account. His virtue could not have been more perfect in this mortal state, nor his character greater than it was, with all whose praise could be an object to a wise and worthy man. He now reaps the full reward of those virtues, which, when here, though they gave him a tranquil cheerfulness amidst many vexations, and the sufferings of sickness, yet could not produce a perfect calm to the wounds inflicted on his paternal affection. When I consider how unhappy his former, how blessed his present, state, I am ashamed to lament him. The world has lost the best example, modest merit the best protector, mankind its gentlest friend. My loss is unspeakable; but as the friendship of such a man is the best gift of God, and I am sensible that I was never deserving of so great a blessing, I ought rather to offer thanks that it was so long bestowed, than to repine that it was taken away. I ought also to beg that, by the remembrance of his precepts and example, I may derive the same helps to doing my duty in all relations of life, and in all social engagements, that I did from his advice. But virtue never speaks with such persuasion as when she borrows the accents of a friend; moreover, my time in this world will probably be very short, and if it were long, I could never cease to admire so perfect a pattern of goodness.

I am ever,

My lord, &c. &c.

ELIZABETH MONTAGUE.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### LINES,

WRITTEN BY MAJOR C——, OF LORD WELLINGTON'S ARMY, TO A LADY, DATED, PORTUGAL, 1810.

I'VE long, dear lady, try'd in vain  
To write you in poetic strain,  
In lieu of common prose;  
But let me woo her as I will,  
The truant Muse eludes me still,  
And scarce a stanza flows.

Sometimes I seize the pen to write  
The tale of Talavera's fight,  
Where France and England bled:  
To tell how British valour shone,  
Record the dying soldier's groan,  
And celebrate the dead.

And then within my bosom glow  
The mingled throbs of joy and woe,  
Of triumph, and of grief;  
For then I glory in the hour  
That check'd usurping France's pow'r,  
And offer'd Spain relief.

And then, I long for deathless lays  
To sound our gallant Wellesley's praise,  
And deeds of wonder tell;  
And then, I feel a soldier's pride  
In having fought by Sherbrooke's side,  
And where Mackenzie fell!

Fond dream: another moment's thought  
Is with the mighty slaughter fraught,  
And all my ardour dies;

For, of Great Britain's gallant train  
Five thousand bled, and bled in vain,  
For cowardly allies!!!

Thus changing still, to nothing fixt,  
Of veering themes my song is mixt,  
Of glory, and of grief:

One hour I feel a poet's fire,  
The next, I drop the listless lyre,  
And burn the scribbled leaf.

Yet, though thus wayward be the lay,  
Hope, ever steady, ever gay,  
Pictures a prospect fair;  
She homewards paints a wish'd for rest,  
(By many a social circle blest,)  
And whispers "Peace is there."

### THE ASS: AN ODE

ON THE MELIORATION OF THE SPECIES.  
BY DR. TROTTER.

POOR ass! it joys me much to see thee glad,  
And with that saddle new upon thy back;  
No longer dost thou look demure and sad,  
For thou hast been of late a fav'rite hack.

Yet humbly still thou tread'st the ground,  
Thy modest front with riband bound,  
Shaking thy silver bit along:  
Smooth is thy hide as any down,  
Not cudgel'd now by lusty clown,  
Or by a dusky tinker's thong.

Poor brute! so lately doom'd to fag,  
To toil and sweat from day to day;  
Thy life near Famine's hut to drag,  
On stones thy wearied trunk to lay.  
What lucky star has chang'd thy lot?  
Are all those rugged times forgot?  
From mis'ry's rub!

Nor trudging down the dusty street,  
Nibbling each dirty weed you meet,  
In pools or dub.

Oft have I met thee waddling on the road,  
Bending beneath thy panniers, stuff'd and tied,

Of rags and rusty iron, a monstrous load,  
And eke a beggar's brat on either side;  
Forth from a greasy bag their long necks  
throwing,

Just like two well-fed geese to market  
going;

Gabbling and gulping down from wooden  
dish,

Sour curds and leeks, or mess of stinking  
fish.

Yet meek wert thou beneath the load,  
Gentle as when you bore a God,

While all around Hosannas loud did ring,  
And bade the impious Jews behold their King.  
But though despis'd of man, and mock'd to  
scorn,

Just like thy master, he of Bethlehem born.

Still bounteous Nature had a mind,  
Thy fortune was not all unkind,  
Some cause you had to be content.

Thou ne'er hast heard the din of arms,  
Thy breast no trumpet's sound alarms,

A peaceful drudge thy days were spent.

1

Go weigh the charger's fate with thine,  
Drest and caparison'd so fine;  
Now to martial music dancing,  
Snorting, rearing, bounding, prancing,  
Now the field of glory treading,  
Lame and legless, fainting, bleeding.  
Ah! I have seen him borne beyond the main,  
Each toil forgotten and each danger brav'd,  
On foreign shores by free-born Britons slain,  
Starv'd and destroy'd by those his valour  
sav'd.

Yes, where yon tow'ring Cape divides the  
wave,

Where bled the noblest host of loyal Gauls,  
And where yon tides two humbler islands  
lave,

Inglorious there, the English charger falls.\*

Then curse with me this age of steel,

Till W—————'s heart shall own and  
feel;

And should one sigh his bosom pass,

Go thank thy stars that thou wert doom'd an  
ass.

Once I beheld thee by the stable door,

And down thy face the showers of hunger  
flew;

While the stall'd horse had oats and hay in  
store,

A thistle's top was all thou hadst to chew.

Harsh was the bite, the prickles stinging,

The blood at every gnash was springing;

There thou like Laz'rus, he like Dives  
stood,

Cramming his pamper'd maw with dainty  
food.

But cease thou gentle ass to fret and whine,  
Nor envious be to view the well-fed  
steed;

Though grooms attend him clad in liv'ries  
fine,

And man records with pride his noble  
breed;

Go turn to Talavera's plain,

And see the mighty warrior slain,

Cover'd with dust and blood on life's last  
brink,

He calls a Spanish ass to bring him drink.

So Dives laid in Hell, 'midst torments dire,  
Cried "Water, Laz'rus, for I burn with  
fire!"

Then tell thy kind, their case might still be  
worse,

Nor glory seek beside the slaughter'd horse.

\* A short time after the massacre of the army of French loyalists at Cape Quiberon, in 1795, a body of cavalry amounting to 1200, were sent out, but with only three months' provender in the transports. Not being able to affect a junction with the royal army, the greater part died of hunger on board: and 300 were carried on shore to the little islands Hedic and Houat, where they were killed off by musketry.

But



But while I hail thee on this glad promotion,  
Still let me just advise thee as a friend ;  
Perhaps you, donkies have not learn'd the  
notion,  
That happy hours and flow'ring seasons  
end.

We mortals find while skies are smiling,  
Some sullen cloud our hopes beguiling ;  
Above our heads the thunders burst,  
That lay us level with the dust.  
What if they tax thy bit and saddle,  
Thou must again with beggars waddle ;  
Be beat till every rib is sore,  
And beg thy scrip from door to door.

Alas ! thou oft may'st want a bit of grass,  
Nor pity find from any human ass.

Yes, trust me, I delight to see thee gay,  
And lovely Laura seated on thy back ;  
She, like the forest's queen in flowery May,  
The envy thou of every other hack.

And while you pace to Laura's song,  
Or drag your little car along,  
May fear and shame o'erspread the face  
That dares t'insult thy honest race :

Erskine himself shall nobly rise,  
Again a list'ning senate charm,  
Teach mankind how to sympathise,  
And half creation's wrath disarm : \*  
Thou too, shall rise in being's scale,  
And pity for the ass o'er all the world prevail.

#### I OWE YOU ONE.

CHLOE, when'er her spouse his wit began,  
Was wont to say, " My dear, I owe you  
one : "

Begetting twins, and to his rib's text true ;  
Strephon replied, " My love, I owe you two. "

J. B.

#### EPITAPH

ON A NOTED HIGHWAYMAN.

A PARODY.

HERE high suspended on a gibbet hangs  
A youth to ev'ry vice and plunder prone,  
Till caught at length by Law's resistless fangs,  
He found his thieving occupation gone.  
Bad were his sentiments, his actions worse,  
And when he mounted Newgate's fatal  
drop,  
He gave the hangman a most hearty curse,  
From him he got, what he deserv'd, a rope.

J. B.

#### ODE

ON THE GOODNESS OF PROVIDENCE.

PEACE, throbbing heart ! repress the ri-  
sing sigh !

Hence, thou big tear-drop, trembling in my  
eye !

Can Christians doubt the goodness of that  
Pow'r,

Whose shield protects them from their natal  
hour ?

\* Alluding to his bill in the peers, to pre-  
vent cruelty to domestic animals.

Can they, to Him and to themselves unjust,  
Tempt His dread anger by unmeet distrust ?  
Ah no ! If God impel me to the field,  
Where Virtue's foes Death's flaming falchions  
wield,

He, sure, will arm me for the fearful strife ;  
His hand omnipotent will guard my life ;  
Teach me to vanquish wheresoe'er I tread,  
And bind the wreath of Conquest round my  
head.

Then, Fear, farewell ! Let fiercest fiends  
draw nigh ;

Their threats I scorn, their prowess I defy ;  
Nay, if that Pow'r who bids the tempest  
reign,

And turns to mountains ocean's liquid plain,  
If His all-potent arm my vessel guide,  
Unterrified I'll brave the boist'rous tide,  
Unterrified I'll meet the loudest storm,  
And challenge Death in ev'ry dreadful form.  
Yes, let the tempest roar, the whirlwind  
rise,

And the fork'd light'ning dim my aching  
eyes ;

Let dire Destruction ride the gath'ring wave ;  
Th' Almighty still my shatter'd bark can  
save ;

Still, at His word, the furious storm shall  
cease,

And ev'ry raging billow sink to peace.  
Then, whatsoe'er His will, let us obey,  
And tho' with sharpest thorns he plants our  
way,

Tho' Falsehood's venom'd breath our fame  
destroy,

Tho' rank Disease empoison ev'ry joy ;  
Nay, tho' that keenest of all pangs we prove,  
The loss of those whom, next to Heav'n, we  
love,

Let us remember still who wields the rod,  
And meekly bow before that chast'ning God,  
Who never but in mercy sends distress ;  
Whose first delight is to amend and bless.

How dire his lot who slights that love di-  
vine,

Th' effects of which thro' all creation shine ;  
And, madly chasing Heav'n-born Hope  
away,

To fell Despair submits, a willing prey ;  
Questions the grace to contrite sinners giv'n,  
And thus offends the Majesty of Heav'n.  
In that dread hour when Death's relentless  
dart

Is fiercely level'd at the shrinking heart ;  
When human care and human skill are vain,  
T'exempt the spirit, or the flesh, from pain ;  
In that dread hour, ah ! whither shall he  
turn ?

Where can his soul a ray of light discern,  
To gild her passage thro' the dreary tomb  
To the dark confines of a world to come ?

But can we 'gainst conviction veil our eyes ?  
Can we contemplate ocean, earth, and skies,  
Nor view in all that pow'r whose guardian  
arm

Shields both the monarch and the mite from  
harm ;

Can

Can we behold the blessings He bestows,  
From the proud cedar to the modest rose,  
Nor instant feel our rebel hearts subdu'd  
By that first duty humble gratitude?

Tho' short our ken, yet e'en on earth we  
find

Sorrow oft proves a med'cine to the mind :  
And when this mortal veil, which clouds our  
sight,

Is pierc'd by immortality's clear light,  
Then, shall we learn the cause of every woe  
Which blighted our unstable joys below :  
Then, causes and effects alike will shine  
The emanations of a love divine.

But man, too fond of earth, ne'er looks on  
high,

To read the mystic wonders of the sky ;  
Or, if he read, no steady credence gives,  
Because he hears, and oft, alas ! believes

Those fiends accurst, who fain, with sceptic  
leav'n,

Would poison all his confidence in Heav'n.  
And tho' calm Reason proves this world de-  
sign'd

To try, but not to recompence, mankind,  
Still he repines at ev'ry stroke of Fate,  
Nor trusts to blessings in an after-state.

Insensate wretch ! still suffer, still com-  
plain,

Still seek, with earthly balms, to ease thy  
pain ;

Too late thou'lt learn, his conflicts ne'er can  
cease,

Who madly slights the only mean of peace ;  
Too late thou'lt find, thy ev'ry hope will  
fade,

If plac'd on human, not celestial, aid.

M. STARKE.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WE are now to give some account of the experiments made and described by Mr. DAVY, to this learned body, on nitrogen, ammonia, and the amalgam from ammonia. In reasoning on the phenomena produced by the action of potassium upon ammonia, the professor suggested, that nitrogen might possibly consist of oxygen and hydrogen, or, that it might be composed from water.

He has now made a great number of laborious experiments, in the hope of solving this problem, the results of which, though for the most part negative, he has fully stated, with the hope of elucidating some points of the discussion. The formation of nitrogen has been often asserted to take place in many processes, in which none of its known combinations were concerned ; and the discovery of Priestley, on the passage of gases through red-hot tubes of earthen-ware ; the accurate researches of Berthollet, and the experiments of Bouillon la Grange, have afforded a complete solution of the problem. One of the most striking cases in which nitrogen has been supposed to appear, without the presence of any other matter but water, which can be conceived to supply its elements, is in the decomposition and recomposition of water by electricity. To ascertain if nitrogen could be generated in this manner, Mr. Davy had an apparatus made, by which a quantity of water could be acted upon by Voltaic electricity, so as to produce oxygen and

hydrogen with great rapidity, and in which these gases could be detonated, without the exposure of the water to the atmosphere. The water used had been most carefully purged of air, and after the first detonation of the oxygen and hydrogen, there was a residuum of about  $\frac{1}{40}$ th of the volume of gases, and after every succeeding detonation this residuum was found to increase, till at length, after about fifty detonations had been made, it equalled more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the volume of the water. This being examined by the test of nitrous gas, was found to contain no oxygen, but that it consisted of 2.6 of hydrogen, and 3.4 of a gas having the characters of nitrogen. The experiment seemed in favour of the idea of the production of nitrogen from pure water, in these electrical processes. Another experiment was instituted on still more accurate principles, the result of which seemed to shew that nitrogen is not formed during the electrical decomposition and recomposition of water, and that the residual gas is hydrogen, and that the hydrogen should be in excess, was referred to a slight oxidation of the platinum. The experiments of Mr. Cavendish on the delagration of mixtures of oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, lead directly to the conclusion, that the nitrous acid, sometimes generated in experiments on the production of water, owes its origin to nitrogen, mixed with the oxygen and hydrogen, and is never produced from these two gases alone ; and Mr. Davy refers to facts ascertain-  
ed

ed by himself, and described in the Bakerian Lecture for 1806, which likewise seem to shew that the nitrous acid which appears in many processes of the Voltaic electrization of water, cannot be formed unless nitrogen be present.

In answer to the objection that both acids and alkalis may be produced from pure water, other very demonstrative experiments were made, viz. one series in a jar filled with oxygen gas, and another in an apparatus, in which glass, water, mercury, and wires of platina, were present. In the first, the result was, that in no instance in which slowly distilled water was employed, and in which the receiver was filled with pure oxygen from oxymuriate of potash, was any acid or alkali exhibited; even when nitrogen was present, the indications of the production of acid and alkaline matter were very feeble. In the second series of experiments, the oxygen and hydrogen produced from water, were collected under mercury, and the two portions of water communicated directly with each other; and in several trials, it was always found that fixed alkali separated in the glass negatively electrified; and that a very minute quantity of acid was observable in the glass positively electrified: but whether the acid was owing to impurities which rise in the distillation with the mercury, or to muriatic acid existing in the glass, Mr. Davy does not determine; he says, however, as common salt perfectly dry, is not decomposed by silex, it seems very likely that muriatic acid in its arid state may exist in combination in glass.

Mr. Davy next states the results of the investigations which he had made on the production of nitrous acid and ammonia, in various processes carried on by himself, and then proceeds to notice some attempts which he made to decompose nitrogen by agents, which he conceived might act at the same time on oxygen, and on the basis of nitrogen. Potassium sublimes in nitrogen without altering it, or being itself changed, and he suspected that the case might be different, if this powerful agent were made to act upon nitrogen, assisted by the intense heat and decomposing energy of Voltaic electricity. The experiment was tried: the phenomena were very brilliant; as soon as the contact with the potassium was made, there was always a bright light, so intense as to be painful to the eye: the platina used,

became white hot; the potassium rose in vapour; and, by increasing the distance of the cup from the wire, the electricity passed through the vapour of the potassium, producing a most brilliant flame, of from half an inch to an inch and a quarter in length, and the vapour seemed to combine with the platina, which was thrown off in small globules, in a state of fusion, producing an appearance similar to that produced by the combustion of iron in oxygen gas. In all trials of this kind hydrogen was produced, and in some of them there was a loss of nitrogen. This seemed to lead to the inference that nitrogen is decomposed, but in other experiments it was certain there was no sensible quantity of nitrogen lost. The largest proportion of nitrogen which disappeared in any experiment was the  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the quantity used, and though it cannot be positively inferred that it was not decomposed, yet Mr. Davy thinks it more likely that the loss is owing to its combination with nascent hydrogen; and its being separated with the potassium in the form of pyrophoric sublimate, which is always produced when potassium is electrized and converted into vapour in ammonia. Mr. D. mentions other experiments: but after all, he candidly says, that the general tenor of these enquiries cannot be considered as strengthening in any considerable degree, the suspicion which he had formed of the decomposition of nitrogen. He stated all the strong objections that occurred to him against the mode of explaining the phenomena, by supposing nitrogen decomposed in the operation; but, at the same time, observing that they must not be considered as decisive on this complicated and obscure question; and he adds, the opposite view of the subject may be easily defended.

The professor next treats of the decomposition of ammonia; and, in reference to former experiments, he says, the production of an amalgam from ammonia, which regenerated volatile alkali, apparently by oxidation, confirmed the notion of the existence of oxygen in this substance, at the same time it led to the suspicion, that of the two gases separated by electricity, one, or perhaps both, might contain metallic matter united to oxygen; and the results of the distillation of the fusible substance from potassium and ammonia, may probably be explained on such a supposition. He has made a number



of experiments upon the decomposition of considerable quantities of ammonia, in which nothing was present but the gas, the metals for conveying the electricity, and the glass; and every possible precaution used to prevent error; and in all instances it was found, that there was no loss of weight of the apparatus, nor any deposition of moisture during or after the electrization, but the wires used were uniformly tarnished; and, in one instance in which surfaces of brass were used, a small quantity of olive-coloured matter formed on the metal; but though in this case nearly eight cubical inches of ammonia were decomposed, the weight of the oxidated matter was so minute as to be scarcely sensible. In these experiments the increase of gas was uniformly from 100 to 185, and the hydrogen was to the nitrogen in the average proportions of from 73.74 to 27.26; and assuming the common estimations of the specific gravity of ammonia, of hydrogen, and nitrogen, Mr. Davy's former conclusions are supported by these new experiments: as they were also when the relative specific gravities of these gases were taken with the utmost degree of precision possible, by means of the delicate balance belonging to the Royal Institution. The specific gravities thus taken are,

Nitrogen, 100 cubical inches -	29.8 grains
Hydrogen - - - - -	2.27
Ammonia - - - - -	18.4

The lately-discovered facts in chemistry, says Mr. Davy, concerning the important modifications which bodies may undergo by slight additions or subtractions of new matter, ought to render us cautious in deciding upon the nature of the process of the electrical decomposition of ammonia. It is possible, he adds, that the minute quantity of oxygen which appears to be separated, is not accidental, but a result of the decomposition, and if hydrogen and nitrogen be both oxydes of the same base, the possibility of the production of different proportions of water, in different operations, might account for the variations observed: but on the whole, the idea that ammonia is decomposed into hydrogen and nitrogen alone by electricity, and that the loss of weight is no more than is to be expected in processes of so delicate a kind, is in his opinion, the most defensible view of the subject. But it will be asked, If ammonia be capable of decomposition into nitrogen and hydrogen? What is the nature of the

matter existing in the amalgam of ammonia? and what is the metallic basis of the volatile alkali? These are questions not easily solved; but Mr. D. says, that, in his former communication on the amalgam of ammonia, he stated, that, under all the common circumstances of its production, it seems to preserve a quantity of water adhering to it, which may be conceived to be sufficient to oxidate the metal, and to re-produce the ammonia. He is even unable to form it from ammonia in a dry state; neither the amalgams of potassium, sodium, or barium, produce it in ammoniacal gas; and when they are heated with muriate of ammonia, unless the salt is moist, there is no metallization of the alkali. The amalgam, which he has reason to believe can be made most free from adhering moisture, is that of potassium, mercury, and ammonium in a solid state: this decomposes very slowly, even in contact with water, and when it has been carefully wiped with bibulous paper, bears a considerable heat without alteration. The ratio between the hydrogen and ammonia produced from the amalgam; is taken as one to two; and if this be accurate, then it will follow, that ammonia, supposing it to be an oxyde, must contain 48 per cent. of oxygen, which will agree with the relations of the attractions of this alkali for acids to those of other salifiable bases. If hydrogen be a simple body, and nitrogen an oxyde, then on the hypothesis above stated, nitrogen would consist of nearly 48 of oxygen and 34 of base: but if hydrogen and nitrogen are both oxydes of the same metal, then the quantity of oxygen in nitrogen must be less. These views are the most obvious on the antiphlogistic hypothesis of the nature of metallic substances; but if the facts concerning ammonia were reasoned upon, independently of other chemical phenomena, they might be more readily explained on the notion of nitrogen being a base, which became *alkaline* by combining with one portion of hydrogen, and *metallic* by combining with a greater proportion.

The solution of the question concerning the quantity of matter added to the mercury in the formation of the amalgam depends on this discussion: for if the phlogistic view of the subject be adopted, the amalgam must be supposed to contain nearly twice as much matter as it is conceived to contain on the hypothesis of deoxygenation. Mr. D. did formerly

rate it at the  $\frac{1}{12000}$ th part only, but this is the least quantity that can be assumed, the mercury being supposed to give off one-half its volume of ammonia; and he is now inclined to think it may contain the  $\frac{1}{1600}$ th of new matter on the antiphlogistic theory, and about  $\frac{1}{500}$ th on the phlogistic theory. The professor concludes this part of his subject by observing, that though the researches on the decomposition and composition of nitrogen, have produced only negative

results, yet he conceives that they may not be devoid of useful applications. It does not seem improbable that the passage of steam over hot manganese, may be applied to the manufacture of nitrous acid; and there is reason to believe that the ignition of charcoal and potash, and their exposure to water, may be advantageously applied to the production of volatile alkali, in countries where fuel is cheap.

(To be concluded in our next.)

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.*

*Mr. Landseer's Observations on the Plan of the Chalcographic Society.*

A FEW months ago, the writer of the monthly Retrospect in this Magazine, thought it necessary to speak in praise of a plan submitted to the public for improving the art of engraving in England by the Chalcographic Society; and neither the ill-natured remarks of Mr. Landseer thereon, a re-consideration of both pamphlets, his own commendatory article, nor the patronage the scheme has received, induces him to alter his opinion. The circumstances that led to Mr. Landseer's ill-tempered letter on this praise-worthy society, and his illiberal, ungentlemanly, abuse of some of its members, are briefly as follows, and which are here inserted in support of the former observations offered on the published plan of the Chalcographic Society. Mr. Landseer was proposed, at his own request, to be a member of the society, and rejected at the ballot. In the spleen of his disappointment, he published the pamphlet now under consideration. Its object appears, from the title-page, to be fair observations on the plan; but its real objects are the excitement of mistrust and disunion between the members of "the Society for the Encouragement of the Art of Engraving," and those of the "Chalcographic Society;" to thwart the views of the latter by misrepresentation and calumny; and to distract the former in the exercise of their patronage, by a confusion of doubts and scruples.

The letter (for so it is called, although no name is given to whom it is addressed) is a curious specimen of absurdity, spleen, malignity, and, we might say, falsehood; for we in vain look for the "view of improving their scheme of patronage,"

which the title-page promises; and we are deluded (after purchasing this plan to improve our stock of knowledge in planning,) with an intimation, that he has reserved it for the private inspection of such gentlemen as may chuse to consult him. We marvel he did not add, accompanied with the fee of a Bank of England note. If we believe the very modest Mr. Landseer, it would seem that all talent, and all wisdom, is centred in himself, and that no share whatever belongs to the respectable men who form the society he opposes; and because they love quiet and attention to their art, better than those disputes and bickerings that must be the consequence of admitting into their society a man, who was justly defined, a short time since, by an artist of high rank and talents, as a "little man who is always vexed." It is truly astonishing and lamentable, that a man of Mr. Landseer's talents as an engraver, should desert his burin for the pen, and enter into unprovoked hostility against his contemporaries. It is a misfortune even for the public, but a greater to himself; for its consequences must recoil upon him. He would do well to consider that, before he so broadly attacks the characters of others, that his own is not of that unsullied nature that will put him out of the reach of retaliation: let him remember the old Spanish proverb: "That he who has a house of glass, should not begin to throw stones at his neighbour's."

*Essays of the London Architectural Society. Published by order of the Society. Taylor, Holborn.*

This is the second volume of essays by a Society of gentlemen, who have incorporated themselves for the mutual study and

and improvement of this branch of the Fine Arts. The first essay is by the president, (Joseph Woods, jun. F.L.S.) on modern theories of Taste, and is rather a review of Allison, Burke, Price, and Knight's theories, than an original project. The author combats some, and argues ably on others, of the ingenious, but too fine-drawn, speculations of modern theorists. This essay adds considerably to the general stock on this undefined, and perhaps undefinable, feeling; but it is not so closely applied to architecture, as might have been expected from a professor in the art. The second essay is by Mr. Savage, (vice-president), on Bridge-building, and displays much knowledge of the subject, and sound reasoning. The theories of Dr. Hutton, Mr. Attwood, and the Encyclopædists (in Dr. Rees's edition) are carefully and ably examined, and their defects boldly pointed out. Mr. Savage, as might be expected from a practical architect, (which Dr. Hutton expressly declares his treatise not to be written with the feelings of) gives examples as well as precept; but, as only part of his essay is printed in this volume, a close investigation of the author's principles must be deferred till its conclusion. The next and last essay is on Foundations, by Mr. James Elmes, (vice-president), in which this fundamental branch of architectvive skill, as practised by the greatest architects, is brought to the test of practice, and as boldly condemned where he considers them erroneous. This is a practice that deserves commendation, and should be oftener done; for great names often countenance great errors. Of the intention and contents of this highly-useful essay, Mr. Elmes shall speak for himself in the following quotation. "Having thus quoted the opinions of some architects, whose practical and theoretical knowledge have procured them the just distinction of masters in the science, I shall proceed in the first section of the following essay, (by way of summary,) to collect them to a focus, which I shall denominate the Ancient Practice. In the second, to narrate my own method in common cases, detailing some difficulties that have occurred, with the methods used to overcome them, and the event of their success. And in the third, a compendium of rules drawn from the above sources, which I shall call the Modern English Practice of forming Foundations." These investigations the author has executed with con-

siderable ability; and, as the conclusions are the result of practice, there can be no hesitation in recommending it to the attention of the profession at large. D.

*The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, displayed in a Series of Engravings, with an historical and descriptive Account of each Subject. By John Britton, F.S.A. Part II. No. IV. of Vol. III. Longman and Co. Taylor, and the Author.*

This is the fourth Number of the third volume of this very useful work, both to the architect and the antiquary. The plans are architecturally faithful, and the views at once scientific, useful, and picturesque. This Number contains seven engravings, from St. George's Chapel, Windsor, viz. 1. A View of Beauchamp's Monument, &c. 2. Fine Specimens of Groining, &c. 3. Groinings over the organ screen to the Great Western Window. 4. The Great Western Window. 5. Fitzwilliam's Monument. 6. South-west view of the Chapel. 7. Interior View of the North-aisle: which last is one of the most beautiful specimens of perspective engraving, particularly the distance, which has appeared for a long time, and reflects great credit on Mr. H. Le Keux, the engraver.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

The Arts have sustained another loss of an able son, and the Royal Academy of a worthy member, in Mr. Zoffanij, who "shuffled off his mortal coil" in the beginning of last month. Johann Zoffanij, esq. R.A. (sometimes called Sir Johann Zoffanij) portrait and historical painter, was born at Frankfort; and arrived in England to study the arts, about the year 1764, and suffered much from poverty and want of encouragement; from which state he was rescued by lord Barington, whose portrait he painted. Shortly after this he visited Italy, with recommendations from his Majesty to the grand duke of Tuscany; and while at Florence, he painted his celebrated picture of the Florence Gallery. He afterwards returned to England, which he left for India, where he received much encouragement; and has of late lived in privacy. The style of Zoffanij's works, are truth of expression, a fine deep tone of colour, and high finishing in the detail. His principal works are portraits of dramatic performers of the time of Garrick, King, Shuter, &c.; a picture embracing portraits of all the members of the Royal Academy; a similar one of the Royal Family, &c.



On Monday, the 19th ult. Mr. Carlisle commenced his course of anatomical lectures at the Royal Academy, which shall be noticed in our next; as shall be the Rev. Mr. Foster's new Number of his elegant selection from the works of the best masters; and we are glad to see

that he has included Sir Joshua Reynolds among the old masters, who cannot possibly suffer by the connexion.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Academy, on the 5th ult. Mr. G. Arnald, landscape painter, was elected Associate.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MICHAEL SHANNON'S, (BERWICK-STREET, LONDON,) *for Improvements in the Art of Brewing.*

IN the specification, giving an account of these improvements, we have outlined drawings exhibiting representations of the machinery, seen on different sides. From the lower part of the copper is a communication, through a cock and pipe, into a box or chamber from which there are five communications, viz. one through a cock to empty it; another to the bottom of the infusing vessel to draw off the contents; another to the top of the infusing vessel; one with a pump, worked by the first mover; and another with the air vessel, which keeps up a constant re-action when required. The infusing vessel may be made of different forms and materials, but it is recommended, by way of preference, that it should be cylindrical, and of wood, and it is to be provided with two false bottoms, or perforated partitions, one near each extremity, for the purpose of allowing the liquor or wort to pass more freely into and out of the same, during the time of operating. The process is described as follows: Malt is put into the infusing vessel, which in most cases may be filled, or nearly filled, with the same, excepting between the false bottoms or perforated partitions and the end thereof, and the water is to be put in due quantity into the boiler, and heat applied as usual. When the water is sufficiently hot, it is to be so applied by means of the cocks and pipes above described, that it will rise through the malt to the level in the boiler; but it would not pass through if it were not for the pump, which is, at the same time, to be worked by any adequate and convenient first mover, and it draws the water through a lower valve; and, at its returning stroke, forces it through an upper valve, placed within the receptacle on each end of the barrel. By this action the hot water is forced gradually through the malt in a constant stream, the air escaping through a pipe, which returns through the boiler by means

of the cock and pipe, and by this means the wort is kept hot, and repeatedly passed through the grain until the strength of the malt is entirely extracted. And whenever it may be found necessary and expedient to cause the water, liquor, or wort, to pass down the infusing vessel instead of upwards, it will then be only necessary that one set of cocks should be shut, and another set opened, and in that situation the heated water will be forced up the pipe, and downwards through the vessel; out of which it will pass into the boiler, by a reverse operation; in this case, it will be needful to keep the cock shut, until the infusing vessel is filled with liquor. By these improvements, the wort may be made as strong as the proportions of materials will allow; the inconvenient and imperfect operation of mashing is avoided, and the sprout, or exhausted grain, may be afterwards drawn out with great facility and saving of labour. A like apparatus may be applied for passing the wort through hops, instead of boiling, in case the same should be preferred, either for purposes of economy, or giving a peculiar strength or difference of flavour to the liquor by this method.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAMS'S, (GRAVEL-LANE, LONDON,) *for a Machine for Grinding Malt, &c.*

The machine, or mill, used on this occasion, is composed of a cylindrical or conical roller, made of cast-iron, or any other metal, with grooves cut in it in an oblique or parallel direction: this roller acts against loose knives, made of hardened steel, and screwed together so as to form the same curve as the roller. These loose knives, or cutters, may be taken out and ground, or sharpened, at pleasure. In the margin of Mr. Williams's specification, is a drawing of the elevation of the mill. The roller is put in motion by a steam-engine, or any other power; which roller acts against the knives or cutters, fixed in a parallel direction.

rection with the roller. The malt, or other substance, to be ground, passes between the rollers and the cutters. There is an adjusting screw to keep the roller at a proper distance from the knives. There are two levers that act against the brasses of the bearing of the roller, and keep the roller up to its work. A farther use of these levers, is to admit and allow the roller to rise up, when any thing gets between it and the knives, that by its hardness might injure the one or the other, and let it pass through; the roller will then fall into its former station. There are weights made to slide on the levers, so that they may be adjusted, and more weight not permitted to act against the roller than is sufficient to keep it to its work. The roller and cutters are worked upon a carriage, which carriage may be made of divers forms. Besides the figure already described, there are others exhibiting the spindle, to which the moving-power is to be applied; the sliding brasses for the roller to work in; the double-wired screen, to take the rubbish and dust from the malt, or other matter. The upper wire is coarse enough to let the malt, or other matter, through, and the bottom one to take out the dust. There is a beater fixed on the screen to act against projections on the roller, to give motion to the screen to shake the malt, or other matter: there is also a spout to clear the top screen of the rubbish, and a hopper fixed at the top of the screen, in which is put a wire to take out the thickest of the rubbish.

MR. STEPHEN HOOPER'S, (WALWORTH,) *for a Thermometer for ascertaining the Heat of Bakers' Ovens, and various other purposes.*

The principle of this instrument consists in the comparative degree of expansion, or contraction, which takes place in different substances, when these substances are exposed to different degrees of temperature; and, in order to reduce this to practice, the instrument is constructed as follows, which we shall give in the patentee's own words: "I make use of two rods, bars, or tubes, of any convenient length and shape; and the substances of which these rods are made are such, that one of them is subject to a greater degree of expansion or contraction than the other, when exposed to different degrees of temperature; or, in other words, I chuse such substances, that one

of them may be subject to as little, and the other as much, variation in length as possible, when heated or cooled; possessing at the same time such other properties as render them of convenient application. I do, therefore, generally make use of brass and wooden rods, or, as being more convenient, a brass tube and wooden rod, which are hereinafter more particularly described as follows: that is to say, I make a brass tube of any convenient length and diameter. The length of the said tube I generally make equal to the length of the oven to which the thermometer is intended to be applied, and about an inch and a quarter in diameter. Into the said brass tube I introduce a wooden rod, made of fir, or any other very straight-grained wood; the wooden rod being nearly of the same length as the brass tube, and of such a diameter as to slide freely backward and forward in the brass tube without sticking. The said brass tube and wooden rod, are firmly fixed to each other at one end, so that if any expansion or contraction arising from a change of temperature, takes place in the brass tube, that change of temperature will be indicated at the other end by the increase or decrease of the length of the brass tube, when compared with that of the wooden rod, the said rod having a scale fixed thereon for that purpose. But as the divisions upon the said scale, when so contracted, are too minute to be easily made, or distinctly observed, I prefer a scale with larger divisions, which I obtain by applying a lever, or a combination of levers, according to the well-known methods now in use for constructing pyrometers, or by a rack and pinion; in which case I affix a rack to the end of the brass tube, and cause the said rack to turn a small pinion; and upon the axis of the said pinion I place a hand, or index, which points the degree of expansion or heat upon a circular plate, properly divided. The said pinion and plate, in which the axis of the pinion turns, are affixed to the wooden rod."

Mr. Hooper next describes the mode of using his thermometer, when applied to bakers' ovens: that is, he causes a channel, or hole, to be made in the brickwork, about six inches below, and parallel with the bottom of the oven, extending from the mouth to the farther side of it, in such a direction as that a vertical plane passing through the channel, would nearly bisect the oven door. The instru-

ment is introduced into this hole, leaving the index end exposed to view below the door of the oven; the channel may, however, be made in any other convenient part of the oven.

MR. MAYER OPPENHEIM'S, (LONDON,) for a *Red Transparent Glass*.

The nature of this invention may be thus described: We are directed to take of the materials that compound the flint-glass, to purify them, and to add to them an equal quantity of brann-stein, or braun-stein, a species, we presume, of manganese ore; mix them well together, and place them in a reverberatory furnace for thirty-six hours, when the calcination will be completed. This calcination must be cobobated, or repeatedly exposed to the action of warm water, till no saline particles remain, when it may be dried, and an equal quantity of sal-ammoniac put to it; and it is then to be levigated, or reduced to powder, by the help of distilled vinegar. It is now to be

dried and put into a retort, well secured, placed in a sand furnace, and exposed eighteen hours to a fire sufficiently strong for sublimation; after this, the calx is to be separated from the sublimed matter. To this sublimate, an equal quantity of sal-ammoniac is to be added, and again levigated in the same manner as before directed. The mixture is to be brought back into the retort, and a fire applied that shall be strong enough to convert the braun-stein to a liquid. Of this liquid, half an ounce is to be taken, and to this thirty grains of dissolved Dutch gold are to be added. This quantity is to be mixed with every pound of the flint materials, and the mixture being placed in a reverberatory furnace, there will be produced a white flint glass, which, on a second exposure to the same heat, will be red and transparent.

The above-named compounds of the flint-glass, contain two parts of lead, one part of sand, and one part of saltpetre or borax.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\*\*\* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**D**R. DRAKE will shortly publish, in four vols. 8vo. under the title of the *Gleaner*, a selection of the best essays from those periodical papers which have not been included in the last edition of the *British Essayists*. It will be elegantly printed on demy, and on royal paper, to match with the recent 8vo. editions of the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*; and will afterwards be reprinted uniform with the *British Essayists*.

A *Life of the late Arthur Murphy, esq.* by *Jesse Foor, esq.* his executor, is in the press. It will form a quarto volume, and contain the *Epistolary Correspondence of Mr. Murphy* with many distinguished persons, during a period of more than fifty years.

An *Account of the Isle of Man*, comprising its history, antiquities, and present state, from the pen of *Mr. GEORGE WOODS*, will be ready for publication in a few weeks.

The *History of Lynn*, civil, commercial, biographical, political, and military, from the earliest accounts to the present time, by *WILLIAM RICHARDS, A. M.* will shortly be completed in one large 8vo. volume.

*Mr. MARRAT'S* work on *Mechanics*,

will make its appearance in the course of the present month.

*Mr. CHITTY*, of the Middle Temple, has announced his intention of delivering, immediately after Michaelmas Term, a practical course of Lectures on Commercial Law. This series will comprehend dissertations from the best writers on the *Lex Mercatoria* among nations; as acknowledged by our municipal law; on the commercial privileges and disabilities of aliens; on the modes adopted by the different branches of the British legislature for the promotion and regulation of foreign and domestic commerce; and on the spirit and effect of all the various mercantile contracts. The object of these lectures is not only to assist, by their practical utility, the different members of the legal profession, but also to arrange these extensive and important branches of the British Constitution in a clear and comprehensive point of view, for the information of those gentlemen who may be preparing to embark either in commercial pursuits, or in the public service of their country. The lectures will be delivered twice a week, in the evenings of Monday and Thursday, in *Lincoln's Inn Hall*, which the Honourable Society



Society have liberally permitted the use of, in furtherance of Mr. Chitty's plan.

The Rev. Mr. DAVIES, of Campton Academy, is printing a collection of Reading Exercises for Youth of both Sexes.

Dr. GEORGE REES is preparing for the press, a new edition of his book on Disorders of the Stomach, in which many additional cases and important observations will be introduced.

Mr. CARY is engraving on ten folio plates, a Portraiture of the Heavens as they appear to the naked Eye, constructed for the use of students in astronomy, by the Rev. Francis Wollaston, F.R.S.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS having had his attention called to the subject of Grand and Pettit Juries while he was serving the office of Sheriff, is about to print some practical Instructions to assist Juries in the correct discharge of their important duties.

On the first of January will be published, a Description of the ancient Terracottas in the British Museum, by TAYLOR COMRE, esq. illustrated with forty-one plates, engraved after the drawings of William Alexander, esq.

Chronological Memoirs of Mahomedan History, from its earliest period to the establishment of the House of Teymur in Hindoostan, is in great forwardness, translated from the Persian by D. PRICE, esq. of the Bombay Military Establishment.

Preparing for the press, an extensive Military Historical Work, in quarto, by Captain T. H. COOPER, author of the Light Infantry Guide, Military Cabinet, &c.; being a collection of all the land battles fought in the Messenian, Lydian, Sacred, Peloponnesian, Corinthian, Hetruscan, Tarentine, Punic, Sardinian, Social, Macedonian, Jugurthine, Mithridatic, Civil, Servile, Peruvian, and other wars, from the foundation of Rome to the birth of Christ; embellished with about eighty plans of the principal battles, and maps shewing the routes and places of actions, &c. &c.

The Jubilee, or the Disappointed Poet, in a series of elegies, by PETER PINDAR, esq. is in preparation for the press.

A Treatise on some practical Points relating to the Diseases of the Eye, by the late J. C. SAUNDERS, esq. is in the press. It will be illustrated by coloured engravings, and contain a short account of the author's life, with an engraving from a portrait by Devis.

The Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE has in

the press, a new and enlarged edition of a Brief Examination into the Increase of the Commerce and Revenue of Great Britain, brought down to the present time.

On the first of January will be published the first Number of a new edition of the Book of Common Prayer, printed on a large new beautiful type, and embellished with elegant engravings, with Notes illustrative and commentary, by the Rev. J. COOKSON, M. A. rector of Colman, and Prior's Dean, &c.

Mr. MYERS, of the Royal Military Academy, will shortly complete an Introduction to Historical, Physical, and Political Geography; accompanied with maps, and adapted to the higher classes of pupils, under both public and private tuition. Mr. M.'s inducement to this undertaking, and his guide in its accomplishment, has been utility; and to attain this object he has condensed into one moderate-sized octavo volume, the most valuable matter of more extensive systems. In the construction of the maps, particular attention is paid to simplicity, perspicuity, and accuracy; and it is presumed that these qualities, so essential in every elementary treatise, will be found to prevail in a superior degree throughout the whole performance.

The Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, who has recently published a collection of the Works of Bishop Hall, is engaged on a Life of that prelate; but he is not able to fix any time for the appearance of the publication, as from the nature of the materials and their bearings on the history of religion in England, and on many points warmly controverted at the present day, much research and deliberation are required.

The public may shortly expect a Life of Sir Michael Forster, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, originally written for the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, while that work was under the superintendence of the late Dr. KIPPIS.

Mr. MALCOLM has in the press, a new volume of Anecdotes of the Manners, Customs, Dress, Amusements, &c. of the Citizens of London, from the time of the Romans to 1699.

Mr. CROMEK will speedily publish, Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song, with historical and traditional notices relative to the Manners and Customs of the Peasantry.

A new edition of TOPLADY's Historic Proof of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England, including a brief account

account of eminent persons before and since the Reformation, in two large volumes quarto, embellished with two hundred portraits, will be published in the course of the ensuing year.

Mr. J. CARTER is making a series of Drawings of York Cathedral, for Sir M. Sykes, bart; which, when finished, will form the largest and most elaborate undertaking of the kind yet gone into in this kingdom. The drawings already finished (and done to the Society of Antiquaries' Cathedral scale) are, I. Plan; II. Foundation ditto; III. West Elevation; IV. Detail of ditto to a larger scale; V. South Side; VI. Detail of ditto to a larger scale; VII. Longitudinal section, from West to East. Size of the drawings, 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.

Mr. SMART is preparing for the press, a Guide to Parsing; which, it is expected, will furnish material assistance to the study of English grammar, and the above necessary exercise, particularly in school classes. Mr. Murray's arrangement will be followed.

Mr. JONES, of Hafod, has engaged Mr. Stothard, the Royal Academician, to paint some splendid decorations at his seat, which are already begun.

Mr. GURCH, of Bristol, has published a Catalogue of Books, including numerous rare and curious articles, selected from the libraries of the late John Innys, esq., Rev. J. Whitaker, Richard Gough, esq., Mr. Woolmer, of Exeter, Robert Jones Allard, esq. &c. Such an extensive collection is highly creditable to the bookseller, as well as to the citizens of Bristol, who have by their encouragement stimulated him in his endeavours. We are happy to see such establishments meet with success in most of our principal provincial cities and towns.

The Rev. J. FAWCETT has in the press, the Devotional Family Bible, with copious notes and illustrations, partly original and partly selected from the most approved expositors, ancient and modern, with a devotional exercise at the end of every chapter. It will be comprised in two volumes quarto.

Mr. CHARLES EICHORN will shortly put to press, a translation of Gessner's pastoral novel, entitled *Daphnis*, intended for the use of German and English scholars, with an interlineary translation, and the English elegantly rendered at the foot of each page.

Dr. HOOPER will, in a few days, publish the first fasciculus of his long-promised Anatomical Atlas.

The engravings for a Chinese Dictionary, of about seven thousand characters, are commenced under the superintendence of Dr. MONTUCCHI. The work will be translated into Latin, French, and English, in compliance with the desire of the East India Company, and will, it is hoped, be completed in five years.

Sir ROBERT WILSON has in the press, in one volume quarto, Brief Remarks on the Character and Composition of the Russian Army, and a sketch of the Campaign in Poland in 1806 and 7, from observations made by him when he accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the headquarters of the Emperor Alexander.

In our last an intention was announced to indict certain persons for conspiring against the property of the Medical Journal. The crime, however, has carried its punishment so fully along with it, that an appeal to law would be thought vindictive and cruel. Of the New Medical and Physical Journal, as it is called, we are assured that not a hundred copies were sold, perhaps not fifty, or not enough to pay for the fine paper used for the covers; whereas of the *Medical and Physical Journal*, not only the regular number of copies was sold last month, but also nearly fifty copies in addition to the usual number! Such is the confidence of the faculty in the editors, Dr. Fothergill and Mr. Royston, and such the sense of justice in an enlightened public!

Mr. MANNING is now at Canton, in China, and has been there five years, learning the language, in the dress of the country, with a view to penetrate the interior. He is an able man, and has so adapted himself to the manners and feelings of the Chinese, that he is scarcely to be distinguished from the natives, even by natives. We understand that a native Chinese lady is now in London; but she lives in retirement.

From the very extraordinary produce of one potatoe planted whole, it is evident that the cultivation of that useful root in this country, is merely in its infancy. In the latter end of June last, a gentleman residing in Sloane-square, planted in his garden a new species of potatoe, which he brought last spring from the Alleghany mountains in North America; and, by a peculiar mode of cultivation, there grew from the original parent upwards of one hundred stems, each measuring in length about six feet six inches. Lately these stems were dug, when the produce weighed



23lb. whereas the seed potatoe did not weigh quite two ounces. Each of the potatoes, on an average, measured six inches in length, and the same in circumference. It is of a red colour, and is remarkably dry and mealy.

The small bells set a-ringing by means of De Luc's electric column, continued ringing on the evening of the 24th of August, and had been doing so, without stopping, for a period of 152 days and a half. This long continuance renders it not improbable that the weight of the clapper may be so adapted to the power of the apparatus, as to cause small bells to continue ringing for years together without intermission.

Sir H. C. ENGLEFIELD recommends a new mountain barometer, in which the cistern has a bottom of leather, on which a screw presses in the usual mode, so as to force the mercury nearly to the top of the tube when packed for carriage. This screw is to be unscrewed as far as it can, when the barometer is prepared for use; and the leather bag is so adjusted, that there can be no reason to fear that the capacity of the cistern thus unscrewed for use, will ever be sensibly different from itself at different times.

Dr. SATTERLEY's Course of Clinical instruction, at the Middlesex Hospital, began on the first of November.

Dr. YOUNG will begin, in February, at the same Hospital, a Course of Lectures on Physiology, and on the most important parts of the Practice of Physic.

The annual Courses of Lectures, at the Surry Institution, Blackfriar's Bridge, commenced on the fifteenth ult. and will be continued every succeeding Monday and Thursday evenings, at seven o'clock, during the season. The following gentlemen have been engaged for the respective departments, viz.: Zoology, GEORGE SHAW, M. D. F.R.S.; Music, Mr. S. WESLEY; Zoonomy, JOHN MASON GOOD, esq.; the Chemistry of the Arts, FREDERIC ACCUM, M.R.I.A.; Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Mr. HARRIS.

Mr. SINGER's Lectures on the Experimental Sciences, will recommence in a short time at the Institution, No. 3, Prince's-street, Cavendish-square. The object of this establishment, is to facilitate the attainment of experimental knowledge, by combining the advantages of private instruction with the facility of public lectures.

#### FRANCE.

The cultivation of the soda-plant has

been completely successful in several parts of the district of Tarascon, situated not less than ten miles from the coast, and it has been found the most profitable crop that could be raised. One hectare has produced 22 quintals of matter, at 180 francs per quintal; and 90 hectolitres of seed, at 24 francs each, making a total of 6120 francs; while the expences amount only to 774. Moist soils, and those contiguous to them, have always been found most favourable to this culture; but the distance of this successful experiment from the sea renders it remarkable.

#### GERMANY.

It is in contemplation to extend the plan of the institution established at Vienna, by the appellation of the Oriental Academy. It was founded in 1754, by Prince Kaunitz, then prime minister, under the auspices of the Empress Maria Theresa. It has produced a considerable number of eminent oriental scholars, many of whom have been employed in the legation to Constantinople, and published many works of great interest on Eastern literature.

The University of Halle has received an augmentation of its allowances, to be expended on the library, the botanic garden, the cabinet of natural history, and the salaries of professors. The number of young students expected in that university will be increased by those from Prussia, the government having given all its subjects permission to frequent this seat of learning.

According to accounts from Illyrian Carinthia, a terrible rain-spout descended on the night between the 27th and 28th of August, at Hermajor and its vicinity, threatening destruction to the whole village. The water flowed into the market-place and its neighbourhood so high, as to penetrate the windows of the first floors. More than fifty persons were hurried away by the torrent; many of whom were alive, and called piteously for assistance, which no one could afford. All the bridges, and twelve houses, were washed away, and a great quantity of cattle perished in the fields.

A Bavarian engineer has invented a method of constructing wooden bridges, which, for strength and solidity, promise a duration of several centuries. They are likewise remarkable for the elegance of their form and the width of their arches. One consisting of a single arch 200 feet wide has been thrown over the river Roth. Another 250 feet wide has been made



made for a large city. The arches may be so constructed as to admit ships of war, or merchant vessels, to pass through them, an aperture being made in the centre which can be opened and shut at pleasure. The bridges may be taken to pieces in two days, if necessary, to stop the progress of an enemy, or for any other purpose.

## ITALY.

An account of a new and dreadful eruption of Vesuvius, is given in the following letter from Naples, dated September 24:—The recent eruption will make the year 1810 an epoch in the annals of Vesuvius, on account of the manner in which it began, and the disasters it has produced. It is considered as a very extraordinary circumstance that this eruption was not preceded by the usual indications; every convulsion of Vesuvius being previously announced by the drying-up of the wells of Naples. This phenomenon did not take place on this occasion; and, to the great surprise of the inhabitants, Vesuvius began to emit flames on the night of the 10th of September. On the morning of the 11th, the flames became more intense, and the lava began to flow from the east and south-east sides of the mountain. Towards evening the conflagration increased, and about twilight two grand streams of fire were seen to flow down the ridge of the volcano: night produced no change in this state of things. On the morning of the 12th, a hollow sound was heard, and kept increasing; the fire and smoke likewise augmented in intensity, and towards evening the horizon was obscured. The breeze, usual in these parts, having blown from the south-east, dissipated the accumulated clouds. The mountain continued to vomit lava and a dense smoke, which even at a distance was strongly sulphureous; the hollow noise in the sides of the mountain continued to increase. Curious to witness, as near as possible, one of the most astonishing phenomena of nature, and forgetting the misfortune of Pliny, I set out from Naples, and at eight in the evening I reached Portici. From thence to the summit of the mountain, the road is long and difficult. About half way there is a hermitage, which has long afforded refuge and shelter to the traveller; a good hermit has there fixed his residence, and for a moderate sum furnishes refreshments, which to the fatigued traveller are worth their weight in gold. The environs of this hermitage produce

the famous wine called *Lachryma Christi*. From the hermitage to the foot of the cave, there is a long quarter of a league of road, tolerably good; but in order to reach from thence the crater, it is necessary to climb a mountain of cinders, where at every step you sink up to the mid-leg. It took my companions, myself, and our guides, two hours to make this ascent; and it was already midnight when we reached the crater. The fire of the volcano served us for a torch; the noise had totally ceased for two hours; the flame had also considerably decreased: these circumstances augmented our security, and supplied us with the necessary confidence in traversing such dangerous ground. We approached as near as the heat would permit, and set fire to the sticks of our guides in the lava, which slowly ran through the hollows of the crater. The surface of this inflamed matter nearly resembles metal in a state of fusion; but as it flows, it carries a kind of scum, which hardens as it cools, and then forms masses of scoria, which dash against each other, and roll, all on fire, with noise, to the foot of the mountain. Strong fumes of sulphuric acid gas arise in abundance from these scoria, and by their caustic and penetrating qualities render respiration difficult. We seemed to be pretty secure in this situation, and were far from thinking of retiring, when a frightful explosion, which projected into the air fragments of burning rocks to the distance of more than 100 fathoms, reminded us of the danger to which we were exposed. None of us hesitated a moment to retreat; and in five minutes we cleared in our descent a space which we had taken two hours to climb. We had not reached the hermitage before a noise more frightful than ever was heard; and the volcano, in all its fury, began to throw up a mass equal to some thousand cart-loads of stones, and fragments of burning rocks, with a force which it would be difficult to calculate. As the projection was vertical, almost the whole of this burning mass fell back again into the mouth of the volcano, which vomited it forth anew to receive it again, with the exception of some fragments, which, flying off, fell at a distance, and alarmed the inquisitive spectator. The 13th commenced with nearly the same appearances as those of the preceding day. The volcano was tranquil, and the lava ran slowly in the channels which it had formed during the night;

but

but, at four in the afternoon, a frightful and continued noise, accompanied with frequent explosions, announced a new eruption; the shocks of the volcano were so violent, that at Castel Uovo, built upon a rock, where I then was, at the distance of near four leagues, I felt oscillations similar to those produced by an earthquake. At five o'clock the eruption commenced, and continued during the greater part of the night. This time the burning matter flowed down all the sides of the mountain, with a force hitherto unprecedented; all Vesuvius was on fire, and the lava has caused the greatest losses; houses and whole estates have been overwhelmed; and at this day families in tears, and reduced to despair, search in vain for the inheritance of their ancestors, buried under the destroying lava. At ten at night, the hermitage was no longer accessible: a river of fire had obstructed the road. The districts situated on the south-east quarter of the mountain were doomed to suffer still more. Mount Vesuvius was now but one vast flame; and the mariner, at a prodigious distance, might contemplate at leisure this terrific illumination of nature.

The scarcity of oil at Venice, in 1807, occasioned by the destruction of the olive-trees, during the war, led to the introduction into that state of the Chinese radish, which has, of late, been cultivated there with great success. The oil is represented to be superior to any already known, not merely for the table, but for burning, and many medical purposes, especially in pulmonary and rheumatic affections, and in pleurisies and convulsive coughs.

#### AFRICA.

A letter from St. Michael, one of the Azores, dated August 24, gives the following account of the destructive effects of an earthquake, lately experienced in that island. "One of those dreadful phenomena never witnessed in your country, has plunged many here in unspeakable wretchedness and affliction, and continues to occasion great terror to all the inhabitants of this island. On the 11th of August, at ten P. M. slight shocks of an earthquake were felt at intervals of a few minutes for four hours. During this time the inhabitants, under the influence of alarm for their personal safety as well as property, were running to and fro in the greatest distress. Between two and three a dreadful rocking was experienced throughout the whole

island; several houses, unable to resist its violence, were thrown down, and many others were greatly damaged; and such persons as sought safety in the open air were dashed to the ground. Hitherto the calamity had been confined in its effects, and though great injury had been sustained, we had to congratulate ourselves on the loss of few lives; but we were yet to witness a most dreadful spectacle. On the 12th at mid-day, a hollow rumbling sound was heard, the clouds gathered, and the wind was hushed into silence; the rocking returned, and in a few minutes after, the village of Cozas, situated on a plain, comprising twenty-two houses, was swallowed up, and in the spot where it stood a lake of boiling water gushed forth. Many of the unfortunate inhabitants, who had previously retired to the elevated ground, beheld the sight with a degree of horror and amazement, which enchained all their faculties; their whole property swept away in a few minutes, and in the place where their once beautiful gardens and flourishing orchards stood, nought now appeared but a vast expanse of water. About thirty-two persons, it is calculated, have lost their lives by this awful and calamitous event, and cattle and property to a considerable amount are destroyed. A great degree of alarm continues to pervade the whole island, as on the east side an orifice has been discovered, resembling the crater of a volcano, and out of which flames occasionally burst. Hitherto they have been unaccompanied by any ejection of volcanic matter."

#### EAST INDIES.

In the evening of April 8, two successive shocks of an earthquake were distinctly felt in Calcutta and its vicinity. The time was between twenty and twenty-five minutes past seven, and the duration of each succession was estimated at from six to thirty seconds. The vibrations appeared at first to pass in a line from north-east to south-west, and then to return in an opposite direction. Reports from various stations in the lower parts of Bengal, as far up as Moorshedabad, mention the occurrence of a similar phenomenon, nearly at the same hour. By a letter from Ramnugur, the vibration is stated to have been felt there at half-past seven, and to have continued for an unusually long time. At Guttaul, the shock was distinctly repeated thrice.



## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

\* \* *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

## ARTS, FINE.

A Portrait of her Royal Highness the late Princess Amelia, engraved by Agar, from a Painting by Mrs. Mee. 5s. Proofs, 10s. 6d.

## BIOGRAPHY.

A Sketch of the Life and Character of her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia. By Honoria Scott. 2s. 6d.

## BOTANY.

A Botanical Calendar; exhibiting at one view the generic and specific name, the class, order, and habitat, of all the British plants. By the Rev. W. Phelps, 10s. 6d. large paper, 11. 2s.

## CLASSICS.

Æschyli Prometheus Vincit ad Fidem Manuscriptorum emendavit; Notas, et Glossarium adjecit Carolus Jacobus Blomfield. A. B. Collegii SS. Trinatis apud Cantabrigienses Socius. 6s.

## DRAMA.

The Family Legend, a Tragedy. By Joanna Baillie. 3s. 6d.

## EDUCATION.

Moral Truths and Studies in Natural History. By Mr. Cockle, 7s.

The History and Adventures of Little Henry, exemplified in a series of Figures. 6s.

## HISTORY.

The Chronicles of Enguerrand de Monstrelet. Translated by Thomas Johnes, Esq. 12 vols. 8vo. with a 4to. vol. of plates. 7l. 4s. boards.

## LAW.

Bibliotheca Legum; or Complete Catalogue of the Common and Statute Law Books of the United Kingdom, with their Dates and Prices. By John Clarke. 9s.

## MATHEMATICS.

The First Principles of Geometry and Trigonometry, treated in a plain and familiar manner, and illustrated with Figures, Diagrams, and References to well-known objects, for the use of young persons. By I. Marsh, esq. price 5s.

The Principles of Fluxions, designed for the use of students in the University. By William Dealtry, M. A. Professor of Mathematics in the East India College, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Royal 8vo. 14s. boards.

Evening Amusements for the Year 1811. By William Friend, esq. 12mo. 3s. boards.

## MEDICINE.

Letters concerning the Diseases of the Urethra. By Charles Bell, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Discourses on the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diseases, written in a plain familiar style, to render them in-

telligible and useful to all mothers. By John Herdman, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

A Practical Treatise on the Morbid Sensibility of the Eye, commonly called Weakness of Sight. By John Stevenson, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. London. 8vo. 5s.

The Annual Medical Review and Register for 1809, Vol. II. 8vo. 12s.

Observations on the Cure of Cancer. By Thomas Denman, M. D. 8vo. 3s.

Pharmacopœia Officinalis Britannica. By Richard Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Inquiry into the Causes producing the extraordinary addition to the number of Insane. By William Saunders Haslam, M.D. 5s.

## MILITARY.

A Military Survey and Plan of the Operations of Lord Wellington, in Portugal. 2s. 6d.

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ters and powers of the instruments for which they are severally intended, and greatly promote the designed effect.

*Thorough Bass at one View, with Directions for Accompaniment, and proper Examples. 1s.*

The present publication consists of a scale of intervals, in which the concords and discords (perfect and imperfect) are regularly laid down and distinguished, as well as the extreme intervals, with their several denominations. The didactic portion of the work is necessarily scanty, and the examples few; but the former are among the most essential for beginners, and the latter are judiciously chosen.

*"O Come to the Dale;" a favourite Song, sung by Miss Stephens. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Whittaker. 2s. 6d.*

With this ballad we are greatly pleased: the melody possesses what we do not meet with every day—a distinct as well as engaging character, and will not, we venture to predict, fail to please all lovers of simple and original air.

*The Cuckoo; a Divertissement Pastorelle, for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced the favourite Air of the Cuckoo. Composed by M. P. King, esq. 2s. 6d.*

This divertissement, in which Mr. King has introduced Dr. Arne's favourite air of "When daisies pied," consists of three movements; and is both ingeniously and tastefully arranged. The different sections of the piece are judiciously contrasted; and the general effect, we feel convinced, will prove universally pleasing.

*A Rondo, on the Chord of the Seventh; shewing the immediate progression of that Chord to all the Twelve Major and Minor Keys, by A. F. C. Kollman, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel.*

The construction of this rondo is ingenious as curious, and well serves to illustrate the author's meaning. The composition is preceded by examples of the interrupted cadence, the perfect cadence, and the resolution on the same fundamental note.

*"Poor Mary;" a Ballad, as sung by Mrs. Ashe, (for whom it was written.) Composed by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s.*

"Poor Mary," is a ballad, the melody of which, for its easy flow and graceful expression, does much credit to the taste of its composer. The accompaniment is arranged with that skill which Dr. Clarke

Clarke never fails to exhibit, and the bass is uniformly well chosen.

*Chorusses from Handel's celebrated Te Deums. Arranged for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, by Mazzinghi.* 4s.

Mr. Mazzinghi, in his arrangement of these sublime and celebrated compositions, has acquitted himself with his usual address; and to organ performers, and the lovers of grand and classical composition, the *Te Deums*, in the shape in which they are here presented to the public, will, we doubt not, be highly acceptable.

*"Divine Songs," in easy Language, by the Rev. J. Watts, D.D. Set to Music by J. Gilden.* 5s.

This little work, the purport and tendency of which the composer has well explained in his preface, contains twenty-eight hymns, or divine songs, the melodies of which are highly appropriate to the

easy simplicity of the words, and well calculated to promote the laudable intention of their author.

*"Hymn to the Virgin," selected from the popular Poem of the Lady of the Lake. Written by Walter Scott, esq. and composed for a Soprano voice, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte, by Henry Bishop.* 2s. 6d.

The melody of this hymn is highly appropriate and expressive. The accompaniment is elaborate and elegant, and the general effect, such as only the efforts of a real master can produce.

*"The Italian Momfrina," an Original Air. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by Mr. Holst.* 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasing little production; calculated to please the general ear, and improve the finger of the juvenile practitioner.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1810.*

IT seems idle to state what every one knows, that catarrh is at present a very prevalent complaint; neither is it necessary to say any thing about the treatment of a species of indisposition which there are few who do not think themselves competent to manage without professional assistance. The remedies for it are principally negative, and confined in a great measure to the avoiding of variations of temperature, but more especially an exposure to a heated one, and an abstinence from every thing that is stimulating in articles of diet.

The Reporter has lately had occasion to prescribe for a female patient, who laboured under frequent returns of spasmodic affection, attended with an almost entire prostration of spirits and of strength. The present lamentable condition of her frame seems to have been produced by a habit of taking opium in the form of tincture. It was originally begun with a view to relieve bodily pain, and has since been continued whenever it was necessary to compose irritation to animate languor, or to elevate depression. It would be well if laudanum, which has insensibly become a part of the habitual regimen of many hypochondriacal inva-

lids, who have often been rendered incurably such by this circumstance, were never used, unless under the especial sanction of professional authority. And it may at least be doubted whether even the sanction of professional authority be not in general too carelessly and too lightly lent to the employment of a drug, the application of whose extraordinary powers ought to be reserved for occasions of proportionate emergence.

The writer of this article has at present under his care an obstinate case of chorea, or what is vulgarly denominated St. Vitus's dance.\* The complaint in this instance had been preceded, as is not uncommon, by attacks of epilepsy. In convulsive affections of this and of most other kinds, the cold bath and steel, with a due attention to the state of the bowels, may be regarded as the cardinal remedies; and

\* It is remarkable that St. Vitus is nowhere to be found in the calendar of Romish superstition. The mistake has probably arisen from some misunderstanding or inaccuracy of manuscript, by which chorea *inventa*, or involuntary dance, the original and genuine name of this disease, was read and copied chorea *st. Viti*.



although not uniformly successful, are more likely than any other ultimately to prove so. The cold bath and steel seem to have an invigorating faculty, almost peculiar to themselves in most, at the same time that they are by no means admissible in all, cases of debility or relaxation.

It is well worthy of remark, that the particular virtues of these invaluable remedies were known to practitioners of the most distant antiquity. Melampus, a Greek, one of the earliest who attempted to treat diseases, is said, by the employment of the cold bath, with the help only of an aperient medicine, to have restored the daughter of Pœtus king of Argos; and afterwards he is related to have cured Iphiclus, one of the heroes who attended Jason on his Argonautic expedition, of a most deplorable species of debility, by giving him the rust of iron in wine.

The most hopeful circumstance attending the case of chorea above alluded to, is the youth of the patient. In chorea, epilepsy, and mania, the early or advanced life of the subject of them is the circumstance upon which we principally

rest our opinion with regard to the ultimate result. This remark more especially applies to the last and worst of these diseases. In the evening twilight of life it is especially difficult, even if it be possible, to heal a wounded or *reduce a dislocated* understanding, in a manner that will ensure for any length of time its soundness or stability: like the fragments of broken porcelain, which may be so carefully put together as to assume the appearance of integrity, but which will fall to pieces again upon the slightest touch, or even a vibration of the surrounding atmosphere.

A cure that is radical has scarcely ever been effected in the instance of a grey-headed maniac. The combination of insanity with old age seems to be almost indissoluble. The disorder of the faculties is not likely in such a case to be remedied, except by their total extinction. The agitation of mind can be expected to subside only in the calm of death, or in the inoffensive quiet of idiocy, or idealless superannuation.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

November 21, 1810.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### FRANCE.

**T**HE Empress (the Princess Louisa of Austria) has been declared pregnant.

In order to annihilate the trade of England with the continent, an imperial decree has been passed, by which it is ordered that all articles of English merchandise and manufacture found in France, or its dependencies, in future, shall be burnt, and severe personal punishments are also to attach to persons concerned in the traffic. The following is the decree. Its operation has since been extended to Germany, Prussia, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, &c.

*Palace of Fontainebleau, Oct. 19, 1810.*

NAPOLEON, &c.—Having considered the fourth and fifth articles of our Berlin Decree, of the 21st of November, 1806, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Article 1. All merchandize, of whatever sort, proceeding from English manufacture, and which is prohibited, existing at this moment either in the real entrepôts, or in the warehouses of our customs, of whatever description it may be, shall be publicly burnt.

2. In future, all prohibited merchandize

of English manufacture, proceeding either from our customs, or from seizures that may be made, shall be burnt.

3. All prohibited merchandize of English manufacture, which shall be found in Holland, in the Grand Duchy of Berg, in the Hanseatic Towns, and, generally, from the Meuse to the sea, shall be seized and burnt.

4. All the English merchandize to be found in our kingdom of Italy, under whatever description it may come, shall be seized and burnt.

5. All the English merchandize which shall be found in our Illyrian provinces, shall be seized and burnt.

6. All the English merchandize which shall be found in the kingdom of Naples, shall be seized and burnt.

7. All the English merchandize which shall be found in the provinces of Spain occupied by our troops, shall be seized and burnt.

8. All the English merchandize which shall be found in the towns, and within the reach of places occupied by our troops, shall be seized and burnt.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.  
(Attested) The Duke of PLACENTIA,  
Prince Arch-Treasurer, and Lieutenant-General of the Emperor and King.

SPAIN

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

These countries appear to be overrun with detachments of the French armies, but with little permanent effect; as they are equally covered by armed bodies of the Spaniards and Portuguese. Of course it is a murderous contest, and vast numbers are assassinated or put to death on each side. Cadiz, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, and Corunna, are the only places in the Peninsula accessible to the English.

The following are the last dispatches, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, from General Lord Wellington, who had then retreated within fifteen miles of Lisbon:

*Pero Negro, 20th Oct. 1810.*

MY LORD.—Since I addressed you, the enemy have been employed principally in reconnoitring the positions occupied by our troops, and in strengthening their own. In effecting the former object they have skirmished with the troops on our out-posts, who have always conducted themselves well.

On the 14th, they attacked with infantry, supported by artillery, a small detachment of the 71st regiment, which formed the advanced guard of Lieutenant-general Sir Brent Spencer's division, near Sobral de Montagaree, in order to cover one of their reconnoitring parties. This detachment having the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Cadogan and Lieutenant-colonel Reynell at their head, charged the enemy in a most gallant style, and drove them into the town.

The whole of the 8th Corps d'Armée, however, and part of the 6th, arrived on the ground near Sobral on that evening; and I therefore thought it proper to withdraw Lieutenant-general Sir Brent Spencer's division from the advanced situation which it had occupied, and these troops marched to Zibreira, about one mile in the rear, on the 15th in the morning.

The gun-boats on the Tagus, under Lieutenant Berkeley, with which Admiral Berkeley has supported the right of the army near Alhandra, have likewise been engaged with the enemy's reconnoitring parties, and have been of great service to us.

I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that the report which I communicated to you in my last dispatch, regarding the march of the detachment of troops under the command of General Barcellar, has been confirmed.

Colonel Trant arrived near Coimbra on the 7th, and immediately attacked the enemy's out-posts, which he cut off from the town, and he then pushed into it and took possession of it. The resistance made by the enemy did not last long, and he took eighty officers and five thousand men (principally sick and wounded), prisoners.

On the following day Brigadier-general Miller and Colonel Wilson arrived at Coimbra with their detachments, and they have since taken about three hundred and fifty prisoners, being soldiers who had straggled from their regiments, on the enemy's march, as they say, in search of food.

Colonel Wilson has since advanced to Codeixa, with an advanced guard of infantry and cavalry, and Brigadier-general Miller is at Coimbra.

A detachment from the garrison of Peniche, sent out by Brigadier-general Blunt, under Captain Fenwick, has been successful in a similar manner, and has brought in forty eight prisoners made in the rear of the enemy's army, having killed nine; and Lieutenant-colonel Waters, who has been employed by me with small detachments of cavalry and infantry, also in the enemy's rear, has taken many prisoners.

The difficulties which the enemy experience in procuring subsistence, owing to their having invaded this country without magazines, and having adopted no measures for the security of their rear, or of their communication with Spain, has rendered it necessary for the soldiers to straggle in search of food; and not a day passes that prisoners and deserters are not sent in.

All remained quiet in the north of Portugal, according to the last accounts. Marshal Mortier retired from Zafra and Los Santos on the 8th; and, according to the last accounts, he had arrived at Seville with the troops under his command. General Ballasteros had followed him to the neighbourhood of Castillo de las Guardias, and the Portuguese and Spanish cavalry had moved on from the Guadiana towards the Sierra Morena.

In the mean time, the infantry of the Marquis de la Romana's corps was put in motion for this quarter on the 8th instant, and the head of it (the division under the command of General O'Donnell) arrived at Cabeza de Montechique yesterday, having crossed the Tagus in the morning.

WELLINGTON.

*Pero Negro, 27th Oct. 1810.*

MY LORD.—The enemy still occupy the same positions in front of this army, which they held when I addressed you on the 20th instant. They have detached some troops towards Santarem, and on the 23d, General Loison marched towards that place with the division under his command; and it appears, from accounts from the commanding officer at Abrantes, of the 24th, that a body of the enemy's infantry and cavalry entered Thomar on that day.

The reports which I have received from the prisoners and deserters which have been brought in, concur in the accounts of the

distress

distress felt by the enemy for the want of provisions of all descriptions.

They state, that they are collecting and preparing materials to construct a bridge over the Tagus; but although we have a good view of that river from different parts of the ground occupied by the army, and have officers and others employed on the left of the Tagus, to observe the motions of the enemy, I have not been able to discover either where this work is carrying on, or where the bridge is to be placed on the river, if it should be constructed.

The enemy appears to be very anxious to collect boats; and on the 24th, endeavoured to drive a party of the Ordenanza from Chamusca, by the fire of artillery, in order to obtain possession of some which were under that place.

Colonel Wilson had been at Leyria, with the cavalry attached to General Barcellar's division, and had proceeded to Ourem. The advance of the infantry was at Pombal.

On the side of Obidos and Ramalhal, the British cavalry and a battalion of Spanish light infantry, and the troops of the garrison of Peniché, confine the enemy's detachments; and they really possess no part of the country, excepting that on which their army stands.

By the last accounts from General Silveira of the 17th instant, it appears that all was quiet in the North; and he had not received any accounts of the march of troops in Castille.

The parties of Guerillas had been more daring than usual; and they had united in the neighbourhood of Valladolid, early in the month of October, to the amount of fifteen hundred, in order to carry off a convoy of money which had been raised in contributions from the country, in which attempt, however, they failed.

According to the accounts of the 21st, from Estremadura, it appears that Marshal Mortier's corps was still at Seville; and General Ballasteros was observing it from Arcena.

The second division of the Marquis de la Romana's corps, under General Carrera, arrived at Lisbon on the 25th, and will be with the army this day. My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 4th instant.

WELLINGTON.

*Pero Negro, 3d Nov. 1810.*

MY LORD.—I have not observed any alteration in the enemy's position or numbers since I addressed you on the 27th ult.

They have a considerable body of troops, principally cavalry, on the Tagus, between Punhete and Santarem, and I have reason to believe that Loison's division of infantry had not marched in that direction, as I reported to your lordship they had in my last dispatch; some of the corps composing that

division have certainly remained in the camps in front of this army.

The enemy have pushed some troops across the Zezere, above Punhete, principally cavalry, apparently to reconnoitre the roads in that direction and the fort at Abrantes; but I conclude that the rains which have fallen within these few days will have swelled that river, and that these troops will have retired again.

They are still reported to be at work upon materials for a bridge both at Santarem and Barquinha; but I have detached Major-general Fane with a body of cavalry and infantry to the left of the Tagus, from whom I hope to receive accurate accounts of what is passing opposite to him on this side; and he will endeavour to destroy these materials, if it should be practicable.

It is reported by all the deserters that the enemy's troops continue to suffer great distress from the want of provisions.

It is impossible to form an estimate of the quantity of provisions which they found in the villages on the ground which they occupy; but it is certain that they can draw none from any other part of the country, the whole being in the possession of our troops.

The garrison of Peniché, and the garrison of Obidos, which place Captain Fenwick, of the Portuguese service, has lately occupied, under the direction of Brigadier-general Blunt, and the British cavalry, continue to carry on a destructive warfare in the rear of the enemy's right, while the high road from Coimbra by Leyria is in the possession of Colonel Wilson's detachment.

I have received no letter from General Silveira of a later date than the 19th of October. He had not, at that time, heard of the march of any of the enemy's troops in Castille.

He occupied with his detachment the roads from Almeida to Trancoso, Celerico, and Guarda. He had heard that General Bonnet had evacuated the Asturias; and, it is supposed, had moved into Biscay.

I have letters from Estremadura and Castromarin, of as late a date as the 27th of October, stating that Mortier's corps was still at Seville in a very efficient state, and having many sick.

My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 22d ult.

WELLINGTON.

#### ITALY.

King Joachim having attempted the invasion of Sicily, his forces were repulsed under the circumstances detailed in the following dispatch from the gallant Sir John Stuart.

\* *Messina, Sept. 22, 1810.*

MY LORD.—Early on the morning of the 18th



18th instant, our attention was occupied by the opposite movements of General Murat, who, by the embarkation of the principal body of his army, in the whole of his long range of boats at Scylla and the Punta del Pizzo, and the disposition of these vessels after being cast off from the shore, seemed to indicate a conclusive design upon the part of our line extending towards the Faro.

While the attention of our left was engaged by the above operation, information was brought to me, that a division of the enemy, having embarked at Reggio during the preceding night, had been perceived completing a landing upon our right, just before dawn, at about seven miles to the southward of Messina.

Reinforcements, which were held in reserve in this garrison to move according to circumstances, marched to sustain our posts at the invaded point upon the first signal of alarm; but the active vigilance of the troops stationed at that extremity of our defences, and their prompt and spirited behaviour, under the conduct of Major-general Campbell, had already happily rendered the presence of these succours unnecessary.

The repulse of the enemy in this partial enterprise, and the equally disgraceful and precipitate flight of the French general who commanded it, with the sacrifice of so considerable a part of his equipment, are more fully detailed in the report from Major-general Campbell to myself, on the proceedings of this fortunate day; and, I hope his Majesty will be graciously pleased to draw an augur from the relation of this officer of the future conduct of this army at large, in any emergency of service which it may become their duty to encounter.

The zeal, the warmth, exemplified by the neighbouring peasantry in our behalf, and which were not manifested without a loss, and the judgment, as well as alacrity, with which I have since learnt that those in remoter districts made immediate dispositions to obstruct the progress of the enemy in their possible attempt to penetrate into the country, were far beyond what I could have hoped or expected from their peaceful habits; and so strongly was their animosity marked towards their invaders, that the interposition of our escorts was frequently necessary to protect our prisoners from their fury in conducting them, after their surrender, to the citadel of Messina.

A colour inscribed, as a gift from Gioachino Napoleone to the Royal Corsican corps, said to be new for the occasion of the expedi-

tion, fell among other captures of the morning into our hands; and I hope his Majesty will be graciously pleased to approve my transmittal of this trophy to be respectfully laid at the feet of his Sicilian Majesty, as a token of our zeal in the support of his royal cause, and as a record that the first effort of a daring enemy to plant the standard of usurpation in this his second kingdom, and which still owns his rightful dominion, was repulsed by a British army.

I cannot close this communication to your lordship without expressing my official acknowledgments to the great assistance I have derived from Lieut.-general Lord Forbes, as well as the other general officers, and indeed every department and rank of this army, during a long period of four months, in which the contiguity and constant menaces of an enterprising enemy have demanded from us a system of unabating vigilance, to which every mind has submitted with cheerfulness, but which your lordship will believe has not been without its fatigue.

This habitual, cordial, and friendly, co-operation, which I have received from Admiral Martin, and the naval force under his orders, during this interval of anxiety, I have before had occasion to mention to your lordship.

J. STUART, Count of Maida.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

At home the public attention has been deeply occupied by the commercial and pecuniary distresses of the country; and, by the return of that malady, which on two former occasions, rendered the king unable to exercise the executive functions. This disorder became evident on the 24th of September, the day on which his majesty completed the fiftieth year of his reign; and, it has continued with slight variations of violence during the month. In the mean time, parliament has been twice assembled and twice adjourned, without effecting any thing towards the appointment of a Regent. On a motion of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, against the adjournment of the Commons, a division took place of 58 against 363.

Another domestic event, deserving of record, has been the death of the king's youngest daughter, the Princess Amelia, in her 28th year, after a long and severe illness.

**ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of October, and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.**

**BANKRUPTCIES.**

*(The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.)*

- ALCHORNE** John, Minories, oilman. (Thomas Fen court, Fenchurch street)
- Almond** John, Lives Walton, Lancaster, corn dealer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffiths and Binde, Liverpool)
- Anderson** William, and Robert Lightollers Chorley, Lancaster, cotton spinners. (Swaine, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry)
- Arnold** William Stone, Prince's square, St. George's in the East, carpenter. (Reeks, Well close square)
- Ashew** James, late of the Strand, straw hat manufacturer, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench. (Mayhew, Symond's inn)
- Bailey** John, Chatham, rope maker. (Templer, Burr's street, East Smithfield)
- Baker** Charles, Bristol, seedman. (Stephens, Bristol, and Sweet and Stokes, Temple)
- Banks** William, King street, Cheapside, linen draper. (Zababrook, Haymarket)
- Barnes** John, Little Norton, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer. (Wordworth and Addison, Staples inn, and Lightfoot, Wigton)
- Barnfield** Robert, Sawley-field, Derby, boat builder. (Barnfield, Nottingham and Lowe, Carleton place, St. Alban's street)
- Bartlett** Thomas, and Benjamin West, Wandsworth, calico printers. (Jopson, Castle street, Holborn)
- Barton** Thomas, George and William White, Liverpool, merchants. (Rowlinson and Son, Liverpool)
- Beaumont** Walter Croftland, York, cotton spinner. (Wigleworth, Gray's inn, and Wigleworth and Thompson, Halifax)
- Bell** Thomas, Nicholas lane, merchant. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court)
- Bennett** Thomas, and John Chirney, Carlisle, manufacturers. (Wordworth and Addison, Staples inn, and Lorry, Carlisle)
- Berridge** Robert, Ilfrington, merchant. (Wasbrough, Cophall court, Throgmorton street)
- Bevans** James, Swansea, cooper. (Barber, Gray's inn square, and Jeffrey, Swansea)
- Bird** John Davies, Cardiff, bookseller. (Tovey and James, Newnham, Gloucestershire, and James, Gray's inn)
- Birkett** Henry John, Norton Paigote, cheese-monger. (Willet and Son, Finsbury square)
- Blore** William, Knightsbridge, carpenter. (Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly)
- Boddington** Thomas, Northampton, mercer. (Lovell, Towcester, and Foulkes, Longdill and Beckett, Gray's inn)
- Bone** John, and William Hone, Strand, booksellers. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook)
- Borrow** Jehro, St. Isley, Cornwall, cornfactor. (Hearle, St. Columb, and Shephard, and Adlington, Bedford row)
- Bow** John, Manchester, box maker. (Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford court, and Heslop, Manchester)
- Brady** James, Rochester, smith. (Benbow and Hope, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn)
- Brickwood** John, stretcher, stoke Newington, brewer. (Parfether and Son, London street)
- Britten** William, High Holborn, cordwainer. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn)
- Bromley** George, Southwark, innkeeper. (Ware, Blackman street, Borough)
- Brookman** Joshua, wincheiter, tanner. (Allen, Clifford's inn, and Lopard, Wincheiter)
- Brown** John, Manchester, builder. (Hurd, Temple and Hankin, Manchester)
- Bull** John, William Banks, and George Bryson, King street, Cheapside, wholesale linen drapers. (Sherwood, Canterbury square, southwark)
- Bullard** Samuel, Elm, Cambridge, dealer. (Bellamy, Wisbech, and Wortham, Castle street, Holborn)
- Bullard** Samuel, son of James Christian B. jun, Elmin, Cambridgeshire, farmers. (Kenrick, Hatfield street, Christchurch, Surry)
- Burrows** Israel, Ledger Mills, Milfield, York, corn merchant. (Exley, Stocker and Lawton, Furnival's inn, and Scott, Leeds)
- Burt** William, Red Cross street, bag merchant. (Knight, Kenington, and Popkin Dean street, Soho)
- Butcher** Nathaniel, Windmill street, Finsbury square, butcher. (Sydall, Alder gate street)
- Cannon** Bernard, Buva's lane, Ilfrington, cow keeper. (Parton, Walbrook)
- Chadwick** Richard, Porchester, Hants, baker. (Red Lion square, and Bettefworth, Portsea)
- Champ** James, Chichester, money scrivener. (Henrietta street, Covent Garden)
- Chatterton** William, Manchester, confectioner. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Carwell, Manchester)
- Churchhouse** Samuel, Hammer Smith, bricklayer. (Field and Sheargold, Clifford's inn)
- Clayton** Thomas, Maidenhead, Berks, printer. (Stubbs and Medes, Birmingham, and Egerton, Gray's inn)
- Cling** Frederick, Church court, Clement's lane, merchant. (Barker, Temple)
- Cole** Mary Talbot, Hatton Garden, copper plate engraver. (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings)
- Camb** James, Upper Cleveland street, Fitzroy square, baker. (Stevenson, Chequer court, Charing Cross)
- Coombs** Benjamin Merriman, City road, ironmonger. (Wilks, Hoxton square)
- Cooper** James, Plymouth, dealer. (Lamb, Alder gate street)
- Cropper** Richard Kerhaw, Currier's hall, London wall, Blackwell hall factor. (Fiske, Falsgrave place, Strand)
- Croftley** William, Samuel and John Hallins, Halifax, York, and Balinghall street, woolen manufacturers. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)
- Culley** Henry, Brewer street, Golden square, grocer. (Young, Vine street, Piccadilly)
- Culverwell** William, Bristol, victualler. (James, Gray's inn square, and Davis and Poole, Bristol)
- Curtis** John, Spring street, St. Mary le bone, tallow chandler. (Enderbrook, Haymarket)
- Darling** William, York street, southwark, victualler. (Loxley, Cheapside)
- Davies** John, Liverpool, speller. (Davies, Liverpool, and Meadowcroft, Gray's inn)
- Davy** Matthew Holt, Norfolk, grocer. (Withers, jun, Holt and Ballacheay, Capel court, Stock Exchange)
- Deakin** Robert, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, and Jepson, Manchester)
- Deller** John, En eld, shopkeeper. (Taylor, Waltham Abbey)
- Dent** James, Quebec street, Portman square, butcher. (Bellamy, Clifford's inn)
- Dickenson** Edward Wickham, Liverpool, merchant. (Staniford and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row)
- Ditchfield** James, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Barrett and Wilson, Manchester, and Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford court)
- Dodson** James, Cranbrook, Kent, brewer. (Bigg, Hatton Garden)
- Donald** William, West Drayton, Middlesex, draper and grocer. (Teafdale, Merchant Taylor's hall)
- Durant** John, St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, victualler. (John or Edmunds, Fenzance, and Price and Browne, Lincoln's inn)
- Earnshaw** Richard, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford court, and Heslop, Manchester)
- Easterby** John, Rotherhithe, rope maker. (Walker, Old Jewry)
- Edwards** William, Tooley street, victualler. (Popkin, Dean street, Soho)
- Ellis** John, Ashburton, Devon, tanner
- Evins** William, Canterbury, draper. (Wiltshire, Boston and West, Old Broad street)
- Evans** Thomas, Oxford street, victualler. (Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury)
- Eyre** Isaac, Charing Cross, trunk maker. (Hannam, Covent Garden)
- Faulkner** John, Manchester, dyer. (Buckley, Manchester and Milne and Parry, Temple)
- Fearon** Isaac, Cheapside, Norwich shawl manufacturer. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook)
- Fidler** George Edward, Oxford street, jeweller. (Walls, East street, Red Lion square)
- Ford** William, Beckington, Somerset, maltster. (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street, and Williams and Bosb, Trowbridge, Wilts)
- Fourdriner** Henry, Cannon street, and Sealy Fourdriner, Charing Cross, paper manufacturers. (Abbott, Abchurch yard)
- Fourdriner** Sealy and William Sale, Charing Cross, stationers. (Mitton and Founall's, Knight rider street, Doctor's Commons)
- Francillon** George, Westmorland buildings, Bartholomew close, stock broker. (Humphreys and Duniter, Southwark)
- Gairdner** James, Ebenezer and Andrew, Cannon street, and Edinburgh, merchants. (Livingston, Fenchurch buildings)
- Gamon** John, Wateringbury, Kent, innkeeper. (Cook, Maidstone, and Webb, Southwark)
- Garland** John, Hull, grocer. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Galland, Hull)
- Godsair** John, Queen street, Cheapside, merchant. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)
- Goodair** Francis, Manchester, merchant. (Barret and Wilson, Manchester, and Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford court)
- Gowdwin** James Ludlow, Salop, shopkeeper. (Ruffel and Jones, Ludlow and Highmore, Bush lane, Cannon street)
- Gordon** Thomas, Thomas Steadman, and Samuel Howland, Tower street, merchants. (Swain, New Basinghall street)
- Gosling** James, Mark lane, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson and Thomson, Cophall court)
- Graydon** George, Bedford, victualler. (Harris and Son, Castle street, Houndditch)
- Greaves** James, Pierpoint, Hercules Sharp, and Francis Fisher, King's arms yard, Coleman street, merchants. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)
- Greenhow** William, Manchester, merchant. (Duckworth, Chippendale and Denton, Manchester)



- Eric James, Portsea, Stationer. (Barrow, Threadneedle Street)  
 Grundy John Salford, Lancafer, cotton manufacturer and grocer. (Edge, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane)  
 Gummer William Pugsley, Bridport, Dorset, twine spinner. (Templer, Bridport, and Unice and Cox, Temple)  
 Mackfickel George, Gerard Street, Soho, tailor. (Smith, Charles Street, Cavendish Square)  
 Hall Clay, Liverpool, merchant. (Stanifreet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John Street, Bedford row)  
 Halliday William, Birmingham, mercer. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Cardwell, Manchester)  
 Hardacre Samuel, and William Barnard, Little St. Thomas Apostle, merchants. (Mason and Rogers, Foster lane, Cheapside)  
 Harding Thomas, Walworth, dealer in wine, beer and liquors. (Robinson, Charterhouse square)  
 Harper William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrford court, and Hellog, Manchester)  
 Har Tames, Scholes, Lancafer, manufacturer. (Avison, Liverpool)  
 Hawkins William, Cheltenham, plumber. (Pruen, Cheltenham, and Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn)  
 Haworth Richard, Hull, merchant. (Exley, Stocker and Dawson, Furnival's inn, and Codd and Garland, Hull)  
 Haworth Joshua, Jun. Hull, merchant. (Picard and Broadley, Hull)  
 Haycock Thomas, Whitechapel, victualler. (Argill, White Chapel road)  
 Hayward John, and George Turney, London Street, and White Chapel road, merchants and floor cloth manufacturers. (Palmer, Tomlinson and Thomson, Cophthal court)  
 Heald Joseph, Cloak lane, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson and Thomson, Cophthal court)  
 Herbert Thomas, Dowgate hill and Manchester, cotton merchant. (Walker, Old Jewry)  
 Hill Peter, Charlotte Street, Portland place, upholster. (Warrant and Wood, Calfie court, Budge row)  
 Hobbs Joshua, Leather lane, Holborn, cabinet maker. (Kayll, Newington Butts)  
 Hodkin Joshua, and Charles Quarrell, Radcliffe, Lancafer, calico printers. (Duckworth, Chippindall, and Denison, Manchester)  
 Holmes Francis, Warwick, grocer. (Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn, and Greenway, Warwick)  
 Hooper John, Higler's lane, Blackfriar's road, brewer. (Popkin, Dean Street, Soho)  
 Hooper George, Long Alley, Moorfield's, victualler. (Collins and Waller, Spital square)  
 Hopper Peter, Liverpool, merchant. (Blacklock, Temple, and Barwell and Stevenson, Liverpool)  
 Hopkins Jonathan, Worcester, merchant. (Welles, Worcester, and Platt, Temple)  
 Houlden Thomas, late of Spilsby, maltster, but now a prisoner in Lincoln castle. (Walker, Spilsby and Ellis, Chancery lane)  
 Howell John, Chester, linen draper. (Jones, Chester, and Tarrant, Chancery lane)  
 Howell Rees, Manchester, porter dealer. (Woodburne and Wake, Manchester, and Wigleworth, Gray's inn square)  
 Howarth Samuel, Witley, Surrey, turner. (Wilks, Hoxton square)  
 Numberbon Mark Edward, Hull, spirit merchant. (Frost's, Hull, and Roffer and Son, Bartlett's buildings)  
 Hunley Peter, Beverley, York, cabinet maker. (Lockwood and Shepherd, Beverley, and Lambert and Sons, Bedford row)  
 Hutchings Mary, Tetcote, Devon, woollen and linen draper. (Williams and Darke, Prince's Street, Bedford row, and Bowyer, Manchester)  
 Hutchinson William, Park, Liverpool, grocer. (Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chancery lane, and Haffall, Liverpool)  
 Huxley Thomas Croft, Liverpool, grocer. (Young and Hughes, Essex Street, Strand)  
 Illingworth John, Liverpool, victualler. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool)  
 Iveson Thomas, Queen Street, victualler. (Whitton, Great James's Street, Bedford row)  
 Jackson William, Liverpool, grocer. (Clement's, Liverpool, and Blacklock, Temple)  
 Jackson John Willis, Liverpool, dyer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Orred and Baines, Liverpool)  
 Jacob John and William, Newgate Street, merchants. (Swain, Sevens and Maples, Old Jewry)  
 Jacobs Matthias, High Street, Shadwell, shop-feller. (Harris and Son, Calfie Street, Houndsditch)  
 James Nathaniel, Manchester, victualler. (Ellis, Chancery lane, and Cardwell, Manchester)  
 Jennings Christopher, Portsea, grocer. (Collins and Waller, Spital square, and Winckworth, Portsmouth)  
 Johnson Budley, Ivy lane, London, trunk maker. (Wood, Richmond buildings, Soho)  
 Johnson Robert, Old Gravel lane, baker. (Parnell and Raffles, Church Street, Spital fields)  
 Johnson Joseph, High Street, Southwark, hop merchant. (Hauman, Covent Garden)  
 Johnson John, Maidstone, woollen draper. (Ireland, Staple's inn)  
 Jones Richard St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry)  
 Jordan Walter, Greenwich, metal worker. (Latkow, Wardrobe place, Doctor's Commons)  
 Kerschens John, Silver Street, Wood Street, Cheapside, (Goldsmith, (Atkinson, Calfie Street, Falcon square)  
 King John Neath, Glamorgan, ironmonger. (Bleasdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn, and Meredith, Birmingham)  
 Kirkman John, and Robert Hollinghead, Liverpool, merchants. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn, and Clement of Davies, Liverpool)  
 Laidman John, Gravel lane, Surrey, hat manufacturer. (Meynott, Burrow's buildings, Blackfriar's road)  
 Lake James, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury, dealer. (Allen, Calfie Street, Soho)  
 Lanchester Ann St. James's Street, milliner. (Wyburne and Burke, Gray's court, Charing Cross)  
 Larak Aaron, Minorities, haberdasher. (Howard and Abrahams, Jewry Street, Aldgate)  
 Lavender James, and Charles Campbell Judd, Yeovill, Somerset, feedmen. (Batten, Yeovill, and Antice and Cox, Temple)  
 Laycock Thomas, Minorities, shop-feller. (Adams, Old Jewry)  
 Lazenby Leonard, Parson's green, Fulham, stock broker. (Bousfield, Bourvie Street)  
 Le Breton John, Chelsea, mariner. (Foulkes, Langford, and Walford, Southampton Street, Covent Garden)  
 Lecomte Emanuel, Fetter lane, jeweller. (Mayhew, Symond's inn)  
 Lee Henry, Halberton, Devon, shopkeeper. (Lys, Took's court, London, and Rendell, Tiverton)  
 Lee Thomas, Poland Street, coach maker. (Kastabrook, Haymarket)  
 Lees Edward, Basinghall Street, merchant. (Toulmin, Aldermanbury)  
 Lewis Arthur, Nailworth, Gloucester, timber dealer. (Burroughs, Calfie Street, and Brown, Bristol)  
 Lucas William, Bishop's Calfie, salop, carrier. (Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford row)  
 Mankin Thomas, Peckham, coalfactor. (Harman, Wine Office court, Fleet Street)  
 Mann James Harbury, Warwick, draper. (Eyre, Gray's inn square, and Findon, Shipton on Stour)  
 Marford John, Rochester, linen draper. (Reardon and Davis, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street)  
 Mathews Robert, King's Arms buildings, Wood Street, Blackwell hall factor. (Williams, Austin Friars)  
 Matthews William Stone, Stafford, and John Phillips, Liverpool, bootmakers. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool)  
 May Henry, Bristol, corn factor. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple, and Stephens, Bristol)  
 Maynard Thomas, Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell, horse hair manufacturer. (Hillyard and King, Cophthal court)  
 Meek Benjamin, Croft Key's yard, Southwark, paper and glue merchant. (Kayll, Newington)  
 Merritt William, Mill lane, Southwark, merchant. (Tilson, Chatham place)  
 Messenger William, Mitcham, Surrey, stone mason. (Pryett, Millbank Street, Westminster)  
 Milburn William, Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, merchant. (Dessie and Dendy, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane)  
 Mill George, Bristol, victualler. (Jacobs, Bristol)  
 Morton Adam, Ham common, Surrey, corn dealer. (Lambert and Weale, Broad Street, Golden square)  
 Moulton Richard, Percival, Wigan, and Peter Fawcett, Manchester, manufacturers. (Duckworth, Chippindall, and Denison, Manchester)  
 Mountain John, Pancras, victualler. (Jones and Sandell, New Court, Crutched Friars)  
 Murphy Dennis Bronwell, Piccadilly, enameller. (Hinrich, Cecil Street, Strand)  
 Murphy George, Bread Street, Cheapside, calico printer. (Adams, Old Jewry)  
 Natta Pines, Oxford road, shopkeeper. (Hart, Pope's Head alley, Cornhill)  
 Neave John Longham, Dorset, mealman. (Blake, Cook's court, Carey Street, and Baldwin, Ringwood)  
 Nelson William, and Robert Morris, Liverpool, merchants. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row, and Whitley, Liverpool)  
 Nicholson William, Carburton Street, silk mercer. (Bousfield, Bourvie Street)  
 Nordblad Adolphus, and Hubbersty Middleton, Hull, merchants. (Martin, Hull)  
 Oulton James, Liverpool, dryfalter. (Blacklock, Temple, and Pritt, Liverpool)  
 Owen Thomas, Manchester, corn factor. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane, and Byheld, Manchester)  
 Pagett Daniel, Leicester, grocer. (Ware, Gray's inn, and Jervis, Hinkley)  
 Palfier Isaac, Winchcomb, Gloucester, engineer. (Young, Dursley, and Harvey, Lamb's Conduit place)  
 Pearie Charles, Old Street road, builder. (Lamb, St. Swithin's lane)  
 Peck James, Lombard Street, Stationer. (Stevens, Aldermanbury)  
 Pemberton Joseph, Wood End, Stafford, corn dealer. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, and Healey, Walsall)  
 Percival William, Oxford Street, linen draper. (Dobbin and Thomas, Crane Court, Fleet Street)  
 Phillips Sir Richard, New Bridge Street, book-feller. (Harman, Wine Office court)  
 Phillips Benjamin, Br VOL, cabinet maker. (Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn, and Harris, Jun. Bristol)  
 Philp Thomas, Holborn, printer. (Williams and Darke, Prince's Street, Red Lion square)  
 Philp Richard, Jun. and William Goffing, Jun. Great St. Helen's, upholsterers. (Sestree, St. Mary Axe)  
 Pigott Robert, Rochester, brewer. (Hall and Drake, Salter's hall)



- Potter John, Kenington, surgeon. [Knight, Kenington, and Popkin, Dean Street, Soho.  
 Poulton Charles, Reading, cabinet maker. [Debray, Leby and Scudamore, Temple.  
 Powis Thomas, jun., Southwark, linen draper. [Tree-whitt, Lyon's inn.  
 Quick James, Tiverton, Devon, linen draper. [Lys, Took's court, Cornhill Street, and Rendell, Tiverton.  
 Rawlins Charles, Edward, Bristol, wholesale grocer: [James, Gray's inn square, and Cooke, Bristol.  
 Raynes Michael, and William Lawree, Blue Anchor road, Surrey, glue manufacturers. [Dudd, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.  
 Reddington S. Daniel, Remondy Street, Morocco leather manufacturer. [Hoxia, Great Pinfold Street.  
 Reynolds John, Swansea, tanner. [Thomas, Swansea, and Price and Browne, Lincoln's inn.  
 Richards John, Bridge row, merchant. [Wilkie, Oatlie Street, Falcon square.  
 Richards John, Berwick on Tweed, merchant. [Burnett, Middle Temple lane.  
 Riffon James, ouderstiel top maker. [Hallstone and Alley, Bradford and Evans, Hatton Garden.  
 Robert Edward, Ratmerfith, bricklayer. [Impey and Wightman, Inner Temple lane.  
 Roberts John, Kent road, Southwark, Stone mason. [Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard.  
 Robinson Henry, St. John Street, iron founder. [Lowells and Cooke, St. Michael's court, Poultry.  
 Robinson William, Manchester, cotton spinner. [Ellis, Chancery lane, and Johnson and Onisale, Manchester.  
 Robson Mary, Albemarle Street, milliner. [Cuppige and Reid, Jermyn Street.  
 Roby Richard, Bucklebury, warehouseman. [Mafon and Roberts, Pinner lane.  
 Roche John Hamilton, Sudbury, Suffolk, wine merchant. [Rogers and on, Manchester buildings, Westminster.  
 Rodger John, Sheffield, merchant. [Rimington and Wake, Sheffield, and Wilson, Greville Street, London.  
 Rolfe William, Lower Edmonton, victualler. [Straiton and Airport, Shoreditch.  
 Round Joseph, Dudley, Worcester, cordwainer. [Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, and Healey, Wallall.  
 Rowandson Thomas, Joseph Bates, Samuel Rowandson, Edward Isaac, and William Brien, Cheapside, merchants [Nind, Throgmorton Street.  
 Russell James, Perry Barr, Stafford, gun barrel manufacturer. [Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn, and Wood, Wolverhampton.  
 Saker John, late of Bath, cordwainer, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench. [Clarke and Son, Bath, and Morton, Furnival's inn.  
 Sargent Daniel, Southwark, British wine-merchant. [Teasdale, merchant, Taylor's hall.  
 Sargent Samuel, Bath, chiu man. [Clarke and Son, Bath, and Morton, Furnival's inn.  
 Sargent Joseph, Jarmyn Street, watchmaker. [Cuppige and Rice, Jarmyn Street.  
 Saul Thomas, Manchester, woollapier. [Drew, Remondy Street, Southwark.  
 Schofield George, Shrewsbury, brazier. [Hill, Shrewsbury, and Ruffler and Son, Bartlett's buildings.  
 Scott George, and Edward Archard, Fenchurch Street, Chambers, ship and insurance brokers. [Kirkham and Co., Shorter's court, Throvmorton Street.  
 Seaton John, Pontefract, York, banker. [Coleman, Pontefract.  
 Seaton John Fox, Pontefract, banker. [Coleman, Pontefract.  
 Seaton Robert, Pontefract, banker. [Coleman, Pontefract.  
 Shaw Francis, Liverpool, merchant. [Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Barye, Chancery lane.  
 Shaw William, Burnham, St. Paul's church-yard, warehouseman. [Kirkham, Cloak lane.  
 Sill James, and William Watkin, Liverpool, merchants. [Blackbuck, Temple and Fritt, Liverpool.  
 Simon Maria, Bath, lace-merchant. [Netherfole and Fortin, Essex Street, Strand.  
 Simpson John, of Thomas Fleming, Mark lane, merchants. [Bigg, Hatton garden.  
 Skrimshire Thomas, Fakenham, Norfolk, schoolmaster. [Mecalisie, Willbech and Baxter, and Martin, Furnival's inn.  
 Smedley John, Salford, Lancaster, Ayer. [Hallhead and Antworth, Manchester, and Mine and Parry, Temple.  
 Smith John, Tugge, Devon, coach-merchant. [Farmer, Barrell's inn, and Seacombe, Exeter.  
 Smith John, Newn, Lancaster, mullin manufacturer. [Uwain, Manchester, and Mine and Parry, Temple.  
 Smith Joseph, and John, Birmingham, linen-draper. [Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham.  
 Smith Richard, Chelsea, linen-draper. [Young, Vine Street, Piccadilly.  
 Smith William, Stratford, Essex, corn chandler. [Meymott, Brown's buildings, Blackfriars.  
 Souby John, Burnardcastle, Durham, bookeller. [Weldon, Barnardcastle, and Wharton and Dyke, Temple.  
 Southey Robert, and Thomas, Fish Street Hill, merchants. [Cooke, Marti's lane, a London Street.  
 Southwood Thomas, Cable Street, Holborn, carpet-dealer. [Stevens, New Square, Lincoln's inn.  
 Spencer William, Wolverhampton, gun barrel manufacturer. [Williams, Old Buildings, Lincoln's inn, and Wood, Wolverhampton.  
 Squire John, and Samuel Sawyer, Bristol, merchants. [Leman, Bristol, and Franks, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.  
 Stacey William, Promtery, Surrey, horse-dealer. [Manning, Clement's inn.  
 Stiebert Louis, Hanover Street, tailor. [Hirrich, Cecil Street, Strand.  
 Stedman James, Hare Street, Spitalfields bakers. [Kife, Printer Street, Blackfriars.  
 Stokes James, Great Malvern, Worcester, hop-merchant. [Pownall, Style inn, and Haden, Worcester.  
 Strickland Thomas, and Thomas Newby, Brickwood, Liverpool, merchant. [Rowe, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lower, Southampton Buildings, Chancery lane.  
 Strickland James, Stourport, Worcester, skinner. [Long, Worcester, and Williams, Quality Court, Chancery lane.  
 Suter William, Deptford, bricklayer. [Carter, Deptford.  
 Swift John, Commercial road, boot and shoe maker. [Hughes, Dean Street, Fetter lane.  
 Taylor Philip, Meadows, and John Thomas Smedley, Liverpool, merchant. [Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Battage, Chancery lane.  
 Taylor James, Liverpool, merchant. [Greaves and Brome, Liverpool.  
 Terry Thomas, Chatham, grocer. [Sherwood, Cuffinham Court, Broad Street.  
 Thorner William, Monmouth Street, grocer. [Taylor, Field Court, Gray's inn.  
 Tilley John, Cephalic Court, insurance broker. [Harman, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street.  
 Thirington John, Liverpool, merchant. [Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool.  
 Toleda's Phinea, de Baruck, Great Pinfold Street, merchant. [Evitt and Rixon, Hayden Square.  
 Tudor Richard, Liverpool, builder. [Davies, Liverpool, and a Meddowcroft, Gray's inn.  
 Tullish John, Great Cornam Street, Brunswick Square, merchant. [Picking, Fishmonger's hall, Thames Street.  
 Upton James, Great Wellesham, Suffolk, farmer. [Parsons and Offord, Hadehale and Bridges, Red Lion Square.  
 Vorley Robert Knight, Thrapston, Northampton, shopkeeper. [Stevenson, New Square, Lincoln's inn.  
 Ward Matthew, Gosport, spirit-merchant. [Crickhank, Gosport, and Beadale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn.  
 Waterhouse Joseph, Manchester, victualler. [Buckley, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple.  
 Welch James, and John Sexton, New Compton Street, calico-makers. [Patten, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.  
 Well Edward, H. King Street, Wilts, carter. [Baxers and Mar, in, F. in, and salmon, Bath.  
 White Bartholomew, Bow lane, merchant. [Reynolds, Cable Street, Falcon square.  
 Wiggins Solomon, Cloth fair, tailor. [Cable, Furnival's inn.  
 Williams Thomas, Newgate Street, linen draper. [Hartley, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.  
 Williams Thomas Smith, Liverpool, merchant. [Blackrock, Temple, and Bardwell and Stephenson, or Law, Liverpool.  
 Williamson George, York, shoemaker. [Ellis, Chancery lane, and Galtard, Hull.  
 Willoughby Daniel, Strand, victualler. [Willoughby, Clifford's inn.  
 Windsor Jacob, Wellake, Portica, auctioneer. [Glendenning, Portica, and Naylor, Great Newport Street.  
 Winifred, Richard, Jun., King Street, Cheap side, and George Hudson, Manchester, warehousemen. [Wilkins, Bolton and West, Old Broad Street.  
 Wood William, Andrew and Alfred, Manchester cotton-merchants. [Ellis, Chancery lane, and Cardwell, Manchester.  
 Wood William, Lambeth, cooper. [Wilkinson and Young, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.  
 Woodward Thomas, and Thomas Kelton, Stratford, Essex, dyers. [Pullen, Fore Street, Cripplegate.  
 Young John, Bury Street, Bloomsbury, livery stable keeper. [Adams, Great Russell Street.

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Abbott Thomas, Market Deeping, Lincoln, innholder, Nov. 1.  
 Allen Samuel, Cardiff, Glamorgan, fellmonger, Dec. 15.  
 Allen William, Alreton, Derby, clocker, Nov. 15.  
 Anderson George, and George Harrison, Lades, Bridge yard wharf, Southwark, merchants, Nov. 17.  
 Arkinal Henry, and Samuel George Burslem, StaFord, potters, Nov. 24.  
 Ashe Joseph Ruter Ormskirk, Lancaster, draper, Dec. 11.  
 Audley William, Bristol, linen draper, Dec. 1.  
 Banks William, Poultry, hatter, Dec. 11.  
 Bayley James, Manchester, merchant, Dec. 17.  
 Bell John, and Richard Atkinson, Bow lane, warehousemen, Nov. 17.  
 Bennell John, Goultstone square, Whitechapel, builder, Dec. 1.  
 Berry Richard Clough, Salford, Lancaster, merchant, Nov. 20.  
 Binn Thomas, Great Barlow street, Mary-le-bonne, water closet maker, and Long Acre, candle manufacturer, Dec. 8.  
 Bird William Stone, StaFord, and Edward Holloway Broadfield Stourport, Worcester, boat builders, Nov. 20.  
 Blackburn William, Leeds, York, woollapier, Nov. 13.  
 Blackmore Richard, Birmingham, tailor, Nov. 17.  
 Branch John, Manchester, broker, Nov. 23.  
 Brickwood John, sen, Lombard street, banker, Jan. 20.  
 Brickwood John, jun, Lombard street, banker, Jan. 20.  
 Brickwood John, sen, and Jun. John Rajnies, William Morgan, and Joseph Starkey, Lombard street, bankers, Jan. 20.  
 Brice John, and Henry Keale, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 23.  
 Brookbank Thomas Ulverston, Lancaster, Daniel Wilson, John Gillespy, and Jonathan Taylor, Marryport, Cumberland, cotton manufacturers, Nov. 17.

- Bryan William, White Lion court, Birchln lane, merchant,  
Nov. 3
- Bryon William, St. Maryat Hill, merchant, Dec. 12
- Bull John, Bedford, victualler, Dec. 1
- Burlinge William, Cannon street, umbrella and parasol  
maker, Nov. 24
- Burford John, Whitechapel road, glass seller, Dec. 15
- Chapman John, Moorfields, shoemaker, Nov. 17
- Cheney John, Oxford street, linen draper, Nov. 17
- Cherry John, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 3
- Clancy William, St. Mary Axe, merchant, Jan. 1
- Clives Theophilus, and Samuel Richardson, Tokenhouse  
yard, merchant, Nov. 20
- Cobham Elijah, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 17
- Cock Joseph Driver, and James Patchers, Norwich, wine  
merchants, Nov. 28
- Collett Thomas, Uxbridge, grocer, Dec. 8
- Collis Francis, Union place, Southwark, tailor, Dec. 4
- Coope Edmund, Hendon, Middlesex, carpenter, Dec. 4
- Exterill, Edmund, jun. Vine street, Liquor pond street,  
beacon merchant, Nov. 27
- Coward Thomas, Bath, linen draper, Nov. 22
- Cowper Robert, Cateaton street, warehouseman, Nov. 17
- Cox John, Leighton Buzzard, Beds. corn merchant, Dec. 11
- Cuming Thomas, Castle court, Birchln lane, merchant,  
Dec. 1
- Davison John, New Brentford, linen draper, Nov. 1, Dec. 8
- Dean Richard, Bow, baker, Nov. 17
- Dean David, sen. and jun. and John D. St. John street,  
cheese-monger, Dec. 1
- De La Court Albert, New Lisle street, Leicester square, Jew-  
eller, Nov. 27
- Dennett George, Gray's inn lane, Middlesex, cow keeper,  
Dec. 8
- De Ruy John, Lime street, lead merchant, Nov. 20
- Dods Joseph, Commercial Chambers, Minorities, ship and  
insurance broker, Nov. 17
- Dollman Sampson, Poultry, hatter, Dec. 11
- Dollman Sampson, and William Banks, Poultry, hatters,  
Nov. 17
- Dow James, Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant, Dec. 1
- Dyer Richard, Dudley, Worcester, grocer, Nov. 12
- Elliot George, Winchester street, merchant, Nov. 17
- Elliot Thomas, Bedford street, Covent Garden, tailor,  
Dec. 15
- Evans Philip, Hungerford Market, oyster merchant,  
Dec. 8
- Fenton John, and George Moore, Rotherhithe street,  
smiths, Nov. 24
- Fly William and John, Croydon, bricklayers, Nov. 27
- Frow Thomas, Mobliethorpe, Lincoln, innholder, Dec. 19
- Gale John, New London street, Crutched Friars, mer-  
chant, Nov. 27
- Gannins Charles, Axminster, Devon, draper, Dec. 1
- Garbers John Christian Hartvig, Liverpool, merchant,  
Dec. 17
- German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hosier, Jan. 22
- Gilbert John, Chiswell street, grocer, Nov. 17
- Gill James Carver, Smallburgh, Norfolk, grocer, Dec. 10
- Griff James, and Patrick Dempsey Foby, Tower Royal  
merchants, Nov. 47
- Greaves Benjamin Moseley, York, and James Greaves  
Moseley, Lancaster, merchants, Nov. 28
- Hallendon George, and Thomas Newcomb, Basinghall street,  
warehousemen, Nov. 24
- Hallen William, Wolverhampton, woollen yarn manufacturer,  
Nov. 23
- Harcourt William, Norwich, linen draper, Dec. 10
- Hartley John, Manchester, grocer, Dec. 4
- Hawkey Joseph, Piccadilly, army accoutrement maker,  
Nov. 27
- Hickford William, London street, victualler, Nov. 17
- Hirst John, Bristol, grocer, Nov. 28
- Hobbs Thomas Raphael, Mary-le-bone park, music master,  
Dec. 11
- Holland John, Cheapside, haberdasher, Dec. 11
- Hooks Samuel, Leeds, merchant, Nov. 22
- Hudson John, Barister, Hackney grove, merchant, Nov. 22
- Munt Francis, Bristol, butcher, Nov. 22
- Ibbertson Samuel, Ludgite hill, silk mercer, Dec. 4
- Jackson Samuel Raikes, Birmingham, J. button maker,  
Dec. 1
- James Henry, St Mary Axe, merchant, Dec. 15
- Johnson William, and Nevill Browne, Fish street hill, grocers,  
Nov. 13
- Jones Hugh, Skinner street, cheese-monger, Dec. 1
- Joyce Robert, Lamb's Conduit street, tailor, Dec. 1
- Joyson Joseph, Stourport, Worcester, hop merchant,  
Nov. 20
- Kluffman Christian Henry, New London street, Crutched  
Friars, merchant, Nov. 27
- King Joseph, King street, Covent garden, silk mercer,  
Nov. 27
- King Thomas, Gosport, grocer, Nov. 22
- Leigh Thomas, Foxtonton, Lancaster, dealer, Nov. 27
- Leroux Henry Jacob, Canonbury square, Islington, builder,  
Nov. 17
- Levy Jacob Israel, Haydon street, Minorities, merchant, Nov.  
17
- Lindill William, Leeds, York, spirit merchant, Dec. 8
- Zougridge Robert and George Fringle, Painter, Durham,  
colliery, undertakers, Dec. 8
- Lovett James, Colchester, grocer, Dec. 4
- Lye Edmund Leigh, Bath and Warminster carrier, Dec. 3
- Lye George, Bath and Warminster carrier, Dec. 3
- Lye George and Edmund Leigh, Bath and Warminster  
carriers, Dec. 4
- Macloed William, Upper ground street, Westminster, army-  
agent, Dec. 15
- Main Robert, Greenwich, floor cloth manufacturer, Nov. 20
- Masceam James, Upper Thames street, cheese-monger,  
Nov. 24
- Mallabew George, Salford, Manchester, cotton manufacturer  
Nov. 27
- Mannett Moses, Birmingham, grocer, Dec. 1
- Metcalf Joshua, New London street, Crutched friars, mer-  
chants, Nov. 27
- Moody Henry, Salisbury, Lincoln, jobber, Nov. 13
- Morgan William, Lombard street, banker, Jan. 20
- Morris John, Portsmouth, baker, Dec. 13
- Morton William, Lutterw rh, Leicester, grocer, Dec. 10
- Newton Isaac, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Dec. 13
- Normington John, St Martin's le Grand, silk trimming man-  
ufacturer, Dec. 1
- Norris John, Portsmouth, confectioner, Dec. 13
- Ones Edward, Leeds, York, dry salter, Nov. 27
- Oswald Thomas, Berwick on Tweed, baker, Dec. 12
- Palmer George, Plymouth, haberdasher, Dec. 4
- Parkinson George, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 27
- Parterson Thomas, Nicholas lane, underwriter, Dec. 8
- Parterson John, Woolwich, grocer, Dec. 23
- Payne James, West square, Surrey, army Contractor, Nov. 8
- Payne Thomas, Ashford Kent, grocer, Nov. 27
- Payne William, Great Carter lane, Doctor's commons, drug  
gist, Dec. 8
- Pearson George, Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman,  
Nov. 24
- Perkins John and George Beihell, Oxford-street, woollen  
drapers, Dec. 1
- Phillips Thomas, Plough court, Lombard street, merchant,  
Nov. 15
- Pilkington William Gee, Bawtry, York, innholder, Dec. 53
- Poppell James and John Jepson, Lavrance Fountainy lane,  
brokers, Dec. 15
- Porbrick William, Gloucester, linen draper, Dec. 8
- Rackstraw Philip, Tottenham court road, cabinet maker,  
Dec. 4
- Rainer John, Lombard street, banker, Jan. 20
- Reed Robert, Caroline mews, Bedford square, stable keeper,  
Dec. 1
- Reeds Thomas, Bishopgate street, cheese-monger, Dec. 11
- Reeve Richard and David William Jones, Vere street, sta-  
tioners, Dec. 11
- Remington John, St. Ives, Huntingdon, liquor merchant,  
Dec. 1
- Roberts David, Chester, iron-monger, Dec. 7
- Robins William, Lewin Tugwell, Bartlett's Buildings, scrig  
vener, Nov. 27
- Rome David, Liverpool, cabinet maker, Nov. 20
- Rose James, sen. and jun. Wynon's wharf, Tooley street,  
provision merchants, Nov. 17
- Sault William, Southmolton street, Hanover square, callen-  
derer, Nov. 10, Dec. 12
- Sayer John, Sherston, Wilts, linen draper, Nov. 19
- Scott John, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, farrier, Nov. 30
- Shaw John, Lancaster and George Shaw, Kingston, Surrey,  
merchants, Dec. 12
- Shawford William, Cowdery, Albany, Piccadilly, confectioner,  
Nov. 26
- Shepherd William, Chesson, Nottingham, iron merchant,  
Nov. 26
- Shill Samuel, Bristol, watch maker, Nov. 21
- Simmons Benjamin, late of Newcastle street, Strand, shoe  
maker, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench, Dec. 22
- Spencer Abraham, Basinghall street, woollen draper, Dec. 15
- Spilsbury Charles, Angel court, Skinner street, printers,  
Dec. 8
- Spring Redshaw, Caistor, Lincoln, mercer, Dec. 10
- Stamford Edward, York street, flour factor, Nov. 20
- Stanforth Thomas, Sheffield, cutter, Nov. 16
- Stapleton Thomas, Sheerness, shop keeper, Nov. 30
- Starkey Joseph, Lombard street, banker, Jan. 20
- Stedmau George, and John McLean, Lamb street, potatoe  
merchants, Dec. 1
- Steers Samuel, Chapman place, St. George's in the East,  
builder, Dec. 11
- Stevenson Thomas, Snow's fields, Bermondsey, wool stapler,  
Nov. 17
- Stuart Charles, Berwick street, Westminster, tailor, Nov. 27
- Sunderland John, Baster, York, coin dealer, Nov. 23
- Symons James, Cheapside, baker, Nov. 24
- Tanke Isaac, and Augustus Tole, Strand, wine merchants,  
Nov. 24
- Troutbeck William Henry, Minorities, victualler, Nov. 13
- Tubb William, and James Henry Alexander Scott, King's  
road, Piccadilly, nursery men, Nov. 24
- Tucker William, sen. Ex-ter, merchant, Dec. 11
- Tutthill Charles, Norwich, merchant, Nov. 28
- Wall, Thomas, Bristol, brewer, Dec. 6
- Wall Thomas, Lambeth, tallow chandler, Dec. 1
- Walls John, Croydon, tailor, Nov. 20
- Waters Benjamin, Finch lane, broker, Dec. 11
- White Thomas, Jun. Strand, Kent coal merchant, Dec. 1
- White Thomas, Southwark, haberdasher, Dec. 8
- Wid James, Manchester, brewer, Dec. 8
- Wilkins John, and Thomas Lacey, Basinghall street, factors,  
Dec. 4
- Williams Lawrence, Nicholas lane, merchant, Nov. 21
- Williams Benjamin, Liverpool, linen draper, Dec. 21
- Wingham, William, Seething lane, money scrivener,  
Nov. 27
- Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconist, Nov. 17
- Young Gaven, and Gaven Glennis, Budge row, merchants,  
Dec. 8



**INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON :**  
*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

**ON** Tuesday, October the 30th, about 9 o'clock at night, an alarming fire broke out in the Cloisters, near St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by which three houses were consumed.

The same night, a fire took place at a public house in Whitecross-street, City Road. A young woman, who slept in the second floor, in her fright, threw herself out of the window, and died of the bruises which she received.

A marble slab has lately been erected on the Eastern wall of Kensington-church, to the memory of Mr. Elphinston, a memoir of whose life appeared in our Number for December last year. The following is the inscription :

Sacred  
 To the Memory of  
 JAMES ELPHINSTON.  
 His Mind was ingenuous,  
 His Heart was affectionate,  
 His Manners, though polished, were simple,  
 His Integrity was undeviating ;  
 He was  
 A great Scholar  
 And a real Christian.  
 Jortin, Franklin, and Johnson,  
 Were in the number of his Friends.  
 He was born at Edinburgh, Nov. 25th, O. S.  
 1721,  
 He died at Hammersmith, Oct. 8th, 1809.  
 And his Remains are deposited near the South  
 Wall of this Church-yard.  
 In grateful Remembrance of his Virtues and  
 Affection,  
 His Widow has caused this Tablet to be en-  
 graven.

The workmen employed to repair the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, discovered a few days since the remains of the notorious Chancellor Jeffries. A large flat stone was removed near the communion-table, and in a vault underneath the men found a leaden coffin, containing the body. The coffin did not appear to have suffered much decay. It was closed, and a plate remained on it, inscribed with the name of Chancellor Jeffries. His son and daughter are also buried in the same vault. After the legal murders at Taunton, which Jeffries managed with so much address, he returned to London; and, to avoid the popular fury excited by his infamous conduct, disguised himself in the habit of a foreign sailor, with intention to escape to Hamburg; but being discovered as he was looking out of a window in a house at Wapping, where he had concealed himself, he was seized by the mob, and almost killed. He was finally lodged in the Tower by the populace, in order that he might be brought to justice; but he died soon after,

in consequence of the blows and bruises he had received. He had previously resided in Aldermanbury, and his body was privately interred by his family. The coffin was not opened; and after public curiosity had been gratified, it was replaced in the vault, and the stone fastened over it.

The Temple church, one of the most ancient foundations in London, is at present under a thorough repair. The nine marble figures of Knights Templars in armour, placed in the area of the round tower, supposed to be rare pieces of antiquity: are now protected from injury. Several of the monuments have been cleaned, and the church already presents a new appearance.

**MARRIED.**

At Putney, Richard Alexander Oswald, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, eldest daughter of the late John A. esq. of Philpot-lane.

William Douglas Hopkins, esq. of Bethel-place, Camberwell, to Miss Irvin, of the Crescent, Minories.

Robert Isherwood, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Ann, only daughter of the Rev. John Prower, of Purton, Wilts.

The Rev. Richard Yates, chaplain of Chelsea Hospital, to Miss Telfer, only daughter of Patrick T. esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At Stockwell, Anthony Burnley, esq. to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Wild, esq.

At Lambeth, Henry Buckley, esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth, to Anne, only daughter of Samuel Wolfe, esq. of the East India house.

At Newington-Butts, Mr. Joseph Fuller, bookseller, of Charing-cross, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Carter, of Newington-place.

At Islington, Mr. George Morgan, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Harrison, of Kensington.

By special licence, at the house of Peter Free, esq. Baker-treet, Sir Bellingham Beginald Graham, bart. to Harriette, third daughter of the late George Clark, esq. of West Hatch, Essex.

At Finchly, Charles Robert Neate, esq. of Whetstone, to Frances Augusta, second daughter of the late Robert Manners, esq.

At Hampton Court, Sir John Fleming Leicester, bart. to Georgiana Maria, youngest daughter of Col. Cottin.

At St. Anne's, Westminster, George Skelton, esq. to Mrs. Mantell, relict, of the Rev. Thomas M. rector of Frinham, Surry.

At Mary-le-bone, Capt. Dickinson of the 12th Light Dragoons, to Miss Hamilton, of Richmond.



Richmond-hill, Surry.—Capt. Sir Thomas Trowbridge, R.N. to Miss Cochrane, daughter of Admiral Sir Alexander C. K.B.

At St. George's, Honover-square, John Lambert, esq. of New Broad-street, to Katharine, eldest daughter of W. H. Phipps, esq.—Lieutenant-colonel Kerrison, of the 7th Hussars, to Miss Ellice, eldest daughter of the late Alexander E. esq.

At Cripplegate-church, Joseph Parke, esq. of Hoxton, to Mary, daughter of the late P. Knight, esq.

At St. Michael's, Cornhill, Mr. John Miles, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Eliezer Chater, of Upper Clapton.

At St. Magnus, London-bridge, the Rev. Samuel Locke, D.D. to Miss Sarah Clinch, both of Farnham.

At St. Ann's, Soho, David Uwins, M.D. of Aylesbury, to Miss Gibson, of Carlisle-street, Soho.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, the Rev. James Worsley, of Billingham House, Isle of Wight, to Sophia, second daughter of Sir John Pinhorn.

James Brown, esq. to Miss Amelia Dupre.

At Mary-le-bone, John Horsley Palmer, esq. of Wimpole street, to Miss Bell, second daughter of the late John B. esq. of Southampton.

#### DIED.

After a long and painful illness, *Mrs. West*, wife of William W. esq. of Bride-lane, Fleet-street.

At Stratford-green, *Margaret*, relict of John Hawes, esq. 73.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, *William Wilkinson*, esq. 69.

At Enfield, *Mrs. Sarah Fuller*, last surviving daughter of the late William F. esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

At East-sheen, *John M'Clary*, esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, 66.

*Mr. John Scott*, of Cornhill.

At Stoke Newington, *Mr. Thomas Draper*, of Bishopsgate-street, 68.

In Spital-square, *Mrs. Addington*, relict of Dr. A. of Grove House, Mile-end, 82.

*Mrs. Stubbs*, relict of Mr. William S. of Cannon-street.

In the Crescent, Minories, *Sarah*, youngest daughter of Peter Hofman, esq.

At Whetstone, *Mrs. Ann Caroline Stuart*, wife of Mr. Charles S. of Great Tower-street, 57.

At Epping, *Lady Coxhead*, wife of Sir Thomas C. 78.

At Camberwell, *Mrs. Rich*, wife of Mr. William R. of Ludgate-hill.

At Battersea, *John Perry*, esq. of Moor-hall, Essex, 66.

In Gloucester-street, Portman-square, *Charles Moore*, esq. auditor of public accounts, and brother to the late General M.

At Camberwell, *Mrs. Sykes*, of the Terrace, 73.

At Pentonville, *George Service*, esq. 59.

At Stanmore, the Rev. Thomas Clarke, M.A. prebendary of Hereford, 54.

At Upper Homerton, *Mrs. Le Mesurier*, widow of Alderman Le M.

At Kentish-Town, *Mrs. Tate*, wife of Mr. Robert T. of Salisbury-street, Strand.

At Downe-lodge, Wandsworth, *Mrs. Gardner*, wife of Henry G. esq.

In Bride-lane, Fleet-street, *Mrs. West*, wife of William W. esq.

In Cornhill, *Mr. George Oliver*, 43.

In Great Pulteney-street, *Sir Charles Jacob*, bart. 48. He succeeded to the title in 1804, and died unmarried.

At Isleworth, the Hon. Charles Saunders John Fane, son of the Earl of Westmoreland.

At Kentish-Town, at the Vicarage-house, the Rev. Mr. Champneys, sub-dean of St. Paul's, 74.

At Hanwell, *Ann Dawkins*, 101.

At St. James's palace, *Henry Compton*, esq. principal page to the queen.

In Beaumont-street, *Mrs. Shipley*, mother of Sir Charles S. 86.

At Kew, *Johann Zoffanij*, esq. R. A.

*Mr. W. B. Mawson*, of Watling-street, son of Mr. M. of the same place. He was crossing Blackfriars-road, when he was thrown down, it is supposed, by a cart and horses, at the corner of Charlotte-street. He was immediately taken to a surgeon's in the neighbourhood, who administered every medical assistance without effect; and he expired within twenty minutes.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, *Francis Baring*, esq. second son of John B. esq. of Mount Radford, near Exeter. He put an end to his life by shooting himself. At the Coroners' Inquest, it appeared, by the testimony of two witnesses, that he had been in a despondent state for some time past, arising, as it was suspected, from pecuniary embarrassment. Having sent out his valet to order dinner, Mr. Baring locked himself in his dressing-room, and shortly after the report of a pistol alarmed two female servants in the house. The neighbours broke into the room, and found him lying on his face, dead; a ball having entered his forehead, and shot away part of his head. He had a pistol in each hand, and one was found loaded. Verdict—*Insanity*.

At New Slaughter's coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane, *John Dolan Burke*, esq. Being arrested for debt by a sheriff's officer, he poisoned himself by taking arsenic. From the depositions of the witnesses, examined before the coroner's inquest, it appeared that the deceased was an Irish gentleman, who had married into an Irish family of consequence, and he had lodged three months at the hotel. It turned out by the evidence of Mr. Spencer, surgeon, in New-street, that the deceased had taken poison several hours previous to the draught, swallowed when he was arrested by the officer, and that he obstinately refused to take any medicine. He added, that he had

done the deed, and he would not take that which would frustrate his design. He at length grew insensible, and he was drenched with an emetic when too late. His Attorney stated to the Jury, that he had not been sober one minute these four years, which he attributed to his embarrassments, and he considered him a maniac. Two of the Jury corroborated this fact. Verdict—*Insanity*.

In Bloomsbury-square, *P. Prattburn, esq.* He put a period to his life, by shooting himself with a pistol through the body. He came to town on a Tuesday from his country residence at Brighton; and when he arrived, seemed much agitated in his mind, and continued to remain so until Friday morning, when he committed the horrid deed; a surgeon was immediately sent for to give him medical assistance, but the spark of life was too nearly extinct to render any whatever. He languished for three hours afterwards, when he died in the greatest agony.

*Mr. F. Chalie*, wine-merchant, of Mincing-lane. He was sitting on his horse, and inquiring after one that was to be sold, at Mr. Hall's, in Grosvenor-place, when he dropped off in an apoplectic fit, as it is supposed, and died in a few minutes.

At Pentonville, *Mrs. Holman*, mother of Mr. H. late of Covent-garden theatre, 73.

At Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, *Mrs. Hannab Hubert*, relict of the late Mr. Henry H. coal-merchant, of Little Abington-street, Westminster, 81. Her remains were interred in St. John's burial ground, Westminster, attended by her nine disconsolate children; to whom she was most affectionately endeared.

At Highbury Grove, *Sophia Alexandrina*, fifth daughter of the late Rev. John Urquhart, 17.

At Fulham, aged 73, *Nathaniel Kent, esq.* an eminent land agent, whose morality, strict integrity, and urbanity of manners, added to a conscientious discharge of his professional duties towards landlord and tenant, had long endeared him to numerous friends and acquaintance in all parts of the kingdom.

At Windsor, November 2d, her Royal Highness the *Princess Amelia*, the youngest child of their Majesties. She was born August 7th, 1783, and was, from early youth, of a very tender and delicate constitution, being frequently attacked with severe indisposition. In her person she was tall and slender, and her air was most graceful and prepossessing. Illness had impressed its mark on her countenance, and scattered lilies over her cheeks. In her manners she was so mild, elegant, and amiable, as to win every heart. The frequency of her indispositions prevented her from studying as deeply as her elder sisters, yet she cultivated the fine arts with great success. In music and painting she was a proficient. She met with few rivals on the piano forte, and displayed a classical taste, both in her selection and execution of pic-

tures. A model of filial piety; her love for her father was revealed in all her actions, and was so tenderly expressed a few days before her death, as to occasion the unfortunate illness under which he still continues to labour. Dignified, though condescending; benevolent, without ostentation; lively, though a prey to sickness, which usually quenches the spirits as well as the health of youth, she was beloved by all those who lived within the sphere of hearing of her virtues. Some symptoms of the illness which terminated her existence, having revealed themselves early, her royal highness tried the effects of sea-bathing, and derived much benefit from that practice. Her favourite amusement was that of riding, in which she was conspicuous for her elegance and skill. Exercise, however, and all the resources of the medical art, could but delay the fatal hour; her disorder began to gain ground in an alarming manner upwards of two years ago, and when the first jubilee of his Majesty was celebrated, she was lying on the bed of sickness, with but little hopes of recovery. Towards the middle of last summer, however, she regained strength enough to sit up in her apartments, and to take a short walk into the garden. About a month before her decease, her royal highness was attacked with St. Anthony's fire, which brought on a relapse, which afforded her an opportunity of displaying the noblest Christian faith and fortitude, during weeks of prolonged agony, uncheered by any ray of hope. During the last few days her strength had been rapidly wasting away; and she closed her eyes as in a kindly sleep. It would be injustice to the memory of this excellent princess, to ascribe all her patience and fortitude to the natural frame of her mind, as the habits of devotion to which she had been trained and led by parental example, and the true principles of religion which regulated the whole of her conduct, strengthened the amiable and gentle qualities of her disposition, and made her submit with meek resignation to the divine will, through the whole of the severe probation which she was to endure in this life to prepare her for a better. The ceremony of her royal highness's funeral took place on the evening of the 13th of November. A solemn silence pervaded Windsor during the whole of the day. All the shops were shut up, and scarcely one individual was to be seen in the streets who was not attired in mourning. The clock had no sooner struck eight than the procession moved from Augusta Lodge. The procession moved slowly to the south entrance of St. George's Chapel, and passed up the middle aisle, when the body being placed on the tressels, the chief mourner placed herself at the head, and the dressers and attendants ranged themselves on the sides. The stalls on each side of the chapel were occupied by his Majesty's ministers, the nobility, and gentry. At the lower

end of the chapel, those of the royal family present took their stations in their respective stalls. The Prince of Wales sat to the left of the entrance; the Duke of Clarence was seated on his left; the Duke of Cumberland on the left of the Duke of Clarence; and the Duke of Cambridge to the left of the Duke of Cumberland. To the right of the entrance, the Dukes of York, Kent, and Sussex, were seated. The anthem concluded, the funeral service was read by the Dean of Windsor, from the sufferance stall. An appropriate dirge was then sung, and the body was deposited in a temporary vault, where it is to remain till Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel is finished. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Sir Isaac Heard, king-at-arms, pronounced the following words:—"Princess Amelia, aged 27, sixth daughter of his Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain, to whom God grant long life, health, and prosperity." Nothing could be more awfully impressive than the whole of this melancholy spectacle. The whole of the funeral ceremony was over by eleven o'clock, when the procession returned as it went. St. Paul's bell tolled upon this melancholy occasion, from seven till eight o'clock.

At Kentish Town, in his 94th year, *Charles Grignion*, who flourished in this country, as an historical engraver, upwards of half a century. He had the good fortune to pass a portion of his early youth at Paris, in the study of the celebrated Le Bas; and, though his stay with that artist was but short, yet it was of sufficient duration to enable him to imbibe such sound principles as laid the foundation of a style at once energetic and elegant. Having commenced his career in this school, he could draw as well as engrave; and, as he possessed that rare talent in his art, the power of giving a free and faithful translation of a picture, the quality and cast of his productions were bold and original. His engraving was not an imitation of Audran, of Edelinck, or of Fry; it was the emanation of a natively vigorous mind, skilfully directed by a familiar study of the ablest models. His best works not only possess in an eminent degree, whatever constitutes character and expression, as the print he engraved from one of Hogarth's series of election pictures abundantly proves, but they partake of that happy carelessness of execution, which is as much a characteristic beauty in the style of painting or engraving as it is in that of poetry. As Mr. Grignion advanced in life, his pure old fashioned style was superseded by a more imposing, a more finished, but a less intelligent manner. This revolution in engraving threw him into obscurity, and reduced him to poverty; but a few artists and lovers of art, to whom his virtues and his talents were equally dear, by a prompt and efficient subscription, smoothed the path of his declining age, and enabled him to close his days in the bosom of

his family, with a contented and grateful mind. This venerable engraver resigned his life without any pain or struggle, and rather like one insensibly falling into a soft sleep, than by the unerring hand of "the King of Terrors." The vital oil which supplied the lamp of life was exhausted merely by old age. Of the elegant art of English engraving, he first planted the seed, which has risen to such luxuriance and maturity, under the more accomplished hands of our chief engravers, any of whom he would have equalled, had he, in conjunction with his knowledge of drawing and his various taste, been competent to a more powerful production of effect, and to that mechanical dexterity of style and finishing, requisite to perfect the art, such as it is seen in the works of our best engravers.

At Sidmouth, Devonshire, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Right Honourable *George Legge*, Earl of Dartmouth, and Viscount Lewisham. He was called up as a baron to the House of Peers in 1801, during the lifetime of his father, and appointed president of the Board of Control in the same year. In 1804, he succeeded his father in his titles. He was lord chamberlain to his Majesty, and a knight of the garter; and was born October the 2d, 1755; was educated at Oxford, and obtained the degree of M.A. in 1775. In 1774, he was returned M.P. for the borough of Plymouth; and, in 1780, for Staffordshire; and, two years after was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; and, in 1789, lord warden of the Stanneries. In 1783, he was nominated one of the commissioners of Mr. Fox's new Board of Admiralty, who were to be assisted by a subordinate board of nine directors. In the summer of 1807, he resigned the colonelcy of the loyal Birmingham volunteers, on account of ill health. While member for Staffordshire, he supported the coalition administration, and voted for Mr. Fox's India bill. His lordship was a man of the mildest and most amiable manners. He married Frances, sister to the Earl of Aylesford, by whom he had a numerous family. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son William, Viscount Lewisham, now in his 26th year. The following lines were written on the late earl, by the Earl of Carlisle, when they were boys at Eton school:—

"Mild as the dew that whitens yonder plain,  
Legge shines serenest 'midst your youthful train;

He whom the search of fame with rapture moves,

Disdains the pedant, though the muse he loves;—

By nature formed with modesty to please,  
And joins with wisdom unaffected ease."

[Further particulars of the late Sir Francis Baring, Bart. whose death is recorded in Number 304, page 276. This gentleman was born in 1786. His father



was a merchant in the Virginia trade, which he began with a very inconsiderable capital; but his rigid honesty and dexterity in business, having recommended him to some great mercantile houses, they adopted his interest, and by liberal loans enabled him to extend the circle of his commerce: from this assistance the house of Baring soon rose to consideration, in a city where wealth and talents for business are estimated at their proper value. With parental fondness Mr. Baring watched over the education of his son, in order to render him a complete man of business, till he was sent to a reputable school under a Mr. Coleman, the author of several mathematical treatises. It was here he acquired the talent for which he was must distinguished; for in calculations made on the spot, admitting of no previous study, he was certainly considered as unequalled. Upon the death of his father he was esteemed a most worthy successor; and the richest houses, and the most wealthy heiresses, at the east-end of the town, considered him as a desirable partner. He at length married the daughter of Mr. Boston, an opulent merchant. Mr. Baring, from a proprietor, having become a director of the East India Company in the year 1764, canvassed the Cornish borough of Grampound, and took his seat in the House of Commons. The nation was then just beginning to recover from the effects of the American revolution, and Mr. Baring had the honour of being consulted by the Premier with respect to the means to be adopted on this occasion. His wealth, talents, and activity, augmented his favour and importance with Mr. Pitt's administration. He was considered as one of the strongest links of the *monied aristocracy*; and was created a baronet in 1793. It is well known that the system of this country, with regard to all its foreign possessions, has ever been that of exclusive monopoly; accordingly, when the whole body of English merchants demanded some participation in the East Indian traffic, Sir Francis came forward as the advocate of the company. He insisted that their heavy expence and their actual public services composed a debt, to the discharge of which an eternal monopoly of the East India trade would scarcely be sufficient! It is needless to add, that the charter was again renewed; and the relief of the body of English merchants, from what their petition called "oppressive monopoly," was left, like other evils, to the gradual effect of time, or the shock of some revolution. In 1796, upon Sir John Jervis being rewarded with a peerage, and vacating his seat for Chipping Wycombe, Sir Francis Baring was elected for

that borough; and at the general election in 1802, he was again returned for the same place. Sir Francis was esteemed as not less amiable in domestic than in public life. Although of a grave cast of mind, he was not without a relish for social enjoyments, and was, till within a few years past, seldom absent from the parties and entertainments of his friends. The routes of his lady were reckoned among some of the most brilliant in town; but he preferred the more tranquil enjoyments of a domestic circle, to those gay, but promiscuous, assemblies. His table was such as became his wealth, and his solid hospitality was perfectly suitable to the opulent character of an English merchant. His talents were of a very superior cast, and highly improved by reading. Few men understood the real interests of trade better; and it may surely be added, few men ever arrived to the highest rank and honour of commercial life with more unsullied integrity. At his death, he was unquestionably the first merchant in Europe; first in knowledge and talents, and first in character and opulence. His name was known and respected in every commercial quarter of the globe; and by the East India company, and other public trading bodies, he was consulted as a man of consummate knowledge and inflexible honour. Throughout his long and respectable life, he acted on those steady principles which seldom fail to raise men to opulence and credit, although they may not always enable them to shine with such superior lustre. One obstruction Sir Francis Baring had to contend with from his earliest days, an incurable deafness. By the usual helps, however, he contrived that this should very little impede his communications, and both in Parliament, and as chairman to the East India company, his opinion was so highly valued, that every pains was taken to prevent the subject in debate from suffering by his infirmity. His private, as well as public life, if faithfully delineated would form a most instructive lesson to the mercantile world, and a lesson particularly necessary at a time when so many seem to forget or despise the genuine attributes of an English merchant, and aspire at sudden and unsubstantial wealth and credit by the paltry speculations of mere fraud and low cunning. On the contrary, the soundest principles and truest policy laid the foundation of Sir Francis Baring's fortune and character, and guided him in all his transactions. In future annals he will rank with the illustrious names of Gresham, Firmin, and Baynard, men who have formed the English character, and to whom English commerce is indebted for its superiority.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**MARRIED.]** At Alnwick, Mr. Robert Patterson, to Miss Annett, daughter of Ralph A. esq.

At Heworth, Mr. Joseph Carr, to Miss Mary Scott, daughter of Mr. George S.

At Newcastle, Mr. Wm. Henzell, to Miss Ann Harrison.—Mr. Wm. Robson, to Miss Eleanor Laing.—Mr. Wm. Barnes, to Mrs. Moffit.—Mr. Benjamin Trotter, to Miss I. Fenwick.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Barker, to Miss Elizabeth Lee.

At Bridekirk, Mr. Thompson, of Workington, to Miss Harris.

**Died.]** At Monkwearmouth, the Rev. John Heskitt, rector of that place.

At Snapclose, near Stanhope in Weardale, Miss Bainbridge, 20.

At Billingsshield, Miss Stephenson, daughter of Mr. George S. 18.

At Hexham, Thomas Jefferson, surgeon, 83.—Mrs. Ridley, wife of Mr. Thomas R. 45.

At Gateshead, suddenly, Mrs. Adamson, 64.—Mrs. Foulchorp, 86.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Belwood, carrier between that place and Stockton.—Mr. Isaac Richardson, of Newcastle.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Young.—Mrs. Crozier, 80.—Miss Matthews, daughter of John M. esq.—Mr. Robert Carnaby, 85.—Mrs. Harper, wife of Mr. Richard H.—Mrs. Sarah Latimer, 65.—Mrs. Catharine Henzell, widow of Mr. Charles H. 78.—Mr. John Tweddle, 34.—Mrs. Eleanor Chicken, 83.—Mr. James Davidson, 77.—The Rev. Mr. Armstrong.—Catherine Senhouse, daughter of J. Wood, M.D. 9.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Wilby.

At Calvo, in Abbey Holme, Mrs. Saul.

At Berwick, Mr. Henry Smetham, 44.

At Whickham, Percival Anthony, youngest son of Paul Fenwick, esq. of Prestwick.

At West Boldon, Mr. Robert Emmerson, teacher of mathematics.

At Easington, Mrs. Scott, relict of Mr. James S. of Easington Grange.

On board the Alexander of Newcastle, Mr. James Dood, son of Mr. Wm. D. of the Adelphi, in the parish of Lanchester, Durham.

At Darlington, Mr. George Brown.—Harrington, son of Mr. Harrington Lee.

At Stockton, Mr. John Phillips, master of

the Isabella and Nancy, of Dunbar.—Mrs. Ann Barnes.—Mr. G. Allison.

At Claypeth, Mrs. Elizabeth Wade, wife of Mr. Charles W. 74.

At Corbridge, Mrs. Margaret Glazenby, 87.

At Bishopwearmouth, Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Mounsey, of Sunderland, 17.—

Mr. Robert Clark, many years agent to the Tyne Bank, 59.

At Blaydon Bourn, Dorothy, wife of Mr. Robert Pattison, 68.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

In the next session of parliament application is intended to be made for Acts for dividing Cocker-mouth Conmgn, and an extensive Common in the parish of Bewcastle, called Bailie Hope. It is obvious that the rapid and great improvement of Cumberland, with respect to roads, agriculture, &c. is in a great measure owing to the numerous inclosures that have taken place within the last thirty years.

An island made its appearance on the 30th of August last, in the centre of Tarn Wad-dlan, near Heskett in the Forest, in Cumberland. It is several yards distance from either side, and has retained its local situation, without the least alteration, ever since. It is probable it has arisen from the bottom, as no traces can be found of its separation from the main land.

At a late meeting of the Kendal Agricultural Society, a silver cup was given to Thomas Strickland Standish, esq. for the best shearling ram, produced by a cross with many of the improved breeds and the Fell-stock, which appeared to be an improvement of the fleece, regard being had to the shape and hardness of the produce.

**Married.]** At Whitehaven, Mr. Wilson Perry, solicitor, to Miss Frances Fletcher.—Mr. Thomas M'Kee, of Low Hull, to Miss Ann Banton.

At Kirkclinton, Mr. Thomas Wilson, of the house of Losh, Wilson, and Bell, Newcastle, to Mrs. Fell.

At Wigton, Mr. Joshua Rigg, surgeon, to Mrs. Sanderson.

At Egremont, Mr. Peter Tyson, to Miss Margaret Harrison.

At St. Bees, Mr. John Tydman, to Miss Ann Davison.

At Bromfield, Mr. Joseph Adamson, of Thornby

Thornby End, to Miss Esther Wiggin; and at the same time, Mr. Joseph Dand, of Monk's Low, to Miss Frances Wiggin, sister of the above lady.

At Carlisle, Mr. Christopher Robson, of Abbey Lanercost, to Miss Mary Cowan.—Mr. John Johnson, of Holm Cultram, to Miss Ann Bowman.—Mr. Thomas Bell, of Thursby, to Miss Mary Bailey.

*Died.*] At Beckermont, Mrs. Frances Caddy, 68.

At Allonby, Esther, wife of Mr. John Beeby, 46.

At the Lodge, near Workington, Mr. George Hudson, who, after residing thirty years in the West Indies, had just returned amongst his friends.

At Workington, Captain John Jenkinson, of the ship *Bacchus*.—Mrs. Falcon, wife of Mr. Michael F. and daughter of the late Henry Fawcett, esq.

At Eskat, near Whitehaven, Miss Jane Stainton, daughter of Mr. Thomas S. of that place, in her 26th year. It is remarkable that Mr. Stainton has buried two sons and a daughter within the last three years, all in their twenty-sixth year.

At Sutton, near Wigton, Mr. John Fell, 40.

At Hutton, aged 56, of a pleuretic complaint, the Rev. Solomon Lewthwaite, rector of that parish.

At Dissington, aged 66, the Rev. Timothy Martin, 33 years assistant minister of St. Nicholas Chapel, Whitehaven.

At Crosby, near Maryport, Miss Mary Nicholson, daughter of Mr. John N. 16.

At Lakerigg, near Kendal, Mr. Thomas Gaskell, whose abilities as a bone-setter were universally acknowledged.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Hannah Dixon, 68.—Mr. Edward Roads, 44.—Mr. Thomas Forster, 69.—Miss Sarah Latimer, 65.—Mr. John Simpson, 73.—Frances Turner, 78.—Elizabeth Riddle, 71.—Elizabeth, wife of John Greenup, 74.—Mrs. Ann Jefferson, 68.—Mr. John Coulthard, 79.—Mr. Nicholas Bailiff, 48.—Jane, wife of Mr. Robert Hodgson, 59.—Elspet Jordon, 80.—Mr. Wm. Melvin, 64.—Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Rate, 18.

At Kendal, Mrs. Gaskell, wife of Mr. Thomas G.—Mr. T. Armistead, 26.

At Penrith, Mrs. Elizabeth Todd, wife of Mr. Isaac T. 61.—Ann, wife of Mr. John Ireland, 70.—Mrs. Ann Manham.—Mr. John Henderson, father of Mrs. Blyth, of the Salt tion inn, 78.—Mary, wife of Mr. Josiah Wilkinson, 68.—Mrs. Elizabeth Knubly, 76.—Mrs. Davison.—Catherine, daughter of Mr. Joseph Routledge.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Josiah Lewthwaite, attorney.—Miss Isabella Scott, 25.—Robert Barrow, esq. master of the Defence revenue cutter, 72.—Mr. John Lancaster, 71.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, the Rev. John

Kewley, minister of St. Matthew's Chapel in that town.

In his 59th year, James Quirk, esq. of Knockalloe-moar, Isle of Man, a member of the House of Keys.

At Powder How, Keswick, Mr. Joseph Gibson, 60.

At Patterdale, the Rev. John Bushby, 50.

At Orton, Mr. Robert Teasdale, 59.

At Kirkdale, Mr. John Ainsworth; and a few days before, his John, his only son, aged 12.

At Alston, Mr. John Lee, of Penrith.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Thirty-four vessels from the port of Hull, were engaged in the whale fisheries last season. The total number of fish taken was 448—210 tons of fins—1257 butts of blubber—and 5120 tons of oil.

*Married.*] At Marton, B. Budd, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the North Riding, to Miss M. Clifford.

At Ripon, J. H. Askwith, esq. to Miss Catherine Harrison, daughter of the late Dr. H.

At Kirkleavington, John Tearby, esq. of Poppleton Lodge, near York, to Miss Jolly, of Worsall, near Yarn.

At Whitby, Thomas Weatherall, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Brown, of Newton House.

At Doncaster, W. J. E. Adlam, esq. of the Royal Fusileers, son of Lieut.-colonel A. to Miss E. H. Birdsall.—James Yorke, esq. of Oundle, Northamptonshire, to Miss Shipton, of Selby.—William Moore, esq. of the Breck, eldest son of Colonel M. of Brookwell, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Dyson, esq. of Willow Hall, near Halifax.

*Died.*] At Darley Mill, near Pately Bridge, Mr. Henry Clint, 97.

At Austwick, Mr. J. Willis, 92.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Goodwin, wife of Mr. John G.—Mr. Thomas Nicholson.—Mrs. Calver.—Thomas Oliver, son of Mr. Samuel Harmar, 17.—Mr. Jonathan Crosland.—Miss Downs.—Mr. Christopher Ibbotson.—Mr. John Middleton, 43.—Miss Mary Braithwaite, daughter of Mr. George B.

At Sowerby, Miss Consett, daughter of the late Peter C. esq. of Brawith.

At Leeds, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of Mr. P. surgeon.

At Halifax, Catherine, youngest daughter of Capt. Hawker, of the 15th regiment.

At Barnesley, John Cawood, esq. 90.

At Sutton in Holderness, Mr. James Moore, 78.

At Richmond, John, only remaining child of Mr. Thomas Smith, bookseller, 19.

At Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, Mary Coape, second daughter of Samuel Hamer Qates, esq. 23.



At Malton, Mr. Edward Barnby, jun. of the firm of Walker and Barnby, 31.

At Loftus, near Whitby, aged 101, in the full possession of her faculties, Mary Toas, of that place, who was not more remarkable as an instance of longevity, than as being the stock from whence have sprung a numerous and healthy race of descendants; she being at the time of her decease, the mother, grandmother, great, and great great grandmother of upwards of one hundred individuals, all of whom are now alive.

At York, Mrs. Garth, relict of William Bowler Esq. of Blackwell, near Darlington, 30.—Thomas Plummer, esq. solicitor, 69.—Mr. Thomas Richardson, of the Falcon Inn, 48.—Mrs. Mary Harrison, 75.—Mrs. Stabler, 48.—Mrs. Elizabeth Brook, 84.—Mrs. Stedhart, 71.—Mr. William Jenkinson, 71.

At Thorpe, the Rev. Samuel Newton, upwards of 50 years minister of the dissenting congregation called the Old Meeting, 78.

At Wood End, near Thirsk, S. Crompton, 60.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Doncaster, 65.—Mr. Moorhouse, 43.

At Hull, Mrs. Wray, wife of Captain William W.—Mr. James Wright, 57.—Mrs. Mary Bellamy, of London, 39.—Mrs. Barker, widow of Mr. Thomas B. 75.—Mrs. Stephenson, wife of Mr. S. chemist and druggist, 28.—Mrs. Cheny, wife of Mr. Edward C. 40.—Mr. William Shillito, 60.—Mrs. Soulsby, wife of Mr. Edward S. 26.—Aged 85, Mr. Thomas Turner, collector of the dock dues at this port. The early part of Mr. Turner's life was spent at sea, he having entered into the service as clerk on board a King's vessel, in 1733, when only ten years old. He was eighteen years clerk on board different vessels; and afterwards purser, seven years in the Sapphire, and fifteen in the Juno, of 32 guns each. He went into the William and Mary yacht, as clerk, in 1740, and was on board her when the mother of his present Majesty was brought over and landed at Greenwich. In July 1755, he went clerk in the Royal Caroline yacht, which, in the succeeding May, took his late Majesty on board, at Harwich, and landed him at Helvoetsluys, and in September brought him back to England, being the last time his Majesty visited his continental dominions. He was also on board the same yacht when she brought over her present Majesty to England. At the commencement of the works for a dock at Hull, in 1774, Mr. Turner was appointed collector of the dock dues; an office which he filled up to the time of his death, in a manner highly honourable to himself, and satisfactory to his employers.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Sephton, the Rev. Thomas Turner, of Childwell, to Miss Moss, of Great Crosby.

At Manchester, Thomas Brown, esq. of Maidenhead Thicket, Berkshire, to Mary

Ann, only daughter of Captain Simmons, of Barton.—Mr. Thomas Duxbury, attorney, to Miss Baron, of Cheetham-hill.

At Liverpool, Edward Crudgington, esq. to Miss Pusey.—Captain John Hewatson, of Ulverston, to Miss Towers, only daughter of Mr. James T. of Newland, near Ulverston.

The Rev. Richard Ridley, son of Sir Matthew White R. bart. to Miss Johnson, only daughter of the Rev. R. P. Johnson, of Ash-ton upon Mersey.

At Childwall, Thomas Kilburn, esq. of London, to Miss Ward, second daughter of Joseph W. esq. of Summerhill.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mr. Timothy Bates, eldest son of Mr. B. of Sowerby-bridge, near Halifax, iron-founder. He was conversing with a gentleman on the Exchange, when he suddenly fell down, and immediately expired.—Mr. Robert Cowell, 72.—Rachael, wife of Mr. George Robinson, 31.—Miss E. Metcalfe.—Mr. William Coulbourn, 64.—Mrs. Corran, 84.—Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Robert H. esq. of Manchester.—John Thompson, esq.—Captain R. Winter.—Mr. Thomas Taylor, 33.—Mr. William Fleetwood, 58.—Mr. John Toft, junior, 20.—Mr. Thomas Marsden.—Mrs. Margaret Matthews, 96.—Captain Harper, of the 4th West India regiment, 45.—Mrs. Gibson, formerly of Whitehaven, 87.—Mrs. Dorothy Smallwood, 69.—Mr. John Fletcher, formerly master of a vessel out of Maryport.—Mrs. Gerard, 54.

At Rufford, Mr. Thomas Norris, 34.

At Little Bolton, Mr. William Carter.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Chew, wife of Mr. Abraham C. surgeon.

At Everton, Miss Martha Greene.

At Moffat, on her return from a visit in Scotland, Mrs. Turner, of Warrington, relict of William T. esq.

At Birch Hall, near Manchester, John Dickenson, esq. 34.

At Goosnargh, Mr. George Eccles, 62.

At Bootle, Martha, wife of Thomas Went, esq. of Barbadoes, 29.

At Walton Breck, Henry Waite, esq. of Jamaica, 40.

At Bankfield, near Poulton in the Fylde, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Richard H. esq.

At Preston, Captain Grundy, of the 32d regiment of foot.—Mr. Thomas Litherland, engineer, 37.—Mr. William Milner, attorney.—Robert Fletcher, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment of Lancashire militia.—Mrs. Fisher.

At Warrington, Mr. R. Smith, of the house of Smith, Snowden, and Co. 39.

At Manchester, Mr. George Peel, of the house of Peel, Williams, and Co.—Jane Norton, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bayley, 23.

At Padiham, Mr. Hugh Baldwin, the younger, late professor of music in Liverpool. He had been, like his father, completely blind for many years; he was educated at the Blind Asylum of that town, was of an amiable

able disposition, and died after a short illness, aged 23.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Astbury, Mr. Thomas Hall, of Hull, to Judith, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Cartwright, esq. of Ramsdell, near Congleton.

At Northwich, Mr. Ralph Clay, of Liverpool, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Robert Weston.

*Died.*] At Chester, Lieutenant-colonel William Handfield, formerly of the 38th regiment, 78.—Mrs. Vaughan, mother of Mrs. Hughes, of the Blossoms Inn, 83.—Thomas Barnes, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation.—Mr. John Brown.—Mr. Meller, senior.

At Middlewich, the Rev. William Heron, vicar of that place.

At Farndon, Mr. Thomas Vaughan.

The Rev. George Taylor, rector of Alford and Church Eaton,

At Nantwich, Mrs. Bibbington, wife of Mr. Thomas B. senior.

At Stockport, Mr. Michael Walters, attorney.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bakewell, T. Bourne, esq. to Miss Maria Swain, both of Rowsley.

At Buxton, Mr. William Carter, of Warrington, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. George Wood.

At Mappleton, Mr. Higton, of Ashborne, to Miss Williamson.

*Died.*] At New Brampton, near Chesterfield, Mr. William Briddon, 58.

At Aston upon Trent, Mr. Cox.

At Chesterfield, Mr. T. Hawkins.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Parkes, 75.

At Chaddesden, Ellen Millington, aged 97. She could see to spin and sew without spectacles, and retained the whole of her faculties till within a few days of her death; and she has two surviving sisters older than herself.

At Matlock, Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. dissenting-minister.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. William Trentham, to Miss Tatham.—Mr. Robert Shelton, to Miss Sarah Norton.

At Stenton, near Retford, Mr. William Sears, of Nottingham, to Ann, daughter of the late John Lister, gent. of Stenton House.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mrs. Furley, wife of Mr. F.—Mr. David Hutchinson.—Mrs. Buxton.—Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. M. apothecary.—Mr. S. P. Goodall, junior, 20.

At Beckingham, near Newark, the Rev. Richard Hackett, rector of that place, 72.

At Masnfield, Mrs. Parsons.

At Newark, Mr. Jonas Lawton, 21.—Mr. J. Turner.

At Tuxford, Valentine Stocks, bricklayer, of that place, aged 87. In the rebellion in 1746, he volunteered his services in the Duke of Cumberland's regiment of light horse, and

performed extraordinary feats of valour at the battle of Culloden. He was supposed to be the last man of that honourable regiment.

At Norwell, near Newark, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Strutt. His son died about six months ago, in consequence of being thrown by the same animal.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

The high wind which prevailed on Saturday, November 10, may in its consequences be regarded as the most awful visitation with which this county has ever been afflicted. The ruinous calamity produced by the gale has been two fold: at sea and on shore its effects have been so extensively fatal, that in the estimate of injury suffered, it is impossible yet to say whether the adventurous mariner or the peaceful husbandman has the greater weight of affliction to sustain. The accounts from all the towns in the east of the county are of a very melancholy cast, but the seat and centre of distress seems to be the town of Boston. A tremendous gale from the east was experienced there throughout Saturday: it set directly into the mouth of the haven; and the consequence was, that the evening tide came in with that irresistible force which an accumulated impetus of twelve hours' continuance must necessarily give it. What is called the *eagre* of the tide, although expected to be stronger than usual, astonished those who saw it come up the channel, and was the harbinger of dreadful mischief. By seven o'clock the tide had risen higher by four inches than upon any preceding occasion upon record, and had filled the houses in many streets to a considerable depth with water. At this height it continued for about an hour, without perceptible change. The cause of this extraordinary effect was, that the tide had overtopped its barriers, the banks of the channel were insufficient to hold it, and being invaded by the overfalling surge on the land side, yielded to the action of the flood. Friskney and Leverton new sea banks were broken in many places; Frieston new bank entirely swept away, and the old bank in that parish demolished in various parts; as also are Boston east old bank, and the banks at Skirbeck Quarter, Wyberton, Frampton, and Fosdyke. By these several breaches of banks the tide got vent in a new and less straitened channel, and the whole surrounding country was deluged by the sea. Had the banks been sufficiently high to have confined the tide in its accustomed course, the town of Boston, it is probable, would have been utterly ruined, for the water would have risen some feet higher in it, and have washed down and destroyed every thing. The distress which this fierce and unlooked-for invasion of the neighbouring lands occasioned, is beyond all description. The flood swept cattle and every thing before it in its progress to find a level; and the bursting of the water through the apertures of the banks, as those barriers successively gave way, added a noise like thunder



thunder to the horrors of the night. The inhabitants of many farm-houses were environed by the water before they knew of danger, and escape was impossible, had the formation of the country permitted any exemption from the inundation; owing, however, to its unvariable flatness, there is not, in several parishes, a foot of ground unflooded. The consternation and affliction produced by this event can scarcely be imagined, and much less adequately described: the whole country about Boston, to the north and south of that town, has experienced this overwhelming calamity; the lands on the eastern side have been saved, in consequence of those capacious drains, Hob-hole, and Maud Foster, (heretofore condemned as useless,) having received the weight of waters. It is impossible yet to be very accurate in stating the heads of loss sustained; but the number of sheep drowned in the distressed tract of country between Wainfleet and Sutterton (to which latter town the inundation extended southwardly) is computed at 15,000; besides many horses and other cattle. Implements of every description have been swept in a general wreck; stacks of corn and hay to a great amount carried like litter over the country; and the hopes of the husbandman blasted, not merely for the present, but, on account of the ponds, wells, and ditches, being, without exception filled with salt water, for a considerable time in the future. At Fosdyke the tide came upon the lands so suddenly, that a servant maid of Mr. Birkett, of that place, was surrounded by the sea, whilst milking the cows in a pasture not far from the house, and perished before assistance could be given. Another person of that parish an elderly woman, was in the course of the night washed out of an upper window of her cottage, and drowned. At Fishtoft, Mr. Smith Jessop lost his life in endeavouring to rescue some of his father's sheep. His death was not less extraordinary than that of the other two persons above mentioned. About seven o'clock in the evening, his father, looking out into the storm, mistook the approaching deluge from the sea for a fall of snow on the pastures, and exclaimed to his son, that care should be taken of some sheep. The latter immediately went forth, and before he had recovered from his astonishment at the coming waters, fell a sacrifice to them, by getting out of his depth. Plomer's hotel at Frieston shore, was for a long time expected to be completely washed away. The great bow-window was forced from the building by the water, and carried to the distance of several fields. The houses of Mr. Keall and Mr. Dickinson, of Wyberton, have been nearly demolished; and many others much damaged. Small tenements, and barns and sheds, have shared a common destruction in several parishes. The water continues to be at least

two feet deep on the lands, in general; and when it will be got rid of can hardly be calculated. Not less than 20,000 acres of the richest land in England are in this situation. The water runs over the London road in several places within seven miles of Boston; it is in some situations 2 foot deep on the road. Almost all the land to the right of that line, and some on the left, is flooded; and the wind gives the vast expanse of water an undulatory motion, which makes it in every thing resemble a sea. The performance of divine service, on Sunday, in the parish church of Boston, was prevented, by the tide on the preceding evening having completely flooded the extensive area appropriated to public worship. The water from the river, entering chiefly at the western door, and partly at the southern, covered the whole floor of the church, as far as the steps into the chancel; and in the northern aisle, to a considerable depth. The height of the water against the western end of the steeple, was two feet eight inches and a half. That beautiful fabric, the steeple, has sustained no injury from the gale; of the church, part of the florid parapet on the external roof, between the body of the building and the chancel, has been blown down: the injury is not extensive. In October, 1793, the tide at Boston flowed remarkably high; on the 30th of September, 1807, it flowed seven inches higher than at that time; and on Saturday it attained a height exceeding by four inches and a half the tide of 1807. A barge drifted over the bank near the Scalp, and may now be seen in the midst of the pastures, with the sheep grazing round her. Three vessels of burden were driven up the Washway by the tide, nearly as far as Fosdyke Inn; one, the *Ann*, (Cartwright, master,) was carried into the Marsh, half a mile from the Fosdyke Chancel. A large hay-stack, on the farm of Mr. Day, of Frieston, (near the shore-houses,) was moved entire by the tide, from one end of a pasture to the other, (a distance of 3 or 400 yards,) and now stands erect and perfect! At Wisbech the gale was severely felt: the tide rose to an unusual height, and flowed with such rapidity, that several craft loaded with grain broke from their moorings, and sunk. The banks in several places were overflowed, and the lands near the town inundated. Several of the inhabitants have sustained a serious loss, as the warehouses and other buildings, near the river, were filled with salt water. It is computed that there are nearly 300 trees blown down by the side of the road between Leicester and Stamford; and trees in Burghley, Grimsthorpe, Exton, and Walcot parks, to the number of several hundreds. The losses at sea have been truly dreadful all along the coast; the number of vessels wrecked between the Humber and Boston Deepes only, being estimated at no less than forty.



*Married.*] At Glentworth, T. Dungworth, esq. steward to the Earl of Scarborough, to Mrs. Bassett, widow of Richard B. esq.

At Grimsby, Mr. J. Milner, surgeon, to Miss H. Johnson.

At Boston, Mr. Joseph Clarendshaw, of London, to Martha, daughter of John Lane, esq.—The Rev. John Bourryan Spooner, rector of Blyborough, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late John Lawrence, esq. of Lincoln.

At Alford, Mr. Hewson, aged 24, to Mrs. Bryon, 70.

*Died.*] At Gainsborough, Mrs. Watson, widow of Mr. Francis W. 68.—Mrs. Farmery, 80.—Mr. Thomas Brown, 50.—William, son of Mr. Shipham, 18.—Mr. Thomas Langley, 82.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. John H. senior.—Mrs. Waters, wife of Mr. John W.—Mrs. Elizabeth Weatherhead, 82.

At Stamford, Mrs. Pearse, wife of William P. esq. and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, rector of Kirby Misperton, Yorkshire.—John Hodson, gent. 73.—Mrs. Crane, 80.

At Boston, Mr. Adkins, 63.—Mrs. Dean, 75.

At Louth, Mrs. Chapman, 52.—Mr. Hewson, of Ludney, 63.—Mr. Willows, of Yarborough, 70.

At Lincoln, Mr. Gray, 80.—Mrs. Verget, 70.—Mrs. Marshall.

At Horncastle, Mr. George Douthwaite, superintendant of the navigation to that town.

At Stainby, near Bourn, Mrs. Elizabeth Eldred, whose funeral was rendered impressive by the circumstance of twelve children following her to the grave, 53.

At Briggs, Mrs. Ann Bradley, 75.

At Spalding, Mr. John Harmstone, junior, 36.—Mary Holmes, many years one of the tenants of the Church-street alms-houses, 88.

At Corby, Mrs. Collingwood, wife of Mr. C. senior, 81.

At Burgh, Miss Young.—Mrs. Toyne, wife of Mr. Richard T.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the last meeting of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, held at the Crown Inn in Leicester, the following premiums were adjudged: to Mr. Robert Carver, of Leicester Forest, 10 guineas, for a pen of five fat shear-hogs. To Mr. Nixon, of Belgrave, 5 guineas, for a pen of five two shear sheep. Colonel Noel exhibited three pens of fine sheep, each of the Merino Ryland breed, one of which was slaughtered and weighed 19½ lbs. per quarter, and a brighter carcase of mutton was never exhibited. Mr. Wright, of Exton, exhibited some ewes of the South-down breed; William Boulton, esq. of Ketton, a very fine pig; and Mr. Whitby, of Oshaston, a variety of pigs. For these animals no premiums were offered, the several gentlemen having sent them gratuitously, in furtherance of the general object of the so-

ciety. The committee reported a proceeding relative to a ploughing match at Ketton, in the last spring, and that proceeding, having received the unanimous approval of the meeting, adjudged—To Mr. John Burgess, of Ridlington Lodge, for the best work by his ploughman, 5 guineas. To Mr. Amos Butt, of Horne Lodge, for the second best, 3 guineas. At this meeting, a piece of plate of the value of 20 guineas, was ordered to be presented to Colonel Crump, for his experiment and statement concerning the destruction of ant hills. Two guineas was adjudged to the shepherd of Henry Coleman, esq. for his good conduct and attention to the ewes in the lambing season.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. M. Gregory, to Miss Ford.—T. Walker, esq. of Standon, Staffordshire, to Miss Coulton, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. C. rector of Ab-Kettleby and Houghton, in this county.

At Kilworth Beauchamp, Mr. John Smith, to Miss Sarah Mitchell.

John Wright, gent. of Leicester, to Miss Coleman, of Queneborough.

Mr. Thomas Howcutt, of Leicester, to Miss Beale, of Ashby Magna.

At Kelby, Lieut. W. Oswin, of the Glen Volunteers, to Miss Joyce, of Bunbrook, Warwickshire.

*Died.*] At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Bright. —In the 72d year of his age, the Rev. Robert Miller, B.C.L. rector of Kimcote, vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick, and late of St. Mary-hall, Oxford.

At Leicester, Mrs. Kirke, wife of Mr. John K. —Miss M. A. Noble, 16.—Mr. W. J. Clare, apprentice to Mr. Marshall, home-surgeon to the Leicester Infirmary.—Mr. William Keightley.—Mr. Higginson.—Mrs. Ann Barlow, 96.—W. Booth, gent. 66.—Mr. John-son.

At Leesthorpe, John Suffield Browne, esq. a justice of the peace for this county.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Key, to Miss Shaw, only daughter of Mr. Charles S. of Standon.—Mr. William Betteley, to Miss Mary Daniel.

At Kēel, Mr. Samuel Shaw, of Stockport, Cheshire, to Miss Birgin, of Rosemary Hill, near Newcastle.

At Stoke upon Trent, Mr. Adams, of Etruria, to Miss Ann Taylor, of Hanley.

At Stafford, Mr. Thomas Fenton, of Hanley, to Miss Beckett.

The Rev. Thomas Scales, of Wolverhampton, to Christiana, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Simpson, of the College, Hoxton.

*Died.*] At West Bromwich, Thomas, third son of the late Rev. Dr. Stevens, of Panfield, Essex.—Mrs. Frances Brett, 83.

At Burton on Trent, Mr. Joseph Lawrence, and Mary, his wife, each aged 64.

At Bromley Park, Maria, wife of Mr. Alcock, 22.

At Stafford, Mrs. Smith.

At Haywood, Mr. Thomas Bagnall.

At Fenton Hall, Mr. William Thorley, 70.

At Hopton, Mrs. Ford, 39.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Francis Pool.—Miss Evans.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Hassels, wife of C. H. esq. 74.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

From the medical report of the Birmingham Dispensary for the last year, ending the 29th of September, it appears that 2541 patients received medical relief at their own houses, of which number 2205 were sick, and 336 were midwifery patients, and also that 1756 have undergone vaccine inoculation. The expenditure during the same period amounts to 1068l. 13s. 10d the subscriptions to 612l. 18s. 6d. which, with donations, collection at the New Meeting, auctions, and charity box, makes a total of 917l. 4s. 6d. of which sum, 823l. 15s. 6d. has been paid into the treasurer's hands.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. S. Ensor, druggist and apothecary, to Miss Richards.—Mr. W. Brunton, of Rutterley iron-works, to Miss Button.—Mr. Thomas Simmons, to Miss Maria Fielder.—Mr. Bradshaw, to Miss Taylor, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Jolliffe, of Warwick, to Miss Chamberlain, of Henley in Arden.

At Wasperton, Mr. Hiron, surgeon, of Warwick, to Miss Archer.

At Coventry, Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Walter.

Richard Crockett, esq. of Little-en, to Miss Singleton, of Kilsail.

At Nuneaton, Mr. Robert Cleaver, to Miss Jane Grice, of Upton, Leicestershire.

*Died.*] At Brandon-house, near Coventry, on his 30th year, the Right Hon. Henry Yelverton, Lord Grey de Ruthyn, Baron Hastings, Wyford, and Valance, Lieutenant-colonel Commandant of the 4th regiment of Warwickshire Local Militia, and an active magistrate for the county of Warwick. His lordship was grandson to the third and last Earl of Sussex, who left issue an only daughter, viz. Lady Barbara Yelverton, who married E. T. Gould, esq. and died 1784 leaving his lordship an infant, who succeeded to the baronies and estates, the Earldom of Sussex being extinct. His lordship was married in June, 1809, to Maria, daughter of William Keilam, esq. of Ryton, by whom he has left an infant daughter, who succeeds to the titles and estates. His lordship passed three weeks in Coventry with his regiment, during which period he had a slight attack but had immediate relief. After his return to Brandon house, he was again seized with a violent hemorrhage, which terminated his existence in five days.

At Tamworth, at a very advanced age, Mr. Waltire, the celebrated lecturer on natural philosophy, chemistry, &c. We

should be glad to obtain memoirs of this distinguished and very useful character, for a future number; and also to see a publication of some very curious and original papers, which it is supposed he possessed.

At Coventry, Mr. Samuel Weston, many years clerk to the Coventry Canal Company.—Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Mr. G. surgeon.

At Henley in Arden, Mary, wife of Mr. John Hadley.

At Speedwell Mills, near Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Anderton.

At Rock Mills, near Warwick, Mrs. Smart, wife of Mr. Benjamin S.

At Solihull, Mrs. Wood, 82.

At Balsall Heath, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph H. Reddell, of Birmingham.

At Enville, Mr. William Hammonds, 44 years in the service of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, 64.

At Guy's Cliff, the seat of Bertie Greathead, esq. Mrs. Patterson, 76.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Joseph Littleton.

At Warwick, Mr. George Fullwood, 57.

At Birmingham, Sarah, daughter of the late Ederton Allcock, esq. of Bromley Park, Staffordshire, 25.—Mr. Daniel Hughes, 60.—Mrs. Cattell, 22.—Mrs. Alice Holmes, 76.—Mrs. Ann Skelding, 52.—Mr. Edward Lowe, brother to Mr. L. attorney.—Mrs. Harrold, wife of Mr. William H. 33.—Mr. Robert Adcock, 62.—Mrs. Whitehouse, wife of Mr. Isaac W. 77.—Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. John Manton.—Mr. John Coesbury, 65.—Mrs. Pettitt, wife of Mr. Charles P. 45.—Mrs. Sarah Cheney, wife of Mr. Peter C.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

A society called "The Sick Man's Friend," has been formed in Shrewsbury. The objects proposed are—to afford relief to the sick poor, and to furnish them with religious tracts. The plan originated among the congregation belonging to Swan-hill chapel; but the rules of the society disavow any religious partialities in the admission of its members, or the distribution of its benefits.

*Married.*] The Rev. John Horseman, rector of Heydon, Essex, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Whitchurch.

Alexander White, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Davenport, of Glazeley, near Bridgnorth.

At Eaton, Mr. Corfield, of Soudley, aged 71, to Miss Jane Morris, of Halton, 19.

At Oswestry, Mr. Edward Davies, of Ellesmere, to Mrs. Bromfield, of Woodland Cottage.

At Goldstone, Mr. W. Holden, of London, to Miss H. Martin.

*Died.*] At Dryton Cottage, near Wroxeter, Elizabeth Johanna, third daughter of Mr. Symonds.

At Ludlow, Mr. Samuel Davies, son of Mr. D. of Ashford, 21.

At Polesworth, Mr. W. Lythall.

At Grimmer, near Worthen, Mr. T. Rowson.

At Shawbury, Mr. Harrison, of the Elephant and Castle, 66.

At Ollerton, Mr. Robert Pratchet, 79.

At Bolas, Miss Ann Slack, 19.

At Dudstone, Mrs. Morris.

At Broadway, near Bishop's Castle, Mr. Dunn.

At Roden, Mrs. Grice.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Stanier, 71.—Mr. John Hams, junr.—Mr. Robert Anderson, of Bristol, many years a vender of Scot's Pills, and other medicines, 77.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. John Hazledine, an eminent engineer and iron-master.

At Buildwas Bridge Inn, Mrs. France.

At Pool, Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Robert G. esq.—Mrs. Frost, housekeeper to Mr. Holland, at the paper-mills, near Ludlow, 47. She was returning home from a neighbour's, where she had spent the evening, apparently in good health, when she expired before her companions could convey her home.

At Clunton, Mr. John Thomas, who by an active medical profession at Chelsea, had acquired considerable property.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Moseley, Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, bart. of Stanford Court, M.P. to Joanna, second daughter of John Taylor, esq. of Moseley-hall.

At Ripple, W. Taylor, esq. of Chalford, Gloucestershire, to Caroline Ann, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lucas.

William King, esq. of Lemington, to Miss Mary Wilkes, daughter of E. W. esq. late of Broom.

M. A. Gorman, esq. of New Broad-street, London, to Catharine, youngest daughter of Mr. William Chare, of Samborn.

*Died.*] At Thorneley Place, near Worcester, Mrs. Lee, relict of Launcelot L. esq. of Coton Hall, Shropshire, 86.

At Dudley, Mrs. Boughey.

At Stourport, Mr. Bold.

At Worcester, Mrs. Eastland.

At Birtsmorton, Mrs. White, relict of Mr. John W. 77.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late anniversary meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was numerous and respectably attended at Hereford, and a finer exhibition of prime cattle has seldom been witnessed. In the absence of Colonel Foley, M.P. the Hon. Andrew Foley took the chair; when nearly one hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner at the hotel. The premiums awarded were as follow: For the best pen of fine-woolled ewes (not less than six) to P. Jones, esq. of Sugwas. For the best two-year old heifer, to T. A. Knight, esq. For the best three-year old ditto, to Mr. Stevens, of Brinsop. The premium for the best variety of apple was not awarded. A number of premiums from one to three guineas each, were also awarded for long services

in husbandry, and for maintaining large families without parochial assistance.

*Died.*] At Stretton Court, Mr. Thomas Pearce, 43.

At Ross, Mrs. Wear, relict of Thomas W. esq. of Goodrich.

At Kingsland, Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, who for 34 years faithfully discharged his duties as a servant at the rectory-house there. He has bequeathed about 600l. to trustees to be applied to charitable purposes within that parish.

At Hereford, Mrs. Pritchard, wife of Mr. William P. 56.—Mr. Jones, 91.—Mrs. Preece, wife of Mr. P. governor of the galls of this county.—Mrs. Monk, 77.

At Bromyard, Mr. Timothy Colly Jenks, late surveyor of taxes in this county, 76.

At Brockhampton, Mrs. Collins, relict of Richard C. esq. 83.

At Withington, Mrs. Apperley, wife of John Havard A. esq. 58.

At Monnington Stradel, Mr. John Webb.

At Credenhill, Mrs. Hardwick.

At Merecourt, Mrs. Brewer.

At Clirow, Mr. Cymon Bynon, 89.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A new line of road is at length completed, and opened, for the accommodation of the public, between Blakeney and Lidney, in this county. By it the traveller from Newnham to Chepstow not only avoids the steep ascent and descent of Gurshill-hill, but shortens his stage more than 500 yards.

*Married.*] At Westbury on Trim, J. M. West, esq. of New House, Glamorganshire, to Miss De la Pole, only daughter of the late Sir John de la P. bart. of Shute-house, Devon.

At Kingscote, the Rev. John Haggitt, of Ditton, to Miss Peyton, sister of Sir Henry P. bart.

At Alderly, the Rev. Martin Richard Whish, prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of St. Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Blagden Hale, esq.

At Awre, Mr. W. Wallis Morgan, to Miss Elizabeth Reese, both of Blakeney.

*Died.*] The Rev. W. Roskilly, vicar of Kempsford.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Lara, wife of Abraham L. esq.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Wheeler, relict of Mr. William W.—Mrs. Lawrence, a maiden lady.—Mr. Jonathan Lee, 85.—Mr. A. E. Walker, of London.—Mr. Thomas Palham.

At Westerleigh, Mr. W. Stibbs, 47.

At Leonard Stanley, Mrs. Biggs, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

At Tetbury, Miss E. Hooper.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Charles Moore.

At Pynton, near Tewkesbury, Miss Procter, daughter of Mr. John P.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. Solomon Hoar, to Miss Grace Hutton.

*Died.*]



*Died.*] At Souldern Cottage, Mrs. Gabell, relict of the Rev. Henry G. rector of Standlake in this county, 71.

At Witney, Kesiah, wife of Mr. Richard Lardner, 71.—Mr. William Osman, 45.

At Oxford, Mr. Wareham.—Mrs. Meadowcroft, wife of Mr. John M. 54.—Mrs. Green, many years nurse at the Radcliffe Infirmary.—Mrs. Joyce Corbet, 86.—Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Parsons, rector of Holwell, Bedfordshire.—Ann, wife of Mr. William Marsh.—Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Barratt, 16.—Mr. G. Hancock, a partner in the firm of Ward, Holland, and Hancock, coal merchant.—Mr. Loder, senior member of the corporation, who served the office of chamberlain in 1764.

At Beckley, Mrs. Fruin, wife of Mr. William F.

At Woodstock, Mrs. Lewngton, of the post office.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Buckingham, Mr. Bennett, of London, to Miss Hawkins.

At Aylesbury, Mr. Curtis, to Miss Eliz. Turpin.

Mr. James Fisher, son of Mr. William F. of Aylesbury, to Miss Winter, of Long Crenodon.

*Died.*] At Shardeloes, W. D. T. Drake, esq. M.P. for Agmondesham. He was first elected in 1795, and sat during four parliaments.

At Hartwell, of a dropsy, after having lingered several years in a very bad state of health, the Countess de Lisle, consort of Louis XVIII. titular king of France. She displayed in her last moments that firmness, piety, and resignation, which are the characteristics of the house of Bourbon. Her death bed was attended by the Count de Lisle, and all the princes and princesses of the royal blood, of whom she took the most affectionate leave.

The Rev. Alexander Crombholme, rector of Sherington and Beachampton, 74.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ware, Mr. William Payne, of Water Hall, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. John Cobham.

*Died.*] At Bushey, Mrs. Capper, widow of R. C. esq.

At Theobald's Park, Mrs. Taylor, 77.

At Bishops Stortford, Mr. Stephen Negus, maltster, aged 83, an eccentric character, although possessed of considerable property, living in dirt and celibacy, inhabiting a little tenement, having for a long time scarcely a utensil to use, and his sleeping room, or rather hole, being half filled with dirty bottles, wood, and an infinite variety of lumber. A zealous nonconformist and most resolute whig, he signalled himself at the elections for the town and county; astride an immense charger, himself a Hercules, with a visage strongly marked, grasping in his hand a huge

pole of enormous length, he on one occasion struck terror into the hearts of enemies. Success having crowned the whigs, our hero gave vent to his joy in a truly Cromwellian strain: The Lord of Hosts be praised! these tory devils he hath delivered into our hands! glory to God! By his particular desire the writer of this account is to have inscribed on his tombstone, "Here lies a true whig, and a staunch friend to the Plumer family."

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Turvey, Mr. Thomas Small, of Bedford, to Anne, second daughter of the late Mr. T. Pincherd.

At Ampthill, Mr. P. Small, surgeon, to Mary, only daughter of the late G. Exton, esq.

*Died.*] At Bedford, the Rev. John Hook, master of the free grammar school.—Mrs. Allison, relict of Mr. George A.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

There is now living in the gardens belonging to the Bishop's Palace, at Peterborough, a land tortoise, which is ascertained to have been there 200 years and upwards. The upper shell is about twelve or fourteen inches long, and about nine broad, the neck has all the appearance of extreme old age: the sight of one of its eyes is gone, the other seems bright and lively; the inside of the mouth, as well as the tongue, is a full pink colour; it has no teeth, but masticates with its gums, which are of a bony substance; the legs and feet are covered (like the head) with scales, and are so strong that it will walk, or rather crawl, with a considerable weight on its back, and seemingly with ease. In the early part of summer it in general feeds upon lettuces; and when the fruit becomes ripe, it crawls under the gooseberry bushes, and picks off what is on the lower branches, and the fruit it cannot reach is amply supplied by the frequent company and the gardeners, from whose hands it receives with great gentleness what is given it. Towards Michaelmas, and sometimes earlier, it buries itself in the earth, where it remains till the following spring; in a few days after it hath made its annual descent, by finding the depth with a stick, a tolerably accurate judgment can be formed of the mildness or severity of the ensuing winter. This extraordinary animal is about twenty pounds in weight.

*Married.*] At Daventry, Mr. J. Smith, of Rugby House, Warwickshire, to Miss S. Cowley, youngest daughter of C. C. esq. of Wilton.—Francis Doxatt, esq. of London, to Selina, youngest daughter of Charles Watkins, esq.

At Dallington, Mr. Allen, chemist and druggist, of Northampton, to Miss Harriet Earl.

At Kettering, Mr. W. Stevenson, of Medbourn, Leicestershire, to Miss L. Vice.

At Oundle, E. J. Compton, esq. of Water Newton

Newton, Hunts, to Miss Maydwell, third daughter of the late J. M. esq. of Fotheringhay.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, Mr. John Tayler.—Mrs. Whitsed, 65.—John Hetherington, gent. 83.

At Walton, near Peterborough, Mr. Robert Manton, 26.

At Hardington, near Northampton, Benjamin Lever, esq.

At Harleston, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Flavell, 16.

At Northampton, Robert, eldest son of R. Fleetwood, esq. of the Victualling Office, London, 14.—Mr. Buccutt.—Mr. Levi, 66.

—Mrs. Battin.—Mr. Marriot.—Mr. Alderman Hall. He thrice served the office of mayor, a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of that corporation.

At Mears Ashby, Mr. John Church, 87.

At Courtenhall, Miss Wake, daughter of Sir William W. bart. 16.

At Pitsford, Miss Freshwater.

At Hardinston, Benjamin Lever, esq.

At Welford, Mr. Spencer, of the Talbot Inn, 77.

At West Haddon Lodge, Miss Elizabeth Heygate, 14.

At Harpole, Mr. Valentine Smith.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Yaxley, Mr. John Bird, of West Walton, Norfolk, to Miss Warwick, of Stanground, near Peterborough.

At St. Ives, Mr. Edward Shinfield of Wisbech, to Mrs. Wilson.—Mr. Bull to Miss Dancer.

At Hemingford Grey, Henry Fowler, esq. youngest son of the Rev. Mr. F. rector of Warboys, to Miss Holgate, daughter of the Rev. George H. late rector of Eyston, Essex.

*Died.*] At Godmanchester, Mr. Henry Halfpenny.—Mr. Veasly, 90.

At St. Neots, Mrs. Sturtle, 76.

At Sawtry, Mr. Isaac Wheatley, 59.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Cranwell, relict of the Rev. John C. late rector of Abbot's Ripton.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Charles Dodson, of Peterborough, to Miss Eliz. Bellamy, of Gedney.

At Cherry Hinton, Mr. John Reynold Lyon, son of Mr. William L. of Cambridge, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Sumpter H.

At Ely, William Carter, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Brackenbury, esq.

*Died.*] At Royston, Mrs. Nash, wife of Mr. N. attorney, 63.—Mr. Norris, of the Cross Keys Inn.

At Cambridge, Mr. R. Hopkins, cook of Trinity Hall and Caius College, 47.—Mr. Richard Betson, upwards of 40 years keeper of Trinity College Library, 64.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, 74.

At Littleport, Mrs. S. Crump, 83.

At Marsh, Mr. John Elwes, 54.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Yarmouth, Miss Douglas, daughter of Admiral Billy D. to Captain Adye, of his Majesty's ship Briseis.—Mr. Thomas Davison, of Sunderland, to Miss C. Barrett.

*Died.*] At Thorpe, near Norwich, the Rev. Samuel Newton, upwards of thirty years minister of the dissenting congregation, called the Old Meeting, 78.

At Rougham, Fountain North, esq.

At Earsham House, Joseph Windham, esq.

At Norwich, Mrs. Smith, relict of the Rev. Joshua S. rector of Holt, 61.

At Thetford, Mr. Joseph Durrant, many years book-keeper to the Norwich mail-coach, 45.

At East Harling, Mr. Watson, of the Swan Inn, 43.

At Oxburgh, Mary Margaret, only surviving daughter of the Rev. Joshua White, rector of that parish.

At Wymondham, Mr. Robert Bowder.—Mr. James Large.—Mrs. Coates, of Tiltney, near Yarmouth.

#### SUFFOLK.

Application is intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for a bill for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the half-year lands, whole-year lands, commons, heaths, and wastes in the several parishes of Acton, Great Waldingfield cum Chilton, Newton, and Great Cornard, in this county, and also for an act for better paving, likewise for lighting, cleansing, and watching, and otherwise improving the town of Bury St. Edmunds.

*Married.*] At Kersey, the Rev. W. J. Bird, to Sarah, only daughter of the late S. Hawtrey, recorder of Exeter.

At All Saints, near Bungay, Mr. Fisher, aged 76, to Mrs. Toungate, 73.

At Bury, Mr. John Cocksedge, to Miss Mary Bryant.

At Ipswich, Mr. George Bush, to Mrs. Dorkin.

At Hopton, Francis Turner, esq. of London, to Miss Sayers, eldest daughter of James S. esq.

*Died.*] At Lavenham, P. Burton, esq.

At Bury, Mrs. Hasted, wife of the Rev. Henry H. lecturer of St. Mary's, and only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ord, of Farnham St. Mary.—John Mills, gent. a man of the strictest integrity, and who possessed considerable abilities as a self-taught mathematician, optician, and astronomer, 76.

At Bungay, Mr. R. Moore.—Mrs. Spall.

At Wickham Market, Mrs. Churchyard.—Mrs. Steward, wife of Mr. S. governor of Tattingsstone house of industry.

At Malton, Mrs. Heath.

At Mildenhall, Mr. Thomas Dyson.

#### ESSEX.

Great improvements are making in Harwich, under the direction of the Board of Ordnance. Workmen are busily employed in erecting a battery before the Angel gate, near

near the Ship-yard. A great number of warehouses, workshops, &c. have been removed, and several houses are immediately to be pulled down to make room for further improvements, and for the erection of a steam-engine, to be employed in grinding and pulverizing the stones found under the Beacon cliff, which have lately been discovered to possess a quality that will render a cement composed of them, as durable as stone itself. The corporation is said to have refused 15,000*l.* for the stones of this kind now lying under the cliff. The light-houses will shortly be pulled down and rebuilt, and that now lighted by sea-coal, will afterwards be furnished with lamps, with reflectors like the other. The spire of the steeple recently taken down, on account of its decayed state, will not be rebuilt, the Trinity-house considering it of no consequence as a sea-mark.

*Married.*] At Colchester, Mr. Peter Dewall, jun. to Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of the late Mr. James T.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Richard Parr, of the White Horse, to Miss Sarah Field, second daughter of Mr. F. of Great Waltham.

At Great Baddow, John M'Lachlan, esq. of London, to Anna, daughter of Abraham Bullen, esq.

At Braintree, Mr. T. Nash, to Miss Sarah Lambert, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph L.

At Maldon, Mr. Henry Wells, to Miss Mary Ellis.

At Woodham, Walter Edward Perry, esq. of Maldon, to Miss Hance, daughter of John H. esq.

*Died.*] At Chingford Hatch, William Bell, esq.

At Stanford le Hope, aged 46, Mr. George Evans. He was on board the unfortunate Grosvenor East Indianan, when she was wrecked on the coast of Caffraria, on the 4th of August, 1782, and was one of the few who, after experiencing unparalleled sufferings, during a journey of 117 days continuance across the deserts of that inhospitable country, arrived at their native home, and is supposed to have survived that catastrophe the longest of any of those unfortunate sufferers.

At Sandon, Mr. Sewell.

At Colchester, Mrs. Winnock, relict of Mr. Samuel W.—Mr. Codsell.—Mrs. Rani, widow of James R. gent. late of Monkwick Berechurch.—Mr. Samuel Bullock, of Great Wigborough, 41.—William Hearn, gent. comptroller of the customs of this port.

At Chelmsford, Mr. William Hayward. —Miss Howlett, daughter of Mr. H. late of London, apothecary.—Mrs. Martha Summers, widow of Mr. S. whom she survived but fifteen months, 28.

At Great Baddow, Mr. Charles Moss.

At Great Waltham, Mrs. Goodeve.

At Mounthnessing, Mr. Robert Barker, of the George inn.

At Rivenhall, Mrs. Hutley.

At Springfield, Mr. Partridge.

At Stratford, Thomas Daire, esq. undersheriff of the county.

At Birdbrook, Mr. Samuel Fitch.

#### KENT.

About ten o'clock in the morning of the 24th of September, one of the powder-mills at Dartford, together with some adjacent buildings, blew up; the report was tremendous, and was heard for several miles around; indeed, so terrific was its explosion, that it shook the earth at a distance of about a mile and a half, with as much force as an earthquake could have done. Two persons lost their lives. This is the third time within these six years, that accidents of this kind have happened at Dartford.

The project of an archway through part of Shooter's hill, has been revived, and formal notice given of an intended application to parliament for a bill to carry it into effect.

At the last general quarter sessions of the peace, for the western division of this county, the magistrates finally decided on the site on which the new county hall, county gaol, and other public buildings are to be erected, and the ground, fourteen acres, on the north side of Maidstone, extending nearly from Week-street to the barracks, has been stumped out, and approved of. These public edifices are to be on a grand and extensive scale, with a spacious road round the walls to connect with the public roads, and will be in every respect creditable, as well as ornamental to the county.

Application will be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for an act for making a navigable canal from Brandbridges, in the parish of East Peckham, in this county, to the river Rother, in the parish of Iden, Sussex, with a collateral cut to certain chalk hills, near Wye, and a cut, or railway, as shall be deemed most expedient to Cranbrook.

*Married.*] At Chatham, Lieutenant Jeans, R.N. to Eleanor, daughter of William Maddock, esq. of Sheerness.

At Wingham, the Rev. John Taddy, to Catharina, third daughter of Samuel Latham, esq. of Dover.

At Tenterden, Mr. Hughes, of Cooling, second son of Edward H. esq. of Mersham, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late William Mantell, esq. of Kench-hill, Tenterden.

*Died.*] At Ramsgate, Sir Alexander Monro, of Novar, N.B. a commissioner of his Majesty's customs, 83.

At Sydenham, Josiah Dornford, esq. a justice of the peace for this county, 76.

At Margate, Mr. G. Readhead, of the House of Hogg, Readhead, and Co., Philpot lane, London.

At Dover, John Knap, esq. captain and paymaster of the Royal Miners' light infantry.



At Hornewood Lodge, the seat of Major-general Morgan, suddenly while at dinner, the Hon. Anne Henley Ongley, third daughter of the late Lord O. and sister to the present Lord.

At Margate, the Rev. William Chapman, M.A. rector of Kimble Parva, Bucks, and vicar of St. John's, Margate. He had enjoyed the living of St. John's, only since Easter, 1809, being then presented to it on the death of the Rev. William Harrison.

At Sturry, Mr. John Dell, 53. From bodily infirmity, which rendered his life reclusive at an early period, he formed a love for literature, and was the writer of several poetical productions, replete with humour and ingenuity; under the signature of *Rusticus*.

At Maidstone, Mr. William Cork, surgeon.—William, only son of Mr. William Elgar.

At Folkestone, Mr. William Reynolds, solicitor.

At Canterbury, Thomas, eldest son of Lieutenant-colonel Greene, of the Royal Artillery, in the East India service, 17.

At Tovil, John Beeching, esq. 47.—Mrs. Dowell, wife of Stephen D. esq.

At the Marine Barracks, Chatham, Lieutenant Hancorn. He was leaving his room in the south end, and proceeding down the stone steps, which are separated from another flight of steps by a low iron railing, when he overran himself and fell into the area, by which he dislocated his neck and fractured his skull; he survived but a few hours.

At Mongeham parsonage, in the 82d year of his age, after a little more than an hour's indisposition, the Rev. Henry Dimock, of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1751; rector of St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acons, London, and of Blackmanstone, in this county. Of this good man, at the close of a long life spent in the practice of every duty, professional, social, and domestic, it may be truly said, he fell asleep. The depth and soundness of his learning, the strict orthodoxy of his belief, and the primitive simplicity and integrity of his manners, might have entitled him to the highest offices in the church; but, in this world, reward does not always accompany desert. In the father's house are many mansions. His will be bright and splendid, as were his talents and his virtues; firm and immoveable, as were his perseverance and his faith.

At Deal, aged 87, John Carter, esq. the oldest magistrate (perhaps with the exception of Lord Frederick Campbell) of the county. He was brother of the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the poetess, and learned translator of Epictetus, who died February 19, 1806, aged 89. He was born about December, 1723, the eldest son of Dr. Nicholas Carter, minister of Deal, and rector of Woodchurch and of Ham, in the same county (a native of Buckinghamshire), who died at Deal in 1774, aged 87, by Margaret,

daughter and heiress of Richard Swayne, esq. of Bere, in Dorsetshire, by a daughter of Thomas Trenchard, esq. of Wolverton and Lychet-Maltravers, in the same county. Mr. Carter, after having been educated at Cambridge, went into the army, and had a company in the 9th regiment of foot (if we mistake not) about sixty-five years ago. At this period his active and intelligent mind made him much consulted and employed, particularly on the Kentish coast, when the rebellion of 1745 created serious fears of an invasion. Some years afterwards, he married a lady of good fortune at Deal, to whom some of his sister's poems are addressed, and retiring to the excellent house which formed a portion of her property in his native town, there passed the remainder of his life, and breathed his last. Soon after, he was put into the commission of the peace for the county, and discharged the duties of it for a long period of years with eminent superiority, so as to entitle him to the elevation to the chair of the East Kent sessions, which he filled for some time with great credit. He was a man of very lively and acute natural parts, very highly cultivated, an exact and elegant classical scholar, an excellent linguist, and a man of extensive and general reading; in all which various departments he continued to exercise his admirable faculties to the last, his final illness not having attacked him for more than ten days before his death. Till that period he enjoyed all the powers of his body and mind with little apparent decay; his memory and vivacity were in strong force; he moved with agility, and the marks of age had made little impression on his person; he worked in his garden, he read with eagerness, he talked with his usual clearness and fluency, and he abated in none of the attentive politeness of the old court. He joined in all social circles, lived cheerfully and hospitably, and betrayed nothing of the peevishness of an octogenarian. His person was that of an hale man, of little more than sixty. He had seen much of life, knew its follies, and turned not with stern repulsiveness from an acquaintance or compliance with its humours. In short, he had all the polish, and all the agreeable knowledge, of a man of the world, added to that of a ready and perfect scholar. In his literary taste, he was what some would deem too antique; and many would deem too severe. Of the ancients, among his prime favourites, was Horace; and of the moderns, Pope. He seemed to prefer wit and acute sense, to sentiment and fancy. His politics were those of whiggism, perhaps a little extended with the times. He feared despotism rather than anarchy; and corruption rather than licentiousness. He saw the two extremes of danger between which modern governments were vibrating; and leaned to the side of the people. The stores of his understanding were so abundant, and in such constant exercise,

ercise, that it was difficult to contend with him; and his very years, which had all the venerability, without any of the weakness of age, added the imposing advantage of high respect and awe. Rank never dazzled him; office and power he treated with indifference; and all the habits of his life were guided by a calm and manly independence. He was a master of the law (various and complex as it is) which concerns the duties of a country magistrate, and wielded all its technicalities with astonishing readiness and skill. On these subjects he was firm, and sometimes, perhaps, a little tenacious in his opinions; but it was very rarely that he could be detected in an error. His pen was continually in his hand, and in the course of a long life, he was the author of several pamphlets and political letters of a temporary nature, which have probably perished with the occasion. He has left a widow (his third wife) Anne, daughter of the late Mr. James Powell, of Wingham, and three daughters; of whom the eldest married James Williamson, esq. late major of the 70th regiment; the other two are single. He was a most affectionate husband, and a most fond and attentive father; dedicating much of his time to the instruction and accomplishment of his children; and applying his care and his fortune to their gratification. In his death, both they and his widow will experience an irreparable loss. He has left one surviving half-brother, the Rev. Henry Carter, of Wittenham, in Berkshire, who has several children; of whom, two sons are post captains in the navy. He has also left two nephews by a sister; the Rev. Thomas Pennington, rector of Thorley, Herts.; and the Rev. Montagu Pennington, vicar of Northbourn, near Deal, the biographer of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, his sister.

#### SURRY.

*Died* ] At her father's, James Newton, esq. Merton Abbey, Mrs. Jane Ann Christie, wife of Mr. Robert C. merchant, Mark-lane, London, aged 25 years. This truly amiable young woman, during the last two years, had been gradually tending towards the grave, often enduring the most acute sufferings, and alternately exciting the hopes and tears of those, whose happiness materially depended upon her fate. She was characterized by great suavity of manners, mildness of disposition, and benevolence of heart. During her illness, she often manifested a fear, lest she should give too much or any unnecessary trouble, to those who cheerfully attended on her. After taking an affectionate leave of all around her, at the close of two successive struggles for life, she with resignation and composure fell asleep in the arms of death. May her early removal from this world, prove an additional motive to the young in general; and to those in particular who were related to her, to prepare for the coming of the Son of Man.

#### SUSSEX.

From an advertisement in our paper, (says the editor of the Brighton Herald) the public will perceive, that some of our friends in London have been seized with a desire to bless this town and its vicinity with water works. It will also be seen that the commissioners of Brighthelmston, not immediately perceiving the necessity of such a boon, are determined to reject it. They have refused it civilly from the gentleman who made a respectful application to them on the subject; but should it be attempted to force it upon them, by an act of parliament, they have pledged themselves to the town to do all in their power to prevent its taking place. Dr. Tierney, who has professionally paid great attention to the quality and sources of the water with which Brighton is most profusely supplied, declares, that it is the most healthy and salubrious that the island of Britain can boast, and that should this water be diverted from its natural course, confined in reservoirs, or pass through pipes, it would be deprived of its medicinal character, and might generate diseases, which at present are almost unknown to the inhabitants.

*Married.*] At Brighton, James Clarke, M.D. of Nottingham, to Ellen, second daughter of the late John Abraham, esq. of Tottenham.

At Horsham, Thomas Abraham, esq. to Louisa, daughter of the late Edward Carter, esq. of Portsmouth.

*Died.*] At Burwash, William Constable, esq. 64.

At Brighton, James Mitchell, esq. of Limehouse.—Henry Hughes, esq. of Harley street, Cavendish square. James Stanley, esq. one of the masters of the High Court of Chancery, and steward of the Marshalsea court.—Mr. Burfield.—Charles Fox, esq. many years a magistrate of Northamptonshire, and one of the venders of Rockingham forest.—Mr. Burfield.—Miss Reynier, of London.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Eaton, of London, 65.

At Hastings Barracks, Captain and Adjutant Edward Trelawney, of the Bedford militia, in which regiment he served twenty-eight years.—Fountain North, esq. of Roug-ham, Norfolk.

At Chichester, Mrs. Turner.—Mrs. Feast, daughter of Mrs. Kitchenor, of Brighton. She was proceeding on her way to Ashford, in Kent, for the purpose of seeing her sister, when the coach broke down, only two miles from the place of her destination, by which accident she was so dreadfully bruised, that she died within three hours.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

Applications will be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for acts for the following purposes: 1. For making a navigable canal from the river Medway navigation at Tunbridge, Kent, to communicate with the harbour of Portsmouth, at the Flat House, with various branches in the several counties of

Sussex, Surry, and Hampshire. 2. For erecting a convenient stone pier at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and also a market-house and market place. 3. For exonerating from tythes all the homesteads, lands, and tytheable grounds in the parish of Ashley, and making compensation for the same. 4. For inclosing the common, or commonable lands, called Butler's Wood, in the parish of Lock-erly.

*Married.*] At Winchester, Mr Driver, of Lymington, to Mrs. Gauger, relict of Mr. David G.

At Stoke, W. C. Sharp, esq. of the Durham militia, to Mrs. Moody, of Elson, near Gosport.

At Dummer, Charles Harwood, esq. to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Terry, esq.

At Jersey, Captain G. F. Iddins, of the 57th regiment of foot, second son of John I. esq. of Summerfield, near Birmingham, to Miss R. Rodber, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Weymouth.

*Died.*] At Newport, Isle of Wight, John Kirkpatrick, esq. banker.—Mr. T. Cook, second son of T. C. esq. 22. His death was occasioned by lying on the grass after fatiguing himself with shooting.

In the Isle of Wight, the Rev. John Wight Wickes, A.M. rector of Wardley cum Belton, Rutland and of Burslem, Staffordshire.

At Emsworth, Dr. Joseph Heywood, many years master of a respectable seminary at Greenwich, 68.

At Winchester, Mr. John Ridding, son of John R. esq. aged 17, senior scholar of Winchester college, whose rising talents were rewarded at the last college election by a gold medal.—Mrs. Crabb, relict of Mr. Alderman C. 77.

#### WILTSHIRE.

Application will be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for acts for the following purposes: 1. For making a navigable canal from the Wilts and Berks canal, in the parish of Swindon, to join the Thames and Severn canal, in the parish of Latton. 2. For making a navigable canal from the Wilts and Berks canal, at Wootton Bassett, to communicate with the canal, or feeder of the dock company, at Bristol.

*Married.*] At Chippenham, Mr. John Tuckey, to Miss Pointing, only daughter of Nicholas P. esq. of Langley-Burrell.

At Bower-Chalk, Mr. John Burrough, to Miss Norris, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas N.

At Salisbury, Mr. William Smith, of Milford, to Miss Caroline Lovedee.

At Trowbridge, John Norris Clerk, esq. to Miss Perkins.

*Died.*] At Melksham, Mrs. Bruges, wife of Mr. Thomas B. and only child of Mr. Taylor, of Semington, 34.—Mr. Robert Pinckney, of Woodfall, near Burbage. He left a friend's house at the latter place on his return

home; but no tidings could be obtained of him, notwithstanding every possible search was made, and large rewards offered, till many days afterwards, when the body of this excellent young man was found in the Kennet and Avon canal, having floated from the place where it is supposed he must have fallen in, (through the darkness of the night) to the mouth of a neighbouring tunnel.

At Ivy House, near Chippenham, Matthew Humphreys, esq. 76.

At Wyly, Mr. John Lock, 45.

At Salisbury, Mary, wife of Mr. James Garrett, 33.—Anthony, the well known cook at the Antelope inn, aged 43 years, nearly the whole of which he had passed at the Antelope, having been fostered and supported by the late Mrs. Best and family, when a helpless and nearly destitute child of colour. He had saved 110*l.* mostly in guineas, which has been appropriated towards the support of his aged mother.

At Manningford Bruce, John Grant, esq.

At Ansty, Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. Henry T.

#### BERKSHIRE.

The opening of the Wilts. and Berks canal into the river Thames, at Abingdon, was celebrated there on the 21st of September, with every demonstration of joy. At half-past two o'clock a body of proprietors, in the company's boat, with music playing, and flags flying, passed the last dock into the river Thames, amidst the loud huzzas of a large concourse of people who lined the sides of the canal. The party proceeded from the banks of the Thames, to the council chambers, where they were joined by members of parliament for Cricklade, Abingdon, Oxford, Hereford, Ludgershall, &c. and many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for acts for making two navigable canals, the first from Reading to Isleworth, in Middlesex, and the second from Reading to the grand junction canal, in the parish of Cowley, Middlesex.

*Married.*] W. Hedges, esq. of Thatcham, to Martha, second daughter of Mr. Graham, of Newbury.—Mr. Lodge, of Newbury, to Miss Herbert, of Cophyhold.—Mr. John Lewis, of Newbury, to Miss Steel, of Stanmore.

*Died.*] At Maidenhead Bridge, Sir Isaac Pocock, formerly of Biggin, near Oundle, Northampton, for which county he served the office of high sheriff in 1786—7.

At Greenham, aged 72, Mrs. Tull. In three years and a half she was tapped thirty-nine times for dropsy, and had 1234 pints of water taken from her.

At Reading, Mrs. Swallow, wife of Mr. S. sen.

At Ruscomb, Mrs. Pasmore.

At Thatcham, John Whiting, esq. 24.



At Swallowfield, Mr. Charles Bailey.—Mr. John Bailey.

At Emmer Green, Mrs. Fuller, 75.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

On Monday, September 24, about 40 minutes past one, Mr. Sadler, of Oxford, and Mr. Clayfield, of Castle-street, Bristol, ascended in an air-balloon from a field near Bristol, and after twice crossing the Bristol channel, from England to Wales, and from Wales to England, and going the distance of 150 miles, came down on the Bristol channel, three miles off the Valley of Rocks, at 20 minutes past four, in sight of a great number of people. A boat put off immediately from Lymouth, and at 20 minutes past five the boat got to the balloon, and brought Mr. Sadler and Mr. Clayfield safe on shore, with the balloon, at the valley of Rocks, Linton, in Devonshire, to the great joy of the spectators. The apparatus for performing the process of filling, consisted of two large vessels, containing upwards of 1500 gallons each, into which there were introduced  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons of iron filings and water; the sulphuric acid was afterwards conveyed by a leaden syphon into the vessel, and from thence the gas was conveyed, by means of two large tubes, terminating in nine other pipes in each vessel, which passed through caustic potash and water, into the balloon, by a large silk conductor, prepared for the purpose. The following account has been published:—"Mr. Sadler, (being his sixteenth time of ascension), accompanied by Mr. William Clayfield, entered the car at about twenty minutes after one o'clock, the wind blowing fresh from north-east, and commenced one of the most daring enterprizes ever undertaken by any aerial voyager. Mr. Sadler was well aware of the consequence of the wind continuing to blow from the quarter in which it was at the time of ascension; for if they escaped being blown into the western ocean, they would have been compelled to traverse great part of the channel, with every probability of descending at a distance from the shore; but his zeal to gratify the public curiosity, which had been greatly excited, surmounted every obstacle, and determined him to make the attempt. The ascent of the balloon was rapid, and yet so still, that all sense of motion was lost to the aeronauts. The balloon, about half a mile high, entered a thick black cloud, when Bristol and its neighbourhood were no longer visible: the cloud did not the least incommode them. From the rapid ascent, the cloud was soon passed through, when the grandeur and sublimity of the view exceeded the power of description. On looking back on the cloud from which the aeronauts had emerged, the most beautiful appearance exhibited itself. The shadow of the balloon was observed in its centre, surrounded with a most beautiful halo (circular rainbow.) The balloon still ascended rapidly, and soon entered a second cloud. At two

o'clock the thermometer was at 47. Passing over the river, nearly perpendicular with Lady Smyth's, at Redcliff, the parachute was launched, with a cat in a basket attached to it, which descended rapidly for a considerable time before it expanded; when its motion was slow and peculiarly graceful. At a quarter past two o'clock, perpendicular with Woodspring, on the Somerset coast, near Clevedon, left England, and passed over the channel. At mid-channel, opened the valve, and nearing Cardiff, about twenty-five minutes past two o'clock, the thermometer 55, descended so low as to hear the shouts of the people, and the breakers between Barry and Scilly Islands. Fearing the main land could not be reached, and a current of air impelling the balloon towards the sea, more ballast was thrown out, in doing which Mr. Sadler lost his hat. At half-past two the balloon was about mid-channel, and continued descending till forty minutes past two o'clock, when it was perpendicular with the Flat Holmes; the light-house very visible. Still continuing to descend most rapidly towards the sea, a quantity of sand was shaken from one of the bags: but the balloon continuing rapidly to descend, several other bags were thrown over, which instantaneously caused an ascent so rapid, as to bring the balloon in contact with the sand from the first-mentioned bag, which fell into the car in a profuse shower. The balloon continued to ascend until about forty minutes past three o'clock, when it approached the Devon coast, the Bideford and Barnstaple rivers being very easily distinguished. The thermometer now at 27. At fifty minutes past three, off Linton, a small town on the coast of Devon, between Ilfracombe and Porlock. After having crossed the Bristol channel twice, at ten minutes past four o'clock, being desirous of reaching the coast, threw out every thing that could be parted with, including a great coat, a valuable barometer, a thermometer, a speaking-trumpet, the grappling-iron, and even part of the interior covering of the car, in the hope of reaching the main land about Barnstaple; but, owing to the exhaustion of the gas, the balloon would not rise sufficiently to clear the high cliffs of Watermouth, near Combe-Martin. The balloon still descending, and seeing no prospect but of contending with the sea, the aeronauts put on their life-preservers. A few minutes afterwards, the car, with violent agitation, came in contact with the waves, about four miles from the shore." At this critical moment, their perilous situation was descried, from the cliffs of Lymouth, by Mr. Sanford, of Ninehead, Mr. Rowe, and some other gentlemen, whose zealous and well-directed efforts did them great credit. They sent out a well-manned boat to their immediate assistance, which, when first discovered by the aeronauts, appeared about the size of a bird floating on the water. The car, nearly filled with water,

(the aeronauts being up to their knees, was dragged along, the balloon skimming the surface, and acting as a sail, when the cords of the balloon pointed out that they were drifting very rapidly from shore up channel. After being in this state a full hour, the water increasing very fast, the boat approached; when every effort was made to secure and exhaust the balloon. Here a point of honour was disputed between the two aeronauts, which should quit the car first, it being then in a sinking state; but Mr. Sadler insisting that Mr. Clayfield should first leave the car, it was agreed to, under the impression that Mr. Sadler had more experience in securing the balloon, which took nearly two hours to accomplish; when Mr. Sadler stepped into the boat. About nine o'clock at night, the party, unable, from the roughness of the beach, to walk without assistance, arrived at the pier of Lymouth, a small romantic seaport, under Linton, where refreshments were most hospitably supplied, and they were enabled to reach the town of Linton, on the top of the hill. Congratulations accompanied the aeronauts through every town on their way to Bristol, where they arrived about twelve o'clock on Wednesday 26th, to the great satisfaction, and amidst the heart-felt cheerings of the citizens of Bristol; after having passed over, in their aerial flight, upwards of eighty miles of water, and about twenty miles of land. The barometer having met with an accident, which rendered it useless, no accurate account of the height to which the balloon ascended, could be taken; but the aeronauts conceive that they must have risen full two miles and a half."

*Married.*] At Wellington, Mr. J. Hooman, of Kidderminster, to Jane, daughter of John Carpenter, esq. banker.

At Kilmington, the Rev. John Dampier, of Bruton, to Mary Charlotte, only daughter of the Rev. Charles Digby, canon of Wells.

*Died.*] At Bristol, at the Horwells, John Bruckshaw, esq. of Walthamstow, and of the Royal Exchange, London.—Mrs. Barry, relict of the Rev. Dr. B. rector of St. Peter's, Bristol.—Daniel Wright, esq. of Lincoln's inn, son of the late Rev. Thomas W. of Bristol.—Mr. David Lewis, well known as a parliamentary candidate for this city, a man of unsullied integrity, and great perseverance.—Mr. Richard Bent, son of Mr. B. bookseller, of Baternoster-row, London.—Mr. John Winwood, 77.—Andrew Girardot, esq. 79.—Mrs. Clarke, relict of the Rev. John C. vicar of Hungerford, Berks. and sister of the late Charles Chapman, esq. of Bathford.

At Bath, Samuel Scott, esq. 84.—The Rev. Mr. De Chair, rector of Little Rissington, Gloucestershire, vicar of Horley and Horton, Oxon, and one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary.—Mrs. Stokes, 36.—Mrs. Mary Hobhouse.—Dr. Robert Hallifax, physician in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, 75.—James Morgan, esq. 71.—Mrs.

Buchan.—Miss M. E. Armstrong, second daughter of the late George Armstrong, esq. of Jamaica, 12.—Mr. English, sen. 80.—Mrs. Salmon.—Mr. Daniel Taylor.

At Westbury college, near Bristol, Isaac Hobhouse, esq. elder brother of Benjamin H. esq. M.P.

At Shepton Mallet, the Rev. Dr. Hussey, catholic minister.

At Hinton St. George, Joseph Feltham, esq. many years the faithful steward of Earl Poulett.

At Bath Easton, Mr. Francis Breedon, 80.

At Martock, the Rev. Henry Rawlins, rector of Staplegrave.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

In the night of Wednesday, October 10th, a fire broke out at the house of the Rev. Mr. Guide, at Frumpton, about seven miles from Dorchester, which was occasioned by the negligence of a servant in setting fire to the drawing-room curtains. The house was reduced to a heap of rubbish, and not a particle of furniture was saved. A son of Mr. Guide lost his life in the flames, and a maid-servant was so shockingly burnt in searching after the child, that she is not expected to survive.

Applications will be made to parliament next sessions, for acts for the following purposes: 1. For making a new turnpike-road from the present road, leading from Cullumpton to Exeter, at Padbrooke-bridge to Hazlestone, on the same road. 2. For making a navigable canal from Wear dock, or some other point of the navigable part of the river Torridge, to Great Torrington. 3. For making a navigable canal from the sea, in the parish of Beer and Seaton, to Cannington-pitt, in the river Parrot, in Somersetshire, with a collateral cut, from Chard common to Crewkerne. 4. For draining, embanking, and enclosing, the open and common marshes, and waste lands, in the parishes of Braunton and Heaton Punchardon; and for making a navigable canal from the lower-end of Wrafenton-marsh to the Braunton-field; and a water-course from Braunton-brook to Broad-sands. 5. For dividing, draining, embanking, and improving, the open piece of land or salt water marsh, commonly called the Runney, in the parish of Otterton and East Budleigh; making a navigable canal from the river Otter through the parishes of East Budleigh and Otterton to Otterton bridge; and also for supplying the canal with water from the adjacent river Otter or other collateral streams. 6. Or enabling the company of proprietors of the Tamar Manure Navigation, to extend the canal from or near Newbridge, in the parish of Calatock, in the county of Cornwall, and of Tavistock, in the county of Devon, to, or near a certain place, called Inney Fort. 7. For paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the borough and parish of Barnstaple.

The corporation of the Trinity House have caused an alteration to be made in the



mode of exhibiting the Edystone light, and adopted the improved principle with Argand's lamps and reflectors, producing a light of great brilliancy, that will be visible to a much greater distance than the former light with candles.

Mr. John Cotton Worthington has communicated an account of his practice in cultivating sixteen acres of land, near Sidmouth, in Devon, entirely by the labour of asses. His waggon was extremely light, calculated to carry about a ton and a half, and cost 16*l*. Six asses were harnessed two abreast in it; the harness was a miniature of that of a horse, except that the collar divided at top, like an ox's harness, and buckled together; the pair of chains weighed about 6*lb*. at 2*s*. per *lb*. or 3*d*. per foot; the wheel-harness with hames, pad, iron-work, bridle, breeching, crupper, &c. cost about 1*l*. 16*s*.; the leading ditto 1*l*. 7*s*.; expences of shoeing 1*s*. 6*d*. a round. In all stiff work, four asses were used at plough, harnessed two abreast, and driven in hand with reins by the ploughman. Ten or eleven acres of Mr. Worthington's land in aration, lay on the slope of a hill, so steep that horses had not been able to plough it up and down, but which his ass-team readily performed. The asses, none of which exceeded eleven hands in height, cost 40*s*. or less, each: in the same team, stallions, mares, and geldings were used; the mares were found the most gentle and tractable, the geldings most stubborn and inactive, yet the most sagacious; the stallions somewhat vicious, but of double the spirit, strength, and vigour of either of the others. The asses were not found liable to any maladies; were temperate eaters, and thrive best when turned out into a neighbouring common to cater for themselves among brambles.

An hospital for the indigent blind, under the title of *Bethesda*; or, *House of Mercy*, is opened at Plymouth dock, for the humane purpose of rendering that class of people comfortable and happy.

In digging the common sewer at Exeter, several pieces of brass Roman coin, of the Emperor Nero, were lately found, and some of them very legible and in good condition. Those dug up lately near the Guildhall, were of the Emperor Trajan.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Weymouth, Kingsmill Evans, esq. of the Hill, Herefordshire, to Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Thornton, esq. of Flint-ham house, Nottinghamshire.

At Sturminster, Mr. G. Allen, of London, to Miss Tulk, daughter of John T. esq.

At Sherborne, Mr. John Burge.

At Wimborne, Mrs. Hussey, wife of Mr. Thomas H.—Mr. John Fryer, 85.

At Sturminster, Newton, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Colbourne.

At Bridport, John C. Lee, esq. of South-wark, to Miss Colfox, daughter of Thomas C. esq.

At West Aylington, Captain Harrison, of

the Montgomery militia, to Miss S. M. Ilbert's daughter of the late William I. esq. of Bowringsleigh.

At Exeter, Paul Charles Patrick, esq. to Mrs. Wilson, both of Teignmouth.

At North Huish, John Gillard, esq. to Miss C. Kingwill, daughter of Thomas K. esq. of Butterford.

At Tiverton, Mr. John Wood, town-clerk of Tiverton, to Mrs S. Owens.

*Died.*] At Dawlish, Sir Alexander Campbell, of Ardkinglass, barr.

At Exmouth, Mary, wife of William Robins, esq. late of Aberford, Yorkshire.

At Cleyhidon, Captain William Blackmore, of the East Devon regt. of local militia, to Miss Braddick, daughter of Mr. William B.

At East Anstey Parsonage, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. J. Bond, late rector of East Anstey and Kennerleigh.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Eastman, of the 13th foot.—Miss A. M. Ramsey, second daughter of the late Mr. Aaron R. 21.—Mr. R. Wharton, forty years warden of the dock yard, 71.—Captain Bailey, aged 68, many years adjutant, and latterly paymaster of the North Devon regiment of militia. Captain B. when only 17 years of age, had the honour of carrying the colours of that distinguished regiment the 33d, colonel Lord Cornwallis, at the celebrated battle of Minden, the 1st of August, 1759.

At Heavitree, Mr. Thomas Adams, formerly of Exeter, druggist.

At Alphington, Miss Harriet Chown, 16.

At the Warren, near Dawlish, Mr. John Wolland, of Heavitree.

At Torpoint, Mr. Thomas Filkins, 65.

At Topsham, Philip Wearre Webber, esq.

At Exeter, Mr. G. N. Balle.—Mr. Benjamin Kemp.—Mr. Edward Edmonds.—Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. Samuel M.—Mrs. Bamford, 74.

At Plympton, of a decline, Selina, fifth daughter of the late Lieutenant-colonel Bird, 54th regt. of Goytres, in Monmouthshire. She had only a few days completed her 20th year. In her were united the most amiable, affectionate disposition, with sweetness of manners, beauty of person, and every feminine grace. This is the fourth daughter, in the bloom of youth, that has fallen a prey to the fatal disease, in the short space of two years and nine months.

At Clist St. George, the Rev. Richard Roys, rector of that parish, vicar of Bickleigh, near Plymouth, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county.

#### CORNWALL.

Notice has been given of an intended application to parliament next session for an act for making a turnpike road from Redruth, to communicate with that leading from Marazion to Penzance.

*Married.*] At St. Ives, Mr. Arthur Berrian, to Miss Margaret Stephens.



At Padstow, Captain John Parnall, of the General Burgoyne, to Miss Elizabeth Boyd.

At Launceston, Mr. Simon Newcombe.

At Truro, Mr. James Resuggan, senior serjeant at mace, '85.—Mr. Bartlett, serjeant at mace.

#### WALES.

The spirit of improvement advances with rapid strides in South Wales. Notices have been given of intended applications to Parliament for seven inclosure Bills, one harbour, one canal, and one rail-way Bill.

*Married.* At Carnarvon, Mr. Elias Williams, to Miss Davies, eldest daughter of Mr. John Davies, ship broker, Liverpool.

At Llanfrothen, Merionethshire, Mr. Hugh Morris, cordwainer, Bangor, to Miss Jane Pugh.

At Holyhead, Mr. John Ellis, officer of customs, to Miss Jane Lloyd.—Mr. Hugh Griffith, keeper at the South Stack, to Miss Jane Price.

At Llandegfan, Lieut. Anthony Walker, of the Royal Anglesea militia, to Miss M.A. Lewis Roberts, of Beaumaris.

### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.**—A numerical evidence of the present state of trade, may be deduced from the number of bankruptcies in the London Gazette, inserted in this Magazine.

They amounted this month, in 1810, to 273

The same month ..... in 1809, to 150

Ditto ..... in 1808, to 100

Ditto ..... in 1807, to 97

Ditto ..... in 1806, to 65

Ditto ..... in 1805, to 87

Ditto ..... in 1804, to 60

Besides stoppages and compositions equal in number to half the traders in the kingdom! These failures throughout the kingdom, have wonderfully effected the manufacture of every description of goods, and a general want of confidence exists between the manufacturer and the export merchant. The speculators at Liverpool have completely overstocked the different markets of South America, where, at present, English manufactured articles can be purchased at a loss of 20 per cent. to the exporter, with the exception of few articles, on which little or no credit could be obtained here.

**PORTUGAL.**—A proclamation has been published at Lisbon, informing those who wished to put their valuables in a place of safety, that the ship Vasco da Gama, and the frigate Phoenix, have been appointed for receiving money, plate, jewels, and other valuables; and that they may also deposit the same in any of the English ships of war stationed in the port. Wines in the country are uncommonly scarce and dear, and likely to continue so, as the last vintage has proved very unproductive, and the peasantry unable, from the state of the country at present, to attend to the vineyards, &c. &c.—A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Lisbon, on the 26th of October, but without doing any material damage.

**FRANCE.**—The most important article in these journals, is a Decree of Bonaparte, dated Fontainebleau, the 19th of last month, of a most peculiar character, in which the ordinary notions of discretion and policy are abandoned, for the sake of the gratification of the malignant passions. In this document it is declared, that English manufactures, found either in the public custom houses, or in private possession, shall be burnt. This law is not only extended to France, each department of which is separately named in it, but to every state and kingdom occupied by the French troops—Switzerland, Italy, Naples, and Spain, and to all the remote dependencies. The penal part enacts, that whoever shall be found in disobedience of this Decree, to introduce English manufactures, shall be branded in the hand, and shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than three and not more than ten years. Bonaparte has also ordered that no merchant in his empire shall be allowed to endorse any Bill of Exchange payable in England, or drawn upon any person in the British dominions.

At FRANKFORT, the utmost distress prevailed, in consequence of the decree having been enforced, that ordered the seizure of all goods, which the proprietors had not included in their declarations, whereby they would have been only subjected to the payment of the extra duties. The place was crowded with French custom-house officers, and a general search had taken place, when there were found immense quantities of goods, which had not been enumerated in the declarations made to the government; the consequence of which was, that they were all seized, in order to be sold for French account. Yet, notwithstanding all the severe decrees of Bonaparte, we import and consume their brandies, wines, and other French products, all of which are paid for by bills of exchange on London! This import trade from France into this country requires parliamentary investigation, as it is most certainly a losing concern of great magnitude to the United Kingdom. Brandy sells here from 25s. to 28s. per gallon, and French wines from 90l. to 100l. per hogshead! Whereas the wine of Portugal, and brandy of Spain, would be a good substitute for them.

**WEST INDIES.**—No fleet has arrived since our last report, and produce of every kind is very dull in the market, for want of export to the continent of Europe. Coffee is a mere drug, and large quantities of the article are now lying in the West India Docks under bond. Sugars very flat, and in no demand. Rum sells from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon. Cotton wool sells from 20d. to 22d. per lb.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—The markets are over stocked with every description of British manufactures, and the produce of these countries imported here, barely pays first cost.

**NORTH AMERICA.**—The trade continues the same as stated in our last report, with the exception, that the port of Liverpool is glutted with American produce of every description and the market is rather lower in prices than London.

Current Prices of Shares in Docks, Navigable Canals, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, Institutions, and Fire and Life Insurance Offices, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, 22d November, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 281l. per share.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 42l. ditto.—Grand Surrey ditto, 72l. ditto.—London Dock Stock, 123½l. per cent.—West India 165l. ditto.—East India ditto, 131l. ditto.—Commercial Road 137l. per cent.—East London Water Works, 180l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 115l. ditto.—South London ditto, 127l. ditto.—York Buildings ditto, 35l. per share premium.—Kent ditto, 45l. ditto.—Globe Insurance Office, 121l. per share.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-office Shares, &c. in November, 1810, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 749l. 19s. dividing 40l. nett per annua.—Swansea, 167l. ; the last dividend 8l. per share.—Monmouthshire, 126l. 5s. to 133l. with 2l. 10s. half yearly dividend.—Grand Junction, 293l. to 275l. with 5l. half yearly dividend.—Kennet and Avon, 41l. 10s.—Wilts and Berks, 58l.—Rochdale, 55l.—Ellesmere, 53l.—Union, 96l.—Lancaster, 26l. to 27l. 10s.—Ashby-de-la Zouch, 24l.—Basingstoke, 45l. 3s.—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, 38l.—Grand Surrey, 72l. to 69l. 15s.—West India Dock Stock, 165l.—London Dock, 123l. 10s.—Commercial Dock, 72l.—Globe Assurance, 124l. per share.—Aldon Assurance, 60l.—Imperial ditto, 76l.—London Institution, 65l.—Surrey Institution, 23l. 2s.

## MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

OUR two last Reports being entirely occupied by the new edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, and the preceding one in paying our arrears of notice due to the Botanist's Repository, we have fallen behind with the other periodical works, of the contents of which we may have been in the habit of making some mention.

We shall now resume our account of the Botanical Magazine, of which four numbers have been published, as yet unnoticed by us. We shall enumerate all the plants in Mr. Ker's\* department in succession, without interrupting the series by those of Dr. Sims.

*Aloe arborescens*, the tree aloe; one of the most gigantic of the species, but which was considered by Linnæus as a variety of *perfoliata*.

*Aloe arachnoides*, var. *reticulata*. This is one of the most diminutive species, nearly allied to the Cushion Aloe.

One can hardly conceive that these two plants can be properly united under one genus, differing so much as they do in habit, in foliage, and in the form, as well as colour, of the flower. The genus ought, if not entirely separated, to be divided into sections.

*Aloe lingua*; the tongue-Aloe. All these three afford examples of as many different sections, if not of distinct genera.

*Aloe picta*. This would fall under the same section as *arborescens*; as the next, *Aloe carinata*, would unite with *lingua*.

*Aloe depressa*. This species was considered by Linnæus as a variety of *perfoliata*, and would consequently be arranged under the first-mentioned section. To this plate an outline of a diminished figure of the whole plant is added. This is a most useful addition; without which the full sized representation on so small a plate can hardly convey an intelligible idea of such very large plants. We can but wish that this method had been more generally adopted in cases where a small portion of a plant is insufficient to give a proper notion of the whole. We are happy to receive so many representations of succulent plants, which, hardly admitting of being preserved as dried specimens, are, on that account, more particularly desirable.

*Hæmanthus puniceus*. In a former number, Mr. Ker had observed, that *Hæmanthus multiflorus* probably did not properly belong to this genus; but he here acknowledges that it bears a red berry, which corresponds with the rest of the genus, and, in consequence, desires his former observation to be annulled.

\* This botanist being every where quoted by his present name in the *Hortus Kewensis*, we shall in future follow this example, and drop that of Gawler, though the letter G. still continues to point out his articles.



*Medeola virginiana*. The roots are said to be eaten by the Indians, and to have a taste like cucumber.

*Anthericum albidum*. Mr. Ker has elsewhere remarked, that this genus requires reforming and separating. The one here figured, *frutescens* and *longiscapum* of Jacquin, are all three closely allied, are natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and have yellow flowers and succulent leaves.

*Allium cernuum*. There is a singularity in the form of the germen in this species, which we do not recollect to have seen describe in any other; it is triangular, and the angles are elongated at the top of the germen into a bifid process.

In a note added to this article, Mr. Ker remarks, that *allium striatum* is not a native of the Cape as he had before stated it to be on the authority of Jacquin, but of North America; and that *Ornithogalum bivalve*, of Linnæus, is the same plant.

*Albucca vittata* appears to be a species not before described.

*Allium flavum*. Yellow flowers are uncommon in this genus; this and *moisy* are the only ones we recollect. Mr. Ker, in a former article, No. 1143, corrected a mistake that he had fallen into at No. 973, in giving a wrong plant for *Allium paniculatum*. He now directs, that the observation there made, that "the pedicles are intermixed with small round bulbs" should be expunged, as it belongs to *oleraceum*, between which and *paniculatum*, these bulbs are one of the chief distinctions.

In the above enumeration, we have brought all the aloes together, though intermixed with the other plants in the publication.

In Dr. Sims's department in the same four numbers, we find:

*Phlox pilosa* and *ameana*, two nearly allied species; the former is supposed to be the *aristata* of Michaux, and the latter his *pilosa*. Both these plants were introduced by Mr. Fraser, of Sloane-square, who, it is here remarked, has made seven voyages to North America, for the laudable purpose of increasing our knowledge in the vegetable productions of that part of the world.

*Claytonia alsinoides*. This species, according to Dr. Sims, is distinct from *sibirica*, for which it has been generally taken. Introduced from Nootka Sound, by Mr. Archibald Menzies.

*Goodia pubescens*. A decandrous papilionaceous plant, from Van Diemen's land; which country being subject to a frost, it is probable, that its vegetables will be found sufficiently hardy to endure our winters without shelter.

*Lupinus Nootkatensis*. Another discovery of Mr. A. Menzies, on the north-west coast of America, and already become very common in our gardens.

*Othonna amplexicaulis*. From the singularity of its foliage, this plant makes a very picturesque drawing. It is a rare species, and was communicated by Mr. Knight, nurseryman, King's road, Chelsea.

*Billardiera mutabilis*. An elegant little shrub from New South Wales.

*Lonicera flava*. Supposed to be a new species of woodbine, from North America, discovered by Mr. Fraser, of Sloane-square.

*Lobelia lurca*; from the Cape of Good Hope. Dr. Sims queries whether this properly belongs to the genus *lobelia*; to us the reversion of the flower does not seem at all sufficient for a separation; neither is this singular, we know at least of one other species in which the same takes place; and in this species, likewise, the tube is nearly, if not altogether, wanting.

*Mantisia saltatoria*. This is one of the most singular scitamineous plants we have seen. It is at the same time very beautiful. The airy-looking party-coloured corollas, have been fancifully compared to dancing girls. Dr. Sims thought it resembled the insect called mantis, whence his generic name. But adopting, at the same time, the former notion he has given it the specific name of *saltatoria*: and in English has called it opera girls. Though we were at first somewhat shocked at so whimsical and apparently unscientific a name, yet, upon further consideration we do not see much to object to in it. Hitherto no attempt has been made to reduce the English names, to a scientific form, and whilst ladies'-tresses, friars'-cowl, Jupiters distaff, love-lies-bleeding, fresh-water-soldier, fair-maids of France, are to be found in the most scientific catalogue that this country has produced, we need not be over fastidious. We might perhaps go farther, and maintain that as names taken from a fancied similarity when converted into Greek, rank with the best, why should they be despised when purely English? In our opinion ladies'-slipper is in no respect inferior to *cyripedium*; nor would *orchestridia* be better than opera-girls.

In Dr. Roxburgh's essay on the *scitamineæ*, this plant is referred to the genus *globba*, with which it has certainly a near affinity, but, in our opinion, Dr. Sims's reasons for separating it are quite sufficient.

*Cluytia alaternoides*. A plant of no great beauty, but no intelligible representation of it was before extant. This name was originally *clutia*, and was given by Boerhaave, in honor of a Dutch professor, Cluyt; and very properly changed by Mr. Dryander to *cluytia*, which, while it agrees better with the botanist's name, prevents its being confounded with *clusia*.

*Lobelia gigantea*. This has been supposed to be the *tupa* of Feuillée, one of the most poisonous plants upon record; smelling to the flowers proving according to the holy father, violently emetic; and rubbing the eyes with the fingers, accidentally smeared with the juice, infallibly destroying



destroying the eyes. Dr. Sims, indeed, found no inconvenience from dissecting, as well as smelling to the flowers of this plant; which, however, he has given a good reason for supposing is not the same species as the one described and figured by Father Feuillée.

*Stapelia geminata*. This plant has been before figured by Masson, but Mr. Edwards's drawings are so superior, that we cannot call them superfluous.

*Potentilla clusiana*. The petals are not so round in this as in Jacquin's figure, and are abortive, in which respect Clusius's own figure corresponds.

*Menyanthes sarmentosa*. A water plant from New South Wales.

*Panax quinquefolia*. The celebrated Ginseng of the Chinese; so famed through China and Japan for its medical virtues, particularly as a restorative; and so totally neglected by the medical practitioners of Europe, though easily attainable from North America.

*Panax pusilla*. This is a much smaller species than the last, and has a round root, very like a small potatoe.

*Fumaria formosa*. This is a third plant occurring in this report, and another still remains, which was introduced from the north-west coast of America, by Mr. Archibald Menzies, and a very valuable addition to our gardens it seems to be; being easily propagated, perfectly hardy, and very beautiful both in foliage and flower.

*Claytonia perfoliata*; likewise introduced by Mr. Menzies, and from the same country. It has not any of the beauty of the last to recommend it. But it is not a little singular, if M. Bonpland has made no mistake, that this plant should be an inhabitant both of Nootka Sound, and of the tropical Island of Cuba.

We are obliged still to defer our account of English Botany to a future report.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October 1810, to the 24th of November 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

### Barometer.

Highest, 30°. Oct. 26, Wind N.W.

Lowest, 28.17. Nov. 10, — E.

### Thermometer.

Highest, 56°. Nov. 15. Wind W.

Lowest, 31°. Nov. 5. — W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 95 hundredths of an inch. { This great variation took place between the evening of the 10th and 11th instant.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 15.° { This variation occurred between the 14th and 15th of Nov. The greatest height on the former day was 41°, and on the latter it was as high as 56°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the present month, is equal to more than 9 inches in depth.

This unquestionably has been the most rainy November that has been known in this country for many years. The rains, we are sorry to say, have been not only very general in almost all parts of the island, but, have been attended with the most destructive consequences. The storms of wind accompanying many of the showers, have done great damage among the shipping.

As might naturally be expected, the average height of the barometer has been much lower than usual; viz. less than 29.3 inches, and the temperature for the whole month is nearly 42.3.

Twice or thrice only, the thermometer has been as low as the freezing-point. The variations in the temperature have not been remarkable, the only material change is noticed above; but the variations of the mercury in the barometer, were, towards the middle of the month, very considerable; it rose and fell several times from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in the course of 12 or 14 hours. The wind has chiefly blown from the westerly points of the compass, and the number of days in which there has been rain is 24 out of the 31; on many of the days and nights too, as will be in the recollection of every reader, it came down in large quantities. There have been no fogs.

The average temperature, and quantity of rain fallen during the months of July, August, and September, in the Isle of Wight, are as follow:

Average Temperature.	Quantity of Rain.
July.....64° 64	5 in. $\frac{2}{10}$
August....63 36	1 $\frac{1}{10}$
September 66 00	3 $\frac{1}{10}$

Highgate, Nov. 24, 1810.

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 27th of October, to the 24th of November, both inclusive.

	Bank.	3 per Cent. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Consols.	Navy 3 per Cent.	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Cent. Cl.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Excheg. Bills.	Oman.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery
1810.																		
Oct. 27.		65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2					24 P.				11 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
28.		65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2					26 P.				11 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
29.		65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2				183	25 P.				11 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
30.		65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2				182	25 P.				11 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
31.		65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2								66	11 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
Nov. 1.		65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2				182	26 P.				11 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
2.		65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2	64				26 P.				12 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
3.	252 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2									12 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
5.		65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	99 1/2	17 1/2									13 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
6.	251 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100	17 1/2	64 1/2	6 1/2		181	26 P.				11 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
7.	249 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100	17 1/2	64	6 1/2	97 1/2	181 1/2	27 P.			66 1/2	11 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
8.	249 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100	17 1/2												
9.		65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100	17 1/2												
10.	249	65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2		6		180 1/2	28 P.				13 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
12.	249 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2					28 P.				13 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
13.	249	66	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	61 1/2	6 1/2		181				66 1/2	13 P.	5 1/2 Dis.	66 1/2	
14.		66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2					27 P.				13 P.	4 Dis.	66 1/2	
15.	248	66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	44 1/2	6 1/2	97 1/2	181	26 P.			66 1/2	12 P.	4 1/2 Dis.	67	
16.		66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2				182	26 P.			66 1/2	12 P.	4 1/2 Dis.	67	
17.		66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	6 1/2			28 P.				15 P.	4 1/2 Dis.	67	
19.		66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	6 1/2			28 P.				15 P.	4 1/2 Dis.	67	
20.	245 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	6 1/2		183	27 P.				16 P.	4 1/2 Dis.	67 1/2	
21.	245	66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	64 1/2	6 1/2	97 1/2	183 1/2	27 P.				14 P.	4 1/2 Dis.	67 1/2	
22.	244 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2				182	25 P.				12 P.	4 1/2 Dis.	67 1/2	
23.	245	66 1/2	66 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2					26 P.			66 1/2	12 P.	4 1/2 Dis.	67 1/2	
24.	246	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	17 1/2	65 1/2	6 1/2		182	26 P.				11 P.	4 1/2 Dis.	67 1/2	

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.

WM. TARGUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 207.]

JANUARY 1, 1811.

[6 of Vol. 30.]

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ABSTRACT of the REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, on the HIGH PRICE of GOLD BULLION.

YOUR committee have found that the price of gold bullion, which, by the regulations of his Majesty's mint, is 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce of standard fineness, was, during the years 1806, 1807 and 1808, as high as 4*l.* in the market. Towards the end of 1808 it began to advance very rapidly, and continued very high during the whole year 1809; the market price of standard gold in bars fluctuating from 4*l.* 9*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* per oz. The market price at 4*l.* 10*s.* is about 15½ per cent. above the mint price.

It appeared to your committee, that it might be of use, in judging of the cause of this high price of gold bullion, to be informed also of the prices of silver during the same period. The price of standard silver in his Majesty's mint is 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce; at this standard price, the value of a Spanish dollar is 4*s.* 4*d.* or, which comes to the same thing, Spanish dollars are, at that standard price, worth 4*s.* 11½*d.* per ounce. It is stated in Wettenhall's Tables, that throughout the year 1809, the price of new dollars fluctuated from 5*s.* 5*d.* to 5*s.* 7*d.* per ounce, or from 10 to 13 per cent. above the mint price of standard silver. In the course of the last month, new dollars have been quoted as high as 5*s.* 8*d.* per ounce, or more than 15 per cent. above the mint price.

Your committee have likewise found, that towards the end of the year 1808, the exchanges with the continent became very unfavourable to this country, and continued still more unfavourable through the whole of 1809, and the three first months of the present year.

Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Paris, are the principal places with which the exchanges are established at present. During the last six months of 1809, and the three first months of the present year, the exchanges on Hamburg and

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Amsterdam were depressed as low as from 16 to 20 per cent. below par; and that on Paris still lower.

So extraordinary a rise in the market price of gold in this country, coupled with so remarkable a depression of our exchanges with the continent, very clearly, in the judgment of your committee, pointed to something in the state of our own domestic currency as the cause of both appearances. But, before they adopted that conclusion, which seemed agreeable to all former reasonings and experience, they thought it proper to enquire more particularly into the circumstances connected with each of those two facts; and to hear, from persons of commercial practice and detail, what explanations they had to offer of so unusual a state of things.

It will be found, by the evidence, that the high price of gold is ascribed, by most of the witnesses, entirely to an alleged scarcity of that article, arising out of an unusual demand for it upon the continent of Europe. This unusual demand for gold upon the continent is described by some of them as being chiefly for the use of the French armies, though increased also by that state of alarm, and failure of confidence, which leads to the practice of hoarding.

Your committee are of opinion, that, in the sound and natural state of the British currency, the foundation of which is gold, no increased demand for gold from other parts of the world, however great, or from whatever causes arising, cannot have the effect of producing here, for a considerable period of time, a material rise in the market price of gold. But, before they proceed to explain the grounds of that general opinion, they wish to state some other reasons, which alone would have led them to doubt whether, in point of fact, such a demand for gold as is alleged, has operated in the manner supposed.

If there were an unusual demand for gold upon the continent, such as could  
\$ R influence



influence its market price in this country, it would of course influence also, and indeed in the first instance, its price in the continental markets; and it was to be expected that those who ascribed the high price here to a great demand abroad, would have been prepared to state that there was a corresponding high price abroad. Your committee did not find that they grounded their inference upon any such information; and so far as your committee have been enabled to ascertain, it does not appear that during the period when the price of gold bullion was rising here, as valued in our paper, there was any corresponding rise in the price of gold bullion in the market of the continent, as valued in their respective currencies.

With respect to the alleged demand for gold upon the continent for the supply of the French armies, your committee must further observe, that, if the wants of the military chest have been latterly much increased, the general supply of Europe with gold has been augmented by all that quantity which this great commercial country has spared in consequence of the substitution of another medium of circulation. And your committee cannot omit remarking, that though the circumstances which might occasion such an increased demand may recently have existed in greater force than at former periods, yet in the former wars and convulsions of the continent, they must have existed in such a degree as to produce some effect.

The two most remarkable periods prior to the present, when the market price of gold in this country has exceeded our mint price, were in the reign of king William, when the silver coin was very much worn below its standard, and in the early part of his present Majesty's reign, when the gold coin was very much worn below its standard. In both those periods, the excess of the market price of gold above its mint price was found to be owing to the bad state of the currency; and in both instances, the reformation of the currency effectually lowered the market price of gold to the level of the mint price. During the whole of the years 1796 and 1797, in which there was such a scarcity of gold, occasioned by the great demands of the country-bankers in order to encrease their deposits, the market price of gold never rose above the mint price.

Your committee have still further to

remark upon this point, that the evidence laid before them has led them to entertain much doubt of the alleged fact, that a scarcity of gold bullion has been recently experienced in this country. That guineas have disappeared from the circulation, there can be no question; but that does not prove a scarcity of bullion, any more than the high price proves that scarcity. If gold is rendered dear by any other cause than scarcity, those who cannot purchase it without paying the high price, will be very apt to conclude that it is scarce. A very extensive home dealer who was examined, and who spoke very much of the scarcity of gold, acknowledged that he found no difficulty in getting any quantity he wanted, if he was willing to pay the price for it. And it appears to your committee, that, though in the course of the last year there have been large exportations of gold to the continent, there have been also very considerable importations of it into this country from South America, chiefly through the West Indies.

It is important also to observe, that the rise in the market price of silver in this country, which has nearly corresponded to that of the market price of gold, cannot in any degree be ascribed to a scarcity of silver. The importations of silver have of late years been unusually large, while the usual drain for India and China has been stopped.

Since the suspension of cash payments in 1797, it is certain, that, even if gold is still our measure of value and standard of prices, it has been exposed to a new cause of variation, from the possible excess of that paper which is not convertible into gold at will; and the limit of this new variation is as indefinite as the excess to which that paper will be issued. It may indeed be doubted, whether, since the new system of Bank of England payments has been fully established, gold has in truth continued to be our measure of value; and whether we have any other standard of prices than that circulating medium, issued primarily by the Bank of England and in a secondary manner by the country banks, the variations of which in relative value may be as indefinite as the possible excess of that circulating medium. But whether our present measure of value, and standard of prices, be this paper currency thus variable in its relative value, or continues still to be gold, but gold rendered more variable than it was before in consequence of being

being interchangeable for a paper currency which is not at will convertible into gold, it is, in either case, most desirable for the public that our circulating medium should again be conformed, as speedily as circumstances will permit, to its real and legal standard, gold bullion.

If the gold coin of the country were at any time to become very much worn and lessened in weight, or if it should suffer a debasement of its standard, it is evident that there would be a proportionable rise of the market price of gold bullion above its mint price: for the mint price is the sum in coin, which is equivalent in intrinsic value to a given quantity, an ounce for example, of the metal in bullion; and if the intrinsic value of that sum of coin be lessened, it is equivalent to a less quantity of bullion than before. The same rise of the market price of gold above its mint price will take place if the local currency of this particular country, being no longer convertible into gold, should at any time be issued to excess. That excess cannot be exported to other countries, and, not being convertible into specie, it is not necessarily returned upon those who issued it; it remains in the channel of circulation, and is gradually absorbed by increasing the prices of all commodities. An increase in the quantity of the local currency of a particular country, will raise prices in that country exactly in the same manner as an increase in the general supply of precious metals raises prices all over the world. By means of the increase of quantity, the value of a given portion of that circulating medium, in exchange for other commodities, is lowered; in other words, the money prices of all other commodities are raised, and that of bullion with the rest. In this manner, an excess of the local currency of a particular country will occasion a rise of the market price of gold above its mint price. It is no less evident, that, in the event of the prices of commodities being raised in one country by an augmentation of its circulating medium, while no similar augmentation in the circulating medium of a neighbouring country has led to a similar rise of prices, the currencies of those two countries will no longer continue to bear the same relative value to each other as before. The intrinsic value of a given portion of the one currency being lessened, while that of the other remains unaltered, the exchange will be computed between those

two countries to the disadvantage of the former.

In this manner, a general rise of all prices, a rise in the market price of gold, and a fall of the foreign exchanges, will be the effect of an excessive quantity of circulating medium in a country which has adopted a currency, not exportable to other countries, or not convertible at will into a coin which is exportable.

It appears to your committee to have been long settled and understood as a principle, that the difference of exchange resulting from the state of trade and payments between two countries is limited by the expense of conveying and insuring the precious metals from one country to the other: at least, that it cannot for any considerable length of time exceed that limit. The real difference of exchange, resulting from the state of trade and payments, never can fall lower than the amount of such expense of carriage, including the insurance. The truth of this position is so plain, and it is so uniformly agreed to by all the practical authorities, both commercial and political, that your committee will assume it as indisputable.

Your committee are disposed to think from the result of the whole evidence, contradictory as it is, that the circumstances of the trade of this country, in the course of the last year, were such as to occasion a real fall of our exchanges with the continent to a certain extent, and perhaps at one period almost as low as the limit fixed by the expense of remitting gold from hence to the respective markets. And your committee is inclined to this opinion, both by what is stated regarding the excess of imports from the continent above the exports, though that is the part of the subject which is left most in doubt: and also by what is stated respecting the mode in which the payments in our trade have been latterly effected, an advance being paid upon the imports from the continent of Europe, and a long credit being given upon the exports to other parts of the world.

Your committee, observing how entirely the present depression of our exchange with Europe is referred by many persons to a great excess of our imports above our exports, have called for an account of the actual value of those for the last five years; and Mr. Irving, the Inspector-general of Customs, has accordingly furnished the most accurate estimate of both that he has been enabled to form

form. He has also endeavoured to forward the object of the committee, by calculating how much should be deducted from the value of goods imported, on account of articles in return for which nothing is exported. These deductions consist of the produce of fisheries, and of imports from the East and West Indies, which are of the nature of rents, profits,

and capital, remitted to proprietors in this country. The balance of trade in favour of this country, upon the face of the account thus made up, was

In 1805 about -	6,616,000 <i>l</i> .
1806 - - -	10,437,000 <i>l</i> .
1807 - - -	5,866,000 <i>l</i> .
1808 - - -	12,481,000 <i>l</i> .
1809 - - -	14,834,000 <i>l</i> .

*The following is an Account of the official Value of our Imports and Exports with the Continent of Europe alone, in each of the last five Years:*

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	Balance in favour of Great Britain, reckoned in Official Value.
	£	£	£
1805 - - -	10,008,649	15,465,430	5,456,781
1806 - - -	8,197,256	13,216,386	5,019,130
1807 - - -	7,973,510	12,689,590	4,716,080
1808 - - -	4,210,671	11,280,490	7,069,819
1809 - - -	9,551,857	23,722,615	14,170,758

The balances with Europe alone in favour of Great Britain, as exhibited in this imperfect statement, are not far from corresponding with the general and more accurate balances before given. The favourable balance of 1809 with Europe alone, if computed according to the actual value, would be much more considerable than the value of the same year, in the former general statement.

A favourable balance of trade on the face of the account of exports and imports, presented annually to parliament, is a very probable consequence of large drafts on government for foreign expenditure; an augmentation of exports, and a diminution of imports, being promoted, and even enforced, by the means of such drafts. For if the supply of bills drawn abroad, either by the agents of government, or by individuals, is disproportionate to the demand, the price of them in foreign money falls, until it is so low as to invite purchasers; and the purchasers, who are generally foreigners, not wishing to transfer their property permanently to England, have a reference to the terms on which the bills on England will purchase those British commodities which are in demand, either in their own country, or in intermediate places, with which the account may be adjusted. Thus, the price of the bills being regulated in some degree by that of British commodities, and continuing to fall till it

becomes so low as to be likely to afford a profit on the purchase and exportation of these commodities, an actual exportation nearly proportionate to the amount of the bills drawn can scarcely fail to take place. It follows, that there cannot be, for any long period, either a highly favourable or unfavourable balance of trade; for the balance no sooner affects the price of bills, than the price of bills, by its re-action on the state of trade, promotes an equalization of commercial exports and imports. Your committee have here considered cash and bullion as forming a part of the general mass of exported or imported articles, and as transferred according to the state both of the supply and the demand; forming, however, under certain circumstances, and especially in the case of great fluctuations in the general commerce, a peculiarly commodious remittance.

From the foregoing reasonings relative to the state of the exchanges, your committee find it difficult to resist an inference that a portion at least of the great fall which the exchanges lately suffered, must have resulted not from the state of trade, but from a change in the relative value of our domestic currency. But when this deduction is joined with that which your committee have stated, respecting the change in the market price of gold, that inference appears to be demonstrated.



In consequence of the opinion which your committee entertain, that, in the present artificial condition of the circulating medium of this country, it is most important to watch the foreign exchanges and the market price of gold, your committee were desirous to learn, whether the directors of the Bank of England held the same opinion, and derived from it a practical rule for the controul of their circulation; and particularly whether, in the course of the last year, the great depression of the exchanges, and the great rise in the price of gold, had suggested to the directors any suspicion of the currency of the country being excessive.

*Mr. Whitmore*, the late governor of the bank, stated to the committee, that, in regulating the general amount of the loans and discounts, he did "not advert to the circumstance of the exchanges; it appearing, upon a reference to the amount of our notes in circulation, and the course of exchange, that they frequently have no connexion." He afterwards said, "My opinion is, I do not know whether it is that of the Bank, that the amount of our paper circulation has no reference at all to the state of the exchange." And on a subsequent day, *Mr. Whitmore* stated, that "the present unfavourable state of exchange has no influence upon the amount of their issues, the bank having acted precisely in the same way as they did before." He was likewise asked, Whether, in regulating the amount of their circulation, the bank ever adverted to the difference between the market and mint price of gold? and having desired to have time to consider that question, *Mr. Whitmore*, on a subsequent day, answered it in the following terms, which suggested these further questions:

"In taking into consideration the amount of your notes out in circulation, and in limiting the extent of your discounts to merchants, do you advert to the difference, when such exists, between the market and the mint price of gold?—We do advert to that, inasmuch as we do not discount at any time for those persons who we know, or have good reason to suppose, export the gold.

"Do you not advert to it any farther than by refusing discounts to such persons?—We do advert to it, inasmuch as whenever any director thinks it bears upon the question of our discounts, and presses to bring forward the discussion.

"The market price of gold having, in

the course of the last year, risen as high as 4*l.* 10*s.* or 4*l.* 12*s.* has that circumstance been taken into consideration by you, so as to have had any effect in diminishing or enlarging the amount of the outstanding demands?—It has not been taken into consideration by me in that view."

*Mr. Pearce*, now governor of the bank, agreed with *Mr. Whitmore* in this account of the practice of the bank, and expressed his full concurrence in the same opinion.

*Mr. Pearce*.—"In considering this subject, with reference to the manner in which bank-notes are issued, resulting from the applications made for discounts to supply the necessary want of bank-notes, by which their issue in amount is so controuled that it can never amount to an excess, I cannot see how the amount of bank-notes issued can operate upon the price of bullion, or the state of the exchanges, and therefore I am individually of opinion that the price of bullion, or the state of the exchanges, can never be a reason for lessening the amount of bank-notes to be issued, always understanding the controul which I have already described.

"Is the governor of the bank of the same opinion which has now been expressed by the deputy governor?"

*Mr. Whitmore*.—"I am so much of the same opinion, that I never think it necessary to advert to the price of gold, or the state of the exchange, on the days on which we make our advances.

"Do you advert to these two circumstances with a view to regulate the general amount of your advances?—I do not advert to it with a view to our general advances, conceiving it not to bear upon the question."

And *Mr. Harman*, another bank director, expressed his opinion in these terms: "I must very materially alter my opinions, before I can suppose that the exchanges will be influenced by any modifications of our paper currency."

The committee cannot refrain from expressing it to be their opinion, after a very deliberate consideration of this part of the subject, that it is a great practical error to suppose that the exchanges with foreign countries, and the price of bullion, are not liable to be affected by the amount of a paper currency, which is issued without the condition of payment in specie at the will of the holder. That the exchanges will be lowered, and the price

price of bullion raised, by an issue of such paper to excess, is not only established as a principle by the most eminent authorities upon commerce and finance, but its practical truth has been illustrated by the history of almost every state in modern times which has used a paper currency; and in all those countries, this principle has finally been resorted to by their statesmen, as the best criterion to judge by, whether such currency was or was not excessive.

In the instances which are most familiar in the history of foreign countries, the excess of paper has been usually accompanied by another circumstance, which has no place in our situation at present—a want of confidence in the sufficiency of those funds upon which the paper had been issued. Where these two circumstances, excess and want of confidence, are conjoined, they will co-operate and produce their effect much more rapidly than when it is the result of the excess only of a paper of perfectly good credit; and in both cases, an effect of the same sort will be produced upon the foreign exchanges, and upon the price of bullion. The most remarkable examples of the former kind are to be found in the history of the paper currencies of the British Colonies in North America, in the early part of the last century, and in that of the assignats of the French Republic; to which the committee have been enabled to add another, scarcely less remarkable, from the money speculations of the Austrian government in the last campaign. The present state of the currency of Portugal affords, also, an instance of the same kind.

It was a necessary consequence of the suspension of cash payments, to exempt the bank from that drain of gold which, in former times, was sure to result from an unfavourable exchange and a high price of bullion. And the directors, released from all fears of such a drain, and no longer feeling any inconvenience from such a state of things, have not been prompted to restore the exchanges and the price of gold to their proper level by a reduction of their advances and issues. The directors, in former times, did not perhaps perceive and acknowledge the principle more distinctly than those of the present day, but they felt the inconvenience, and obeyed its impulse; which practically established a check and limitation to the issue of paper. In the present times, the inconvenience is not felt; and the check, accordingly, is no longer

in force. But your committee beg leave to report it to the House as their most clear opinion, that so long as the suspension of cash payments is permitted to subsist, the price of gold bullion and the general course of exchange with foreign countries, taken for any considerable period of time, form the best general criterion from which any inference can be drawn as to the sufficiency or excess of paper currency in circulation; and that the bank of England cannot safely regulate the amount of its issues, without having reference to the criterion presented by these two circumstances. And upon a review of all the facts and reasonings which have already been stated, your committee are further of opinion, that, although the commercial state of this country, and the political state of the continent, may have had some influence on the high price of gold bullion and the unfavourable course of exchange with foreign countries, this price, and this depreciation, are also to be ascribed to the want of a permanent check, and a sufficient limitation of the paper currency in this country.

In connexion with the general subject of this part of their report, the policy of the bank of England respecting the amount of their circulation, your committee have now to call the attention of the House to another topic, which was brought under their notice in the course of their enquiry, and which, in their judgment, demands the most serious consideration. The bank directors, as well as some of the merchants who have been examined, shewed a great anxiety to state to your committee a doctrine, of the truth of which they professed themselves to be most thoroughly convinced, that there can be no possible excess in the issue of Bank of England paper, so long as the advances in which it is issued are made upon the principles which at present guide the conduct of the directors; that is, so long as the discount of mercantile bills is confined to paper of undoubted solidity, arising out of real commercial transactions, and payable at short and fixed periods. That the discounts should be made only upon bills growing out of real commercial transactions, and falling due in a fixed and short period, are sound and well-established principles. But that, while the bank is restrained from paying in specie, there need be no other limit to the issue of their paper than what is fixed by such rules of discount, and that during the suspension of

of cash payments the discount of good bills falling due at short periods cannot lead to any excess in the amount of bank paper in circulation, appears to your committee to be a doctrine wholly erroneous in principle, and pregnant with dangerous consequences in practice.

But before your committee proceed to make such observations upon this theory as it appears to them to deserve, they think it right to shew from the evidence, to what extent it is entertained by some of those individuals who have been at the head of the affairs of the bank. The opinions held by those individuals are likely to have an important practical influence; and appeared to your committee, moreover, the best evidence of what has constituted the actual policy of that establishment in its corporate capacity.

Mr. Whitmore, the late governor of the bank, expressly states, "The bank never force a note in circulation, and there will not remain a note in circulation more than the immediate wants of the public require; for no banker, I presume, will keep a larger stock of bank-notes by him than his immediate payments require, as he can at all times procure them." The reason here assigned is more particularly explained by Mr. Whitmore, when he says, "The bank-notes would revert to us if there was a redundancy in circulation, as no one would pay interest for a bank-note that he did not want to make use of." Mr. Whitmore further states, "The criterion by which I judge of the exact proportion to be maintained between the occasions of the public, and the issues of the bank, is by avoiding as much as possible to discount what does not appear to be legitimate mercantile paper." And further, when asked, What measure the court of directors has to judge by, whether the quantity of bank-notes out in circulation is at any time excessive? Mr. Whitmore states, that their measure of the security or abundance of bank-notes is certainly by the greater or less application that is made to them for the discount of good paper.

Mr. Pearce, late deputy-governor, and now governor of the bank, stated very distinctly his concurrence in opinion with Mr. Whitmore upon this particular point. He referred "to the manner in which bank-notes are issued, resulting from the applications made for discounts to supply the necessary want of bank-notes, by which their issue in amount is so controuled that it can never amount to an

excess." He considers "the amount of the bank-notes in circulation as being controuled by the occasions of the public, for internal purposes;" and that "from the manner in which the issue of bank-notes is controuled, the public will never call for more than is absolutely necessary for their wants."

Another director of the bank, Mr. Harman, being asked, If he thought that the sum total of discounts applied for, even though the accommodation afforded should be on the security of good bills to safe persons, might be such as to produce some excess in the quantity of the bank issues, if fully complied with? he answered, "I think if we discount only for solid persons, and such paper as is for real *bonâ fide* transactions, we cannot materially err." And he afterwards states, that what he should consider as the test of a superabundance would be, "money being more plentiful in the market."

It is material to observe, that both Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Pearce state that "the bank does not comply with the whole demand upon them for discounts, and that they are never induced, by a view to their own profit, to push their issues beyond what they deem consistent with the public interest."

Another very important part of the evidence of these gentlemen upon this point, is contained in the following extract:

"Is it your opinion that the same security would exist against any excess in the issues of the bank, if the rate of the discount were reduced from 5*l.* to 4*l.* per cent.?" Answer.—"The security of an excess of issue would be, I conceive, precisely the same." Mr. Pearce.—"I concur in that answer."

"If it were reduced to 3*l.* per cent.?" —Mr. Whitmore, "I conceive there would be no difference, if our practice remained the same as now, of not forcing a note into circulation." Mr. Pearce.—"I concur in that answer."

Your committee cannot help again calling the attention of the House to the view which this evidence presents, of the consequences which have resulted from the peculiar situation in which the Bank of England was placed by the suspension of cash payments. So long as the paper of the bank was convertible into specie at the will of the holder, it was enough, both for the safety of the bank and for the public interest in what regarded its circulating medium, that the directors attended only to the character and quality



lity of the bills discounted, as real ones and payable at fixed and short periods. They could not much exceed the proper bounds in respect of the quantity and amount of bills discounted, so as thereby to produce an excess of their paper in circulation, without quickly finding that the surplus returned upon themselves in demand for specie. The private interest of the bank to guard themselves against a continued demand of that nature, was a sufficient protection for the public against any such excess of bank paper, as would occasion a material fall in the relative value of the circulating medium.

[We should do injustice to our readers, and to the able authors of this valuable Report, if we curtailed it farther; we propose, therefore, to finish it in the usual Supplementary Number, published on the 15th of January.]

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
I AM happy in being able to satisfy the enquiries of your correspondent E. M., relative to a method of preparing pencil drawings so as to prevent their becoming obscured, or the strength of their shades lessened, by rubbing or exposure. The best known method (and which is in use by many artists) is to wash a solution of the best isinglass in warm water, all over the surface; to be of a gelatinous consistence when cold, but used warm, and applied with a soft brush. This will preserve them perfect, and at the same time improve their appearance.

Some artists wash their sketches with milk, to prevent the effects complained of, which answers the purpose so far; but prevents all tinting, or any application of colour to them afterwards.

S. P.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
I SHALL be much obliged to any of your numerous correspondents who may be well acquainted with the game of whist, to answer the following queries, as I have heard them much disputed.

The rubber is usually said to consist of five points: I wish to know then, suppose A.A. and B.B. are playing, and A.A. win two double games and B.B. one single, how many points A.A. have got? When A.A. win two doubles, and B.B. one double, how many points A.A.

have got? And in the same manner, how many points A.A. get in the following instances: when A.A. win one double and one single, and B.B. one single; when A.A. win one double and one single, and B.B. one double; when A.A. win two doubles, and B.B. one double; when A.A. win two singles, and B.B. another single; when A.A. get two doubles, and B.B. none; and when A.A. get two singles, and B.B. none: and whether, in any instance, it is possible for A.A. to get only one point. WHISTENSIS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
HAVING observed in the pages of your Magazine,\* that Captain Manby has lately exhibited an invention for the relief of ships in distress, by means of a ball and rope thrown from a mortar on shore; for which invention he has been rewarded by a parliamentary grant of two thousand pounds, I hope that, with your accustomed candour and impartiality, you will permit me to state, that, with the exception of a small and *not necessary* addition, the invention originated with me, and was by me gratuitously communicated to the public above seven years ago, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine for November, 1803, in a letter signed with my name.

Captain Manby's addition to my invention, appears to be only a *grapple*, which I consider as *not necessary*, for the following reasons: 1st. If the ball do not exactly reach the ship, the grapple is *wholly useless*; whereas, according to my original plan, if the ball and rope come any where *near* the ship, the crew may grapple them from on board. 2ly. If Captain Manby's ball do reach the ship, in this case too the grapple is *nearly useless*, because, without its aid, the people on board will, of themselves, be sufficiently alert in catching and securing the rope, as the means of their salvation.

At all events, Sir, allowing to Captain Manby whatever praise may be due to him for his addition of the grapple, which has so fortunately secured to him the parliamentary grant, I hope, at least, that the impartial reader will allow me some little share of credit for the *original* and *principal* invention—*Sic vos, non vobis.* J. CAREY.

Islington, Dec. 14, 1810.

\* See Monthly Mag. for September, p. 154.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a recent VOYAGE to CADIZ.

(Continued from p. 319.)

December 12, 1808.

I WAS much gratified one evening by a visit to the academy of Painting, &c. It is not attended in the day-time, but is open only at night, throughout the year, excepting a short vacation which is just past.

There are in it from three to four hundred persons, of all ages, who study, under proper masters, writing and drawing; every article of paper, pens, pencils, &c. is furnished by the institution, which has existed about thirty years, and is a national charge.

The students are divided into classes, according to their abilities and progress; it may with more propriety be called an academy for Drawing, because the brush is not introduced; and, when a student wishes to perfect himself in painting, he is sent to Italy for instruction.

The drawings are made from the best selected pieces that have been produced by former students. In one room a number of boys were writing, in another copying some simple part of the body, in another the face, groups, &c. others were studying architecture; some copying the Venus de Medici, from a plaster cast: and in this room were several casts from the antique; among the rest the celebrated Laocoon, which it is unnecessary for me particularly to describe; I will therefore only quote Thomson's description of it:

— "The miserable sire,  
Wrapt with his sons in Fate's severest grasp,  
The serpents twisting round their stringent folds

Inextricable tie. Such passion here!  
Such agonies! such bitterness of pain!  
Seem so to tremble thro' the tortur'd stone,  
That the touch'd heart engrosses all the view;

Arms, which shou'd the best proportions pass  
That ever Greece beheld; and seen alone,  
On the spot give th' imperious passions seize;  
The father's double pangs both for himself  
And son consold; to Heaven his rueful look

Importing aid, and half-accusing cast;  
His full despair with indignation mixt,  
As the strong cutting monsters from his side  
His full extended arms cannot tear.  
More tender touch'd, with varied art, his sons

All the soit rage of younger passions shew:  
In a boy's helpless fate our sin's oppress'd,  
While, unpierc'd, the frighted other flies,  
His foot to steal out of the horrid twine

Liberty, book iv. v. 126.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 207,

The last room we entered was opened only to a few visitors; but, as the late minister of state, Don Pedro Cevallos, inspected the institution while I was there, I accompanied the suite to this apartment, where an advanced pupil was studying from nature. The room was large, having a strong dead lamp suspended in a shade, for the purpose of casting the light on the "living statue." The subject, I think, was melancholy, and the poor fellow seemed to convey to me his feelings, and excite pity, while he sat motionless in his pensive posture.

I had not room in my last to mention the new cathedral. It is now only the shell of an immense pile of building, the erection of which began about a century since, and, were it finished, would present a most elegant structure of modern architecture. It was left in the present unfinished state about fifteen years ago, in consequence of the merchants having refused to pay any longer the contribution or tax, which had been levied on them towards its erection. It exhibits, in the midst of the riches that annually flow into Spain, the indifference of the government as well as of the people, to accomplish the undertaking.

The gloomy unfinished state in which it now is, gives one the idea of a mountain turned inside outward. It is now only a thoroughfare from one part of the city to another; and no inhabitant would stop there to look around him, were not an image of the Virgin placed within an enclosed altar, having a solitary lamp, which sheds its rays on the passenger.

The walls are in the form of a cross; the small part of the roof that is covered, is supported by beautifully-fluted columns of white marble; the pedestals are of variegated marble, and, with part of the columns, are cased with brick to preserve them from injury. The high altar was to be ornamented with the varieties of marble found in Spain; some of the pilasters, columns of porphyry, &c. just visible at the edges of the casing, give an idea of the grand effect intended to be produced. The centre was to be surmounted by a dome, of which only the supporting pillars are erected on the roof; these are not covered, the interior, therefore, is not preserved from the effects of the weather.

Immense quantities of large blocks of marble and stone, in an unfinished state, are scattered in every direction, and make a regret that so magnificent an undertaking should not be completed.



The vaults for interment, underneath the church, are formed, but they have not buried in them, nor will they for reasons given in a former letter; I am told that they are curiously constructed, but are now damp and unwholesome. I, therefore, did not enter them. The outside walls, as well as the inner, are composed of white marble; they are made a convenience of by ballad-singers, who decorate them with their songs; and they serve to shelter the fruit-girl from the rays of the sun.

Not far from hence is the inclosure where the bull-fights are exhibited. It is an amphitheatre, built of wood, upwards of two hundred and fifty feet in diameter, and will contain eighteen thousand persons; the price of admission is a dollar each: but the circumstances of the times have occasioned a forbiddance of this amusement, which the Spaniards consider as forming a part of their national character—it is so, if cruelty and torture belong to it. The last bull-fight was at Malaga, in the course of the summer, for the purpose of raising money to set the Spanish troops in motion.

Although it is confessed to be a barbarous spectacle, yet I never heard of a Spaniard who did not delight in it; they go miles (rather leagues) on such an occasion, and take pride to themselves in witnessing the cruelty, the torture, and the courage, alternately shewn by the bull, the horse, the dogs, and the men.

I have often heard it described, but shall fail in my attempt to give you a correct notion of it. A bull is chosen for his ferocity, and let loose from a dark confinement into the area, where are in waiting the spearman (called the *pica-dor*) on horseback, and his attendants on foot; who, when the bull rushes on the horse, endeavour to draw him off by throwing at him coloured woollen cloaks. The animal generally aims at goring the horse in his sides, and is often successful in throwing him and the rider; sometimes killing both on the spot. If the bull do not shew sufficient courage in his attacks, he is worried by large dogs, and pierced with barbed rockets thrown into his body. When he is subdued, and no longer able to maintain the contest against so many adversaries, the prize-fighter enters on foot, and with a dexterous blow with a sword, strikes him in the vertebræ of the neck, causing him to vomit torrents of blood, while he is afterward dragged from the area by ropes, decorated with flags, &c. amid the shouts of the spectators.

It is usual, on these occasions, for the bull to be dedicated to some personage of rank; and if those are present whose name is announced, the prize-fighters receive a reward for the honor conferred.

I had the curiosity to see the interior of the building; it is well arranged with rising seats, fancifully painted and ornamented; but it is in complete decay, the wood-work being rotten, and the area covered with vegetation. The woman who has the care of the place, shewed some of the dogs which are engaged in the bull-fight; they are very large, and superior in size and ferocity to the English mastiff. On her describing the amusement, she expressed her sorrow at the discontinuance of it; but added a hope, that “ere long, a bull may be killed to the honour of Ferdinand VII. and the British nation.”

Adjoining this place is the prison, a large strong building; I found it would be improper to go withinside, though an officer's guard is always on duty, and was therefore contented to pass it, remarking its neatness on the outside, and the following inscription over the entrance:

“*Odio al delite—Compadece el delinquente.*  
Hatred to crimes—Pity the criminal.”

Beside this prison is a house of correction for women, and a building for the felons who are sentenced to slavery. There are not many of the latter now here, the few we see are employed on the fortifications, or dragging carts about the town; they are chained two and two, and are attended by a file of soldiers and a *corregidor*, who applies the whip to them occasionally.

The number of these wretches is considerably lessened, in consequence of their having been formed into a corps of sharp-shooters, to which they were in general well adapted, as they were chiefly smugglers, and had had their abode in the mountains. They have, however, proved since being in the army their gratitude for their freedom by their attachment to their country's cause, and by their valourous behaviour with the enemy. I will quote an honorable testimony to them, from the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 26th of the last month. “The town of Lerin was occupied by the sharp-shooters of Cadiz on the 23d of October, and defended until the morning of the 26th. These men were composed of the slaves and other prisoners who had their liberty granted to them on condition that they should enter into the army; they



they were commanded by Don Juan de la Cruz Mongeon, and they defended themselves against 2,000 infantry and 300 cavalry, until they had not a cartridge left; and they had refused the flag of truce which the enemy had offered to them: toward the end of the day of surrender, the enemy displayed howitzers and cannon, with 6,000 infantry and 300 cavalry, whom the sharp-shooters wished to charge with the bayonet, rather than surrender; but they were prevailed on at last by La Cruz, to offer a flag of truce, which was accepted by the enemy, and in consequence of their gallant defence they were permitted to surrender prisoners of war; and the officers had their swords returned to them by the French. Nearly all the sharp-shooters have since deserted from the French, and La Cruz has arrived at Madrid."

The smugglers and others, who inhabit the deserts and mountains of Spain, were a few years ago very numerous; but a cordon of troops having been established on the frontiers during the present war, an end was put to their traffic, and those men have chiefly entered into the army. Of the very few regular soldiers now here, the greater part are composed of them; they are robust active fellows, but badly disciplined, and worse clad as soldiers; and on parade, remind one of Falstaff's ragged regiment. They wear a brown jacket and pantaloons, often in tatters, with scarcely a shoe on the foot, or a shirt on the back, seldom looking cleanly, and the face is almost covered with the mustachios and enormous whiskers. An English soldier, on a march of eight-and-forty hours, would not appear so dirty and miserable as these men when presenting arms to the governor. There is no attention to neatness about the men, either from their own inclination or the pride of their officers; nor can one much wonder at it, while their pay is so small, that after a variety of deductions for clumsy accoutrements, shoes, and other clothing, besides their provisions, which are found them by contract, they have barely a penny per day clear in their pockets; and this is left them to purchase tobacco with! I have often remarked their great strength in throwing a large bar of iron weighing ten or twelve pounds, which they cast from the hand, in a swinging attitude, to the distance of thirty or fifty feet; but this, their only amusement, they are forbidden enjoying.

The garrison duty is performed by vo-

lunteers of the place, who amount to upwards of three thousand; they take great pains to acquire a good discipline, and have a very respectable appearance; they wear an uniform of brown cloth, and another of scarlet, which is handsomely and superbly adorned with silver lace. The officers are very fond of shewing themselves as such, by wearing an undress uniform, according to their taste, when not on duty; and in this respect they are peculiarly fanciful. Their muskets are principally Spanish: some of the corps have English ones, but they are not much approved; the complaint is, that the lock is too delicately made, and the men often break it in exercise, and that the barrels are too short. Their own muskets are, to be sure, most clumsy heavy things, and the bayonet is shorter by three or four inches than our's; this is not regarded, as the Spaniards do not practise the charge, but you know how efficacious this instrument is in the hands of English soldiers.

The spirit of patriotism seems to be infused into all ranks, conditions, and ages; the very infants in arms, and school-boys, are dressed in the national uniform. Many little bands of the latter parade with their wooden muskets, anxious to imbibe "the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth;" they march through the streets with music, and some favorite saint preceding them, to which every person on its approach reverently takes off his hat.

(To be continued.)

### For the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the DUCHY of COURLAND;  
from MALTE-BRUN'S late PICTURE of  
POLAND.

WITH the loss of Prussia, the Poles received the first intimation of their ill-fortune. They beheld themselves almost wholly excluded from the sea, which, towards the north, formed the natural frontier of Sarmatia: they turned their attention and their efforts towards the repossession of Livonia, which offered them some sea-ports. They should have been contented to have strengthened those ties which united Courland to their Republic, by leaving the Swedes in possession of a province, which rendered them neighbours, and consequently enemies to the Muscovites; but neither the system of natural alliances, the utility of officers wisely circumscribed according to locality, nor, in fact, the necessity of establishing

establishing fortresses and defensive posts upon the points most exposed to invasion, ever entered into the policy of the Poles of the 17th century. The establishment of the Russians in Livonia, placed Courland and Lithuania wholly in a situation which rendered the defence of them almost impossible. We will, in the first instance, take a glance at the history of these countries.

The Esthonians and the Lieves or Livonians, are of Finnish origin; they appear to have been the most ancient inhabitants of maritime Livonia and Courland Proper. The Lettons are evidently the same nation as the Lithuanians, their language and manners prove it incontestibly, but their origin is uncertain: it is, however, a fact, that the Lettons, as well in Livonia as in Courland, were constantly at variance with the Lieves, whom by degrees they oppressed and compelled to adopt the Lettonian language in their divine worship. At present, there are very few of the Lieves; they are confounded with the Lettons.

From these two races is composed the mass of the people in the provinces of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia. Bent under the same yoke, they yet preserve, on both sides, their national pride and their hereditary hatred: they rarely contract marriages together. Their mutual aversion is manifest even in the colour of their clothes: an Esthonian always wears brown, and a Lettoni never leaves off grey.

Five nations successively have conquered and ruled over these provinces either wholly or in part: there still remain some colonies more or less numerous, according to the periods they remained in tranquil possession. The Danes, Swedes, Germans, Poles, and Russians, are established here; the German language prevails in the cities; the nobility almost wholly derive their origin from the north of Germany; they conceive themselves far above the Russians and the Poles, whom they have, as it were, adopted; for this reason it is, that, in the provinces, every free individual of whatever nation he may be, is invariably called *Deutsche*, or German; and, on the contrary, all the peasants and *serfs* or vassals, are styled *Undeutsche*, not Germans.

It is to the Bremeners we are indebted for the first certain information relative to Livonia. In the year 1138, a vessel from Bremen, bound to Wisby, in

the island of Gothland, was driven by a storm into the gulf of Livonia, and towards the estuary of the Dwina they discovered the country inhabited by the Lieves. That nation, in a state of half-savage barbarism, permitted them to traffic; and it is to a colony which the Bremeners established, that the town of Riga owes its origin. In 1186, an ecclesiastic of Holstein began to preach the doctrine of christianity.

It is, however, positively proved, that the Scandinavians had a long time previously visited these countries, sometimes as friends, sometimes as enemies; they were known to them under the name of Oest-land or the Eastern-land, from whence Estland.

In 1196, Canute VI. King of Denmark, after having subdued the Wendes of Pomerania, fitted out an expedition to reduce Esthonia: it appears that his great general Absalon, who at the same time was an archbishop, gave his name to the city of Habsal. Canute VI. only conquered the islands, and a part of the coast. Waldemar II. surnamed the Victorious, resolved to connect these conquests with those which the Danes had made in Pomerania; and, as a pretext, he formed the plan of converting the Livonians to the Christian religion. the Pope sent him the celebrated red-and-white standard, called *Danebrog*, which, in consequence, became the palladium of Denmark: in short, it was a regular crusade. A fleet of four hundred vessels carried the Danish army; the largest of these vessels contained about an hundred and twenty men, the smallest about fourteen. The battle fought near Wolmar in 1220, laid all Livonia at the feet of the conqueror; the Livonians were converted, that is to say, were compelled to suffer baptism. The Prussians were next converted in a no less expeditious manner. Waldemar founded the cities of Narva, Revel, and some others; but after the three years captivity of this monarch, the conquered countries recovered their liberty. The Danes, however, still preserved some possessions in them. Esthonia remained faithful to them, at least the towns did: that part which they abandoned the last, was the Isle of Oesel, which, in 1645, was ceded to Sweden.

Successive conquerors continued the crusade begun by the Danes. In 1201 was formed and instituted the order of "the Knights of Christ," which in the commencement had the same statutes as the

the Templars, and recognized the bishop of Riga as their chief. While the good fortune of Waldemar continued, these knights could only be regarded as auxiliaries of the Danes; however, so early as 1206, Albert, bishop of Riga, had bestowed upon them the third part of Livonia, which he did not possess, and soon after the pope confirmed this singular donation. The first grand-master of the order was Winno; he gave the knights the name of *Ensiferi*, or *Sword-bearers*. In the year 1238, they solemnly united themselves with the Teutonic order, and adopted all their statutes.

These knights first subdued Livonia and Courland between 1230 and 1240. An age of battles and of victories extended their renown, but did not consolidate their power. In 1346 they purchased Esthonia from Waldemar, king of Denmark; in 1521 the grand-master Walter de Plettenberg, purchased from the grand-master of the Teutonic order in Prussia, the full sovereignty. By this contract the order of the Knights of the Sword became independent, and was admitted into the number of the states of the empire. About this time the reformation of Luther began to penetrate into Livonia: the dissension which these new religious opinions created, weakened the power of the knights.\* The Czar Iwan Wasiliewitsch thought this a favourable opportunity to attempt the conquest of these countries: pressed by the Russians, the inhabitants of Revel and of Narva, placed themselves under the protection of Sweden. The grand-master Gothard Kettler ceded Livonia to the Poles, resigned his title of grand-master, and in 1561 became the first Duke of Courland, after having done homage to Poland. Thus ended the state founded by the Knights of the Sword, after having continued for more than three centuries. Those Knights had civilized the Lettons and Esthonians, if we can call civilization the establishment of a privileged cast, and the reduction of the primitive nation to the most dreadful species of slavery.

Still, however, the greatest misfortunes of these countries did not commence till after the decay of the Knights of the Sword; their spoils became in a manner the apple of discord between Russia (then Muscovy), Sweden, and Poland. After a century of almost continual wars, the treaty of Oliva in 1660, confirmed Swe-

den in the possession of Esthonia and Livonia. Courland remained subject to the sovereignty of Poland.

The eighteenth century renewed afresh all the horrors of war in the very heart of these countries; they were almost totally laid waste by the Russians, who remained masters of them by the peace of Neustadt, in 1721.

The tranquillity which these provinces have enjoyed since they became part of the Russian empire, has not, however, been sufficient to heal those wounds which war, pestilence, and famine, inflicted on them at the commencement of the last century. Although more advantageously situated than any other province of northern Russia, although connected by the same language, and even customs, with Germany, these countries cannot, however, be reckoned amongst the best peopled or best cultivated, parts of the empire. The vassalage and servitude of the peasantry is the chief obstacle to political and economical civilization. The peasantry here is nearly, if not entirely, upon the same footing that the slaves were with the ancient Romans. Their lords or masters, are not obliged to, nor do they, allow generally more than what is barely necessary for their subsistence; they can sell or change them at their pleasure; separate the husband from the wife, the parent from the child; and exercise every sort of uncontrouled and unlimited power over them, as though they were merely animals born for their use. For these rights and privileges of the nobility did the celebrated Patkul contend: if the nobles have not the power of life and death, it is to Sweden that humanity owes this soothing reflection, the Swedish government having deprived the nobility of all criminal jurisdiction. The Emperor Alexander has even forced the nobility\* to other reforms mild as salutary.

Courland alone should now occupy our attention more particularly. This state, formerly a vassal of Poland, since the year 1795 forms a Russian government under the same name.

Over an extent of surface of 452 square miles (German), or 1,255 square leagues, is scattered a population of 404,266 individuals, which gives 322 to each square league. The following is the

\* These reforms were the consequence of the German work of Merkel, entitled, "*Die Letten*," *The Lettons*.



comparative table of the ancient and modern divisions:

Ancient divisions:		Modern ditto.	
Courland Proper	1 Captaincy of Golding	1 Circle of Golding	
	2 ——— Tuckum	2 Libau	
Semigallia	Captaincy of Mittau	3 Windau	
	Seelburg	4 Ha-eupoth	
		5 Tuckum	
N.B. The district of Pilten, or the bishopric of Courland, in Cour and Proper.		6 Mittau	
		7 Bauske	
		8 Frederichstadt	
		9 Jacobstadt.	

Courland, situated between the 56th and 58th degrees of north latitude, enjoys a salubrious air, but is subject to frequent and sudden changes of heat and cold. Gales of wind are common; yet the men are robust, and arrive at a good old age. The aspect of the country is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, forests of pines, and groves of oak.

The soil, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Windau and Golding, is of a rich loamy clay. The cultivation of flax succeeds the best. Corn is not sown till the month of June, but eight weeks is sufficient to bring it to perfection. The meadows are, for the most part, under water during the winter. They say, that the slime left by the waters contributes to their richness; owing to this opinion, the inhabitants, for three years successively, drain the marshes, and sow them with summer grain for three years after: they let in the waters, and stock them with fish.

The forests abound with game, the sea and rivers with fish; there are marble quarries, and iron and coal-mines, but they are not worked: on the coast are found quantities of amber.

Courland exports wheat, barley, oats, timber for building, hemp, flax, pot-ash, hides, furs, feathers, salt and smoked meat, wax, honey, rosin, tallow, amber, beer, and malt-spirits; but it is to be observed, that many of these articles come principally from the other provinces of the interior of the Russian empire: pot-ash, for instance, from Lithuania; hides from Pleskow; and furs from Siberia.

It appears that establishments of industry are reduced to very little. Authors make mention of only one iron and one copper-foundry; even the most necessary trades are often wanting in the towns; the villages, however, have a tolerable appearance: much more cleanliness prevails in the inns than in Poland. Beds are to be found in them, a

luxury rarely to be met with among the lower order of the Poles.

Mittau is the capital of the country, and was formerly the residence of the Duke; the Lettonians call it Ielgawa. In 1795 it contained 12,350 inhabitants, of whom 5,120 were Germans, 3,546 Lettonians, 1,200 Jews, 243 Russians, &c. This city is of a great extent, but contains within its walls a vast number of gardens and vacant spaces of ground.\* The new castle, close to the city, is by far too magnificent a structure for so small a state. There is a *Gymnasium*, with a library, and an astronomical observatory.

Libau, containing about 5,000 souls, possesses a roadstead and a shallow harbour; about 260 or 270 vessels generally enter, one year with another. Not long since, the importations amounted to the value of 931,551 rubles; the exports, on the contrary, amounted to 2,028,520 rubles; but the city of Libau gives no favourable idea either of the riches or industry of its inhabitants.

Windau, although possessing but about 900 inhabitants, carries on a considerable trade. Golding, a town of 1,000 inhabitants, has very important fisheries in the river Windau. Jacobstadt, a small town on the Dwina, is one of the principal residences of those idlers who lead the dancing bears over Europe: these artists have here a sort of academy.

The lake of Sauken is situated in the parish of Jacobstadt. The natives pretend that it owes its origin to a convulsion of the earth, and a sinking in of the space which swallowed up all the vicinity with its inhabitants. What gives a colour to this opinion is, that very frequently in the fishermen's nets are found pieces of wood, which seem to have belonged to some buildings.

Before we take our leave of Courland, we must notice the promontory of Domesnes, which is between the gulf of Livonia and the Baltic Sea; it forms the north point of Courland; it is a bank of sand and rocks, very dangerous for vessels bound to Riga: it was the northern point of the territories of Poland before the dismemberment.

The political constitution of the Duchy of Courland, bore a great resemblance to

\* Since famous by being the residence of Louis XVIII. who, however, was cruelly obliged to quit even that asylum.

that of Poland; it was a republic of which the nobles were the citizen-sovereigns, under the presidency of a duke. The Poles pretended to unite this duchy with their republic after the extinction of the house of Gothard Kettler, whom we have already mentioned; but the nobility of Courland, supported by Russia, maintained their right to choose a new prince. Poland was forced to acquiesce in 1736. Soon after the Courlanders received orders from their august protectress, the Czarina Elizabeth, to elect the adventurer Biron, whom they before would not even admit into their body as a simple noble. From that period, Courland was in fact no more than a province of Russia; and, in order to confirm their dependance, in 1795 the Courlanders demanded to be incorporated with the empire of the Czars.

The nobility of Courland, proud of their descent from the ancient Knights of the Sword, tenaciously kept up the distinction between the ancient and modern nobility. The ancients are those whose ancestors assisted at the last meetings of the knights in 1620, 1631, and 1634; they reckon several new families since that time, who are not comprised in the list of the members of these assemblies. No knight of the new order can acquire any dignity, or hold any superior employment. A gentleman of Courland enjoys the *indigenat* in Poland, the same as a Pole enjoys it in Courland; but neither the one nor the other can claim the privileges attached to this right, but from the time they were settled in either country. The laws exempt the vassals of the noblesse, and all those attached to their service, from all taxes and imposts upon whatever belongs to them. Their estates were exempted from the quartering of troops upon them; they possessed their domains in full sovereignty; and, in order to preserve the family, they enjoyed the right of primogeniture: they paid no sort of taxes but in time of war, as vassals of Poland, to serve on horseback. In 1727, the contingent of the nobility was fixed by a convention at 200 horse, and about as many infantry; they could, however, claim an exemption from this by paying 30,000 crowns for the first year of the war, and 10,000 for every year after during its continuance. The nobility had solely under their own dependance all subjects born on their estates; they could even make bye-laws for them, provided there was nothing contrary to the common laws of

the state. They decided, at their own pleasure, upon all differences between their subjects, and could even inflict corporal punishment at their own option; so that a noble could punish one of his vassals whenever he thought fit; but flogging by the public executioner, and banishments, were very rare, because the estate would thereby lose a subject, whose preservation interested the proprietor. If a peasant was accused of any capital offence, the lord of the soil was obliged by the statutes, under a penalty of an hundred florins, to cause him to be tried by a criminal court composed of nobles. To the honour of the individuals it should be mentioned, that this despotic power was very rarely exercised in a tyrannical manner.

The Duke, in his quality as vassal, was obliged to furnish Poland with 200 cavalry, or 500 infantry; he was not even permitted in time of peace, to keep more than 500 regular troops in pay; his revenues were very considerable; they arose principally from the customs, the feudal taxes, and the ducal domains, which were supposed to consist of one-third of the duchy: the total of these different revenues was valued at three millions two hundred and fifty thousand Polish florins. About the middle of the 17th century, Duke James considerably increased his revenues: he concluded treaties of commerce with different powers of Europe; and in 1664, England ceded to him the Island of Tobago in the West Indies. He even fitted out some ships of war for other powers; and in 1652, he sent the King of Poland, independently of his contingent as a vassal of that power, a thousand auxiliary infantry.

W. B. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you a pleasing picture of the mode of life of a catholic bishop at Castello Branco, in Portugal, well worthy the consideration of our heads of cathedrals, taken from a modern Account of Portugal, by a clergyman attending General Moore's unfortunate army: by publishing it you will do your duty, as every thing that tends to lessen the prejudices of mankind against each other's religious principles, is serviceable to the whole world.

"We were lodged at the bishop's palace, and found him a man of most amiable and interesting manners. He is far advanced in years, and uncorrupted by

by commerce with the world; has a primitive and patriarchal simplicity in every word and look, and gesture. When I first saw him, he was employed in carrying fruit for our entertainment into the parlour; and I was, you may suppose, somewhat surprised to find him occupied by so humble an office. His lordship and three agreeable priests dined with us on the day of our arrival: the next being a fast-day, they sat at table, and carved for us, but did not partake: there was a liberality and condescension in this, which pleased me much. We were attended, during dinner, by four *familiaros*.

"The chaplain, an intelligent young man, informed me, that the value of the see was thirty thousand crusados novos a year, or four thousand five hundred pounds sterling; but that the bishop was by no means rich, for one-third of his income went to the poor, one to hospitality, and the remainder to the repair and maintenance of his churches: this is the ancient division of monastic wealth; and in those countries where celibacy is enjoined to the clergy, a more just and proper one could not have been devised."

Such a lesson as this would be well employed, if any one would quote it in the House of Lords.

G. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your correspondents who would inform me of any English work which treats of the art of Foundry, more particularly the casting of iron.

London, Sept. 15, 1810.

S. W.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

RIDE IN SURRY AND BERKS.

FROM Bishopsgate along the park palings by Mrs. Solway's to Wick-heath, round the King's Nursery into the great Portsmouth road, near the 20 mile-stone, turn up short to the left, and making for the clumps of firs in the heath, on a high hill to the left, pass by a farm-house and enter a narrow lane just beyond in a corner, which leads down a steep hill to Stroud-green; keep to the right till you ascend to St. Ann's-heath, keep the left green road on the heath, and enter the first turning on the right, which takes you to Trump's-mill, where you pass a brick-bridge, and soon come to a direction-

post, where four roads meet; go on under St. Ann's-hill, on the Chertsey road, till you skirt the park-paling of Mr. Fox's delightful seat, at the end of which is a public-house, where you may leave your horse, and ascend on foot about half-a-mile or less to the house, beyond which is a white bench, where there is a fine prospect from the top of St. Ann's hill. By swerving two miles and a half to the left, you may visit Botley's, Sir J. Mawby's, and Attershaw, the seat of ———, two considerable parks: but you must return from Attershaw by Bowsley-farm and Ongar-hill, across Orockford common to Woburn-place; thence to Weybridge, close to which lies Oatlands, the seat of the Duke of York. Proceed along the side of Oatlands to Burwood-park; pass through the park by Burhill, about half a mile beyond to Burwood-house and Pain's-hill, (which is a straight line of about two miles above the river Mole from Burwood-park-gate to Pain's-hill) late the seat of B. Bond Hopkins; from Pain's-hill, about a mile of good road brings you to Cobham, where you cross the Mole, and see Mr. Perry's very wild and beautiful park; cross Cobham-common by Mr. Page's new farm, a straight and good road into Bookham-common; by a gate, take a sweep to the left round the top of the hill, among some loose trees, and following the park-paling of Eastwick-park, which you see before you, enter a lane at the corner of the common where you see a house, and arrive at great Bookham, where there is a good inn, and Eastwick-park; cross the Guildford road here, and proceed across a fine sloping common field to Polsden-arbour, through a beautiful natural avenue to Polsden, the delightful seat of Mr. Sheridan; from whence a lovely lane, through groves, leads to Banmer-common (a common of no common sort). Here ask for the Fox public-house, which is at the top of the hill, a little to the left, and they will direct you where to enter the wood at Banmer, that leads down a narrow lane to Combe Farm, now occupied by a Mr. Steadman, and which stands in the bottom of a lovely valley. Pass through his farm-yard up to the parsonage, where is a most rural habitation (Mr. Tyler's); pass through his farm-yard, and descend, leaving a chapel and white house to the right; from whence a sloping hill leads you to a gate that opens opposite a clean white public-house, where

Sir



Sir Frederic Evelyn's tenant, a decent landlord, takes care of his visitors' horses, (good hay, and home-brewed beer, fine white bread, &c. but no lodging, for obvious reasons): the house is called Wootton-hatch, and is only four miles from Dorking. From Wootton-hatch to the right, and at the first turning, descend to Wootton-house, where all the woody grounds, &c. are well worth seeing; from hence you ascend by a very narrow and rural sandy lane, to a gate that brings you to the top of Leith-hill, where you enter an avenue of firs in clumps; and go on bearing to the right a little, at the end of the avenue to Tanhurst, on the edge of Leith-hill, from whence you proceed to Leith-hill Place, late Mr. Thompson's, a magnificent situation; ascend again, and pursue your road along the edge of Leith-hill to the tower, and still pursue the edge of this wonderful mound, till you come to Cold-harbour; from thence through a very grand wood, winding to the left from the ridge, turn down the first turning to the right to Folly-farm, or, crossing some open ground, take the second to the right, by Ridland-farm, entering the high road from Horsham, about the 2-mile stone from Dorking. From Dorking ride to Beechworth Castle, about a mile to Brookham-green; cross the Mole here, and proceed to Beechworth, Tranquil Dale; and return short to the left by Box-hill farm to Box-hill, from whence you see below Mr. Boccat's and Mr. Bouverie's, both of which rural places, if possible, you should visit. Next ascend to Norbury Park (Mr. Locke's); turning off the road at Juniper-hill, proceed to Leatherhead; from Leatherhead to the left, visit Randall-house, whose park is skirted by the Mole; go on to Platsome-green to Leatherhead-common, after passing about one mile of which you come to Ockshott. From Ockshott, two miles of a straight road through Esher-common brings you to Claremont Park, close to which is Esher Place, where a bridge crosses the Mole; three miles from whence is Walton-on-Thames, and Ashley Park. Cross Walton-bridge to Shepperton, Abby-mill, and Laleham; proceed to Staines, cross Staines-bridge, and just before you come to Egham, enter Runnymede to the right, where the road leads along the river by Anchorwick-house, to the Bells of Oseley, a public-house; and by a road called Priest's-hill you ascend to Englefield-green, where you should walk on Lord Shuldhams's terrace to Cooper's-

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hill; and returning by Bishopsgate, visit the Great Lodge, and go back to Windsor by the grand avenue.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE information relative to the invention of the piano-forte, which Mr. Lydiatt has communicated, p. 411, agrees in some measure with a letter I received from Mr. James Broadwood, on this subject.

"The first maker of the grand piano-forte was H. Baccers, a Dutchman, who, in 1772, invented nearly its mechanism, by which it is distinguished from the instrument with that name made in Germany."

I should esteem it a favour if Mr. Lydiatt would state what he knows with respect to an instrument invented by Mr. Clagget, viz. his forks struck by hammers, as on the small piano-forte. When I saw this instrument, some years ago, at Mr. Clagget's, it was incomplete; not having at that time *dampers* applied to it, to stop the resonance of the forks, after the fingers were taken off the keys. The tone was *stuty*, and made its way, though not disagreeably loud, to the performer. According to the best of my recollection, the *voicing* was not sufficiently equal. It had the compass, if I mistake not, of a common piano-forte; but I do not recollect whether it was an octave above concert-pitch, as was the aieuton.

An instrument on this construction, would probably never require tuning after the pitch of the forks had once been adjusted; and perhaps there is little reason for apprehending that any change of temperature would affect, in any sensible degree, their relative proportion of vibrations. I once tried an experiment by tuning an organ-pipe to a pitch-fork, and then warming the pitch-fork in a much greater degree than it would have been affected by any change of heat or cold, to which, in the common state of things, it could have been subject. The fork and the organ-pipe beat slowly, which proved that the vibrations of the fork had been altered in a very small degree. When the fork was made absolutely hot, its tone became very feeble, but the beats were more rapid, perhaps about eight in a second. If care were taken to procure a fork whose vibrations are 480 in a second, or any other known number, some valuable experiments might be tried, especially if the

exact heat of the fork could be ascertained. I have below subjoined the beats of two imperfect unisons, the difference of each from 480, gives the beats in 1 second :

	480 beats in 1 second.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ Comma -	477,0277 ———	2.9723
Comma -	474,0745 ———	5.9255
Enharmonic dig. - -	468,7499 ———	11.2501

In the above experiment, therefore, the fork by being made very hot, had not flattened more than about a comma and a half.

C. I. SMYTH.

#### To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

**I**N making a tour in June, 1809, I passed through the wretched town of Woodstock, and of course went with my family to view the contrast afforded by the adjoining palace of *Blenheim*.

After paying the fines which are imposed at two or three passes on travellers, for attempting to gratify their curiosity in viewing this national edifice, we reached the flight of steps leading into the great hall; but were told by our conductor, that Louis XVIII. the exile King of France, was then viewing *Blenheim*; and, finding that we might join his party by missing two or three rooms which he had seen, we gladly embraced the offer, and joined the party of his Most Christian Majesty.

Entering suddenly by a side door, in a party of six or eight, His Majesty appeared to take alarm, and retreated for a moment through an open door into another room; but observing that we bore the open visages of Englishmen, he instantly returned, and surveyed us with much complacency. He was accompanied by the Duke de Grammont, and two or three other French noblemen, whose names I knew not; but many powerful associations gave the groupe a strong interest with me.

I could not but marvel at thus meeting with a King of France, a grand grandson of Louis XIV. in the very palace which had been erected by the parliament of England, as a trophy to the General who had so often in the field humbled the pride of that ambitious Bourbon. The incident too was rendered more curious from the circumstance, that all the walls of *Blenheim* are covered with graphic representations of the triumphs of the Duke of Marlborough, and to view these exaggerated representations was

a voluntary penance which the exiled monarch had imposed on himself.

The Ciceroni performing this delicate task, was, however, the ordinary showman, dressed out in the tawdry livery of his office, flippantly sporting his *Mounsheers*, his *tossicated Bacchus's*, his *Louis's*, and other John-Bullisms; and vaunting about the thousands of the *Mounsheers* that were killed, taken prisoners, &c. &c. in every battle! In vain did I take him aside, and apprize him that the decencies of hospitality, and the quality and intelligence of his visitors, rendered fewer explanations necessary "I likes it," said he, "I likes to tell him the truth;" winking his eye at the same instant, and smiling with excessive gratification.

When he came to the battle of *Malplaquet*, he entered into a flourishing rhodomontade about the vast superiority of the French, their total rout, &c. &c. when Louis, a little piqued, exclaimed, "Yes, it was a very bloody battle!" "Ah," said the fellow, "twenty thousand of the *Mounsheers* were killed on the spot!"

His Majesty appeared to have a very correct taste in matters of art, dwelt with pleasure on the fine Carlo Dolci's, the Rubens's, &c. &c. and, evidently as a compliment to my party, praised some faded groupes of Sir Joshua Reynolds, representing some matter-of-fact figures in the uncouth costume of the year 1770. His conduct and observations, made in pretty good English, evinced an active intelligence on historical and other subjects. He spoke with evident reserve; but I hope he was satisfied that some of the English of the party felt a strong desire to shew him every possible respect, and were much affected by the vulgar spirit of the ciceroni.

At the tomb, in the chapel, this fellow was more than commonly boisterous in his descriptions of the allegories of victory, of prostrate nations, &c. &c. exhibited by the sculptor. But I lost all patience when, on departing, I saw him hold out his hand to the royal party, and receive a fee of a guinea! On this subject I remonstrated with him again, but was told, "he did not get a royal customer every day, and instead of not paying at all, he thought they ought to pay better than other people."

The profile of Louis XVIII. is exactly that of the unhappy Louis XVI. and I do not doubt but his whole contour is very like that of his brother. He is very fat;

and

and waddles or rolls ungracefully in his walk. He has a piercing black eye, and takes a great deal of snuff, his face and clothes being discoloured by it. Habitual good temper appears to be the prevailing quality of his mind, and he bears no outward sign of anxiety to recover the fortunes of his family. If he is not too easy, and too likely to be misled by favourites, I should think him the very man under whom a people might live happy under their laws, without disturbance from his ill-humour or ambition.

In short, Louis XVIII. carries in his appearance so much of the well-fed citizen, or easy country gentleman, that one of my sons, a little boy of seven years of age, who had been used to see pictures of Kings with crowns on their heads, and generally dressed in armour, could with difficulty be persuaded that that gentleman was a King; and he sometimes amuses us by stalking or waddling across the room, and exclaiming, "I am a King!"

We afterwards met with His Majesty at Oxford, where he recognized us, and we left that city at the same instant, his Majesty for Gosfield, and I, with my family, for London.

On our route, I amused myself in projecting a plan for his restoration, which, for the sake of the peace of Europe, I conceived, and still conceive, may be effected, by his publicly announcing to the French people

1. A general amnesty.
2. Property to remain as it is, or as a life interest in the occupier; and in disputable cases, to be referable to arbitration.
3. Military, and other promotions and preferments, to be respected so far as regards rank and pay.
4. A solemn pledge to be made to establish a constitution, in spirit like that of England, and to govern according to laws made by a free legislature.
5. The limits of France to be the great rivers and chains of mountains.
6. Equitable indemnities to families who have lost their estates or preferments.
7. Toleration in matters of religion.
8. General risings to take place on fixed days.

Perhaps, however, such an extinction of prejudices is expecting too much of human nature; and Louis and his courtiers may probably prefer Exile, the spirit of Revenge, and the hopes of arbitrary Power, to a Kingdom, with Forgiveness

of Injuries, and concessions of Civil Liberty to the People.

COMMON SENSE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE OF CHELTENHAM  
and its VICINITY.—No. VII.

*Cheltenham, August 21, 1808.*

THE distance from Winchcombe to Hailes is within the limit of a moderate walk, and we observed at intervals in our way thither, many traces of the original footpath that connected these adjoining monasteries in the days of their prosperity.

The village of Hailes consists of a few respectable farm-houses and picturesque cottages, prettily scattered round a neat rustic church. The venerable ruins of the abbey are beautifully situated in a rich tract of meadow land, bounded on the north and east by gentle and well-wooded declivities. Their present extent and appearance afford ample proof of former magnificence and splendour, but alas!

"Where reverend shrines in Gothic grandeur stood,

The nettle or the noxious nightshade spreads;

And ashlings wafted from the neighbouring wood,

Through broken arches wave their trembling heads."

This, which was a mitred abbey, was founded by Richard earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans, who being born in 1209, was still in his childhood at the death of his father, King John. As he advanced to manhood, he was distinguished as much for wisdom and prudence in the cabinet, as for valour and skill in the field. In the year 1256 he was elected to the Roman crown, and soon after visited Germany with a splendid train, and was there invested with the insignia of royalty. His estate was princely, and was reported to be equal to the expenditure of 400 marks a-day for ten years; indeed, he seems to have been no less conspicuous for opulence than his brother Henry III. for poverty. His treasures, however, were considerably diminished by the contest for sovereignty, so that he is said to have returned from Germany "a poorer king than he went out an earl."

The monastery of Hailes was erected and endowed in pursuance of a vow which he made when exposed to imminent danger of shipwreck on his return from Gasconne.



coigne. The building appears to have been begun in 1246, but was not completed till 1251, when it was dedicated by the bishop of Lincoln, assisted by twelve others, who officiated each at a separate altar. This solemnity was graced with the presence of the king and queen, and almost all the nobility and prelates of the land; and on the following Sunday a sumptuous entertainment was prepared for this august assemblage of royalty and rank.

This house, in common with many others, doubtless suffered very serious dilapidations at the general suppression of monastic institutions. The principals of such societies usually lived in great state, with large retinues of domestics, in houses contiguous to their convents;\* and the residence of the abbot of Hailes, which was spacious and handsome, long survived the reformation, for John Viscount Tracey, who was the last of its possessors by whom it was occupied, died here in 1686. It was then deserted, and the whole fabric was from time to time destroyed, as the materials were required, either to repair or to erect other buildings. Many magnificent decorations, such as the arms from the windows, and a richly-carved chimney-piece, were removed from hence to the family-seat of the Traceys at Toddington. The church of that village is likewise enriched with some fine figures of apostles from this place; and the mansion of the Delaberes, and probably those of other ancient families in the neighbourhood, partook also of the spoils.

A beautiful fragment of the entrance-tower, of light and elegant architecture, was however suffered till very lately to remain; but even this has, with Vandal barbarity, been rudely demolished. The only considerable vestiges now standing, are the ruins of a noble quadrangular cloister, inclosing an extensive area, planted with fruit-trees. Of this, one side is much more complete than the other; and, at irregular intervals, many beautiful arches, of various forms, have escaped the general devastation. The walls, of massive thickness, seem to frown as in Time's despite; and the mantling ivy, thriving in unmolested possession,

spreads wide its protecting arms, and increases the picturesque beauty of the scene.

Here we were shown a large blue stone, which had been excavated in the course of a recent search for materials to be converted into lime. It had evidently covered the grave of no ordinary personage, for the rivets and indentations plainly proved that it had been curiously inlaid with brass figures and inscriptions. These we learnt upon enquiry were perfect when it was discovered, but had been subsequently torn off and sold by the workmen. Thus are the valuable and venerable relics of antiquity neglected by their possessors, and suffered to become the prey of unrelenting ignorance and uncontrolled avarice.

A subterraneous archway is pointed out as the commencement of a communication which is supposed in days of yore to have existed between this and some distant place; but, as such conjectures are often formed on very slight grounds, they deserve little attention. The inn which once accommodated the numerous pilgrims that crowded this miraculous shrine, has only been destroyed within the remembrance of some of the present inhabitants of the village.

Although the demon of demolition has here triumphed in his spoils, yet some interesting fragments of arched doorways and noble windows, still attract and gratify the eye of taste. Several of the former appear to have led from the north-east side of the cloister to the abbey church, the size of which may with some difficulty be ascertained in an adjoining field, by broken masses of foundation, overgrown with brambles. Here lie interred the bodies of the founder of the abbey, and his queen,\* and their eldest son Edmund, together with the remains of many others of inferior note. Long may their obscure sepulchres elude the prying eye of unhallowed curiosity, and escape the destructive touch of indiscriminating barbarism!

Richard bequeathed his heart to Reuly Abbey, at Oxford, which was another of his foundations, and it was there deposited under a pyramid of "admirable workmanship." These stately piles have both been levelled with the dust, and the

\* Here also the sons of the neighbouring gentry were frequently educated; and many youths were supported at the universities by the abbot's bounty. Their hospitality was almost unlimited, and their charitable donations munificent.

\* Senchia, his second wife, who was the third daughter of the Earl of Provence, and the sister of Queen Eleanor. She was one of the four daughters of an earl, that were exalted to the thrones of as many kings..

monumental memorials of their founder have been completely swept away.

“Vain then are pyramids and motto’d stones,  
And monumental trophies rais’d on high;  
For Time compounds them with the crumbling bones,

That mix’d in hasty graves unnotic’d lie.”

Edmund, who succeeded to the earldom of Cornwall on the death of his father, presented to the monks of Hailes a small portion of the blood of our Saviour, which had been found among the stores of the ancient emperors. This proved an inestimable acquisition, and was productive of great profit by the vast concourse of pilgrims which it attracted. It was inclosed in a richly-adorned crystal cabinet, one side of which by its thickness and opacity intercepted the view of this sacred treasure, while the other, purposely prepared, exposed it to the sight of the enraptured devotee, who had paid for a sufficient number of masses to wipe away his crimes. This miraculous blood was reported by the visitors at the dissolution of the abbey to be merely that of some animal frequently renewed; but the bishop of Rochester, who exhibited it in the course of a sermon which he preached upon the subject at St. Paul’s cross, described it as being clarified *honey* coloured with saffron.

The feeling excited by these ruins is rather that of desolation than of grandeur:

“Inexorably calm—with silent pace

Here Time hath passed. What ravage marks his way:

This pile now crumbling o’er its hallow’d base

Turn’d not his step, nor could his course delay.”

What unexpected revolutions has the lapse of time produced! Where is now the strong-hold of the doughty baron—Where the sacred sanctuary of the gloomy recluse? Where now repose the remains of him whose mandate was law, whose frown was fate—Where rest the ashes of her whose presence diffused hilarity

around, whose smile was the signal of joy? A thousand masses chaunted for the peace of your souls, could not secure your mouldering bones one little spot in which they might silently decay. How unstable is greatness, how uncertain is power! We build, but we know not who will destroy—we consecrate, but we know not who will prophane—we endow, but we know not who will enjoy.

### For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS from PAPERS laid before the HOUSE of COMMONS, relative to the AFFAIRS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE East India Company’s receipts for sales of goods from March 1, 1803, to March 1, 1806, fell short of the receipts in the three years immediately preceding £3,268,671. This was owing to the reduction of the prices of India goods in the home market, a consequence of the state of Europe, and by large importations to London through the medium of private merchants.

The sale amount of India goods:

1793-9 stood at - - £4,667,295

1805-6 reduced to - - 2,254,899

1806-7 fell to - - 1,472,074

1807-8 - - - 1,309,080

1803-9 - - - 1,191,213

The unsold goods in their warehouses in London on the 1st of March, 1808, and expected in the course of the season, at prime cost, amounted to £7,148,440: valued at the selling prices at £13,086,305.

The India debt, according to the best estimate that can be formed of its amount on the 1st of May, 1808, stood at £31,895,000.

There had been, on the whole, no diminution of civil and military expenditures to compensate for the heavier charge of interest; but, on the contrary, while the revenues had from different acquisitions and annexations, been greatly enhanced, the expenditure kept pace with the increase, and had even outrun it; so that

	Revenues.	Charges.	Interest.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Debt.
First year of new charter 1793-4 ..	£ 8,276,770	£ 6,066,923	£ 526,205	£ 1,683,642	£ .. ..	April. 1793.. £ 7,971,668
1798-9 ....	8,652,032	8,417,812	759,326	.. ..	525,106	1798.. 10,866,588
1802-3 ....	13,464,537	11,043,108	1,577,922	843,507	.. ..	1799.. 12,811,863
1805-6 ....	15,217,516	15,561,330	2,070,792	.. ..	2,414,606	1803.. 19,523,737
1807-8 ....	14,614,261	13,436,198	2,197,160	.. ..	1,019,097	1806.. 23,538,804
						1808.. 31,895,000

although

although when in 1793-4 the revenues were only eight millions per annum, there was a surplus of £1,600,000, now that the revenues are fifteen millions per annum, there is a deficit of £1,019,097.

“What is most obvious and striking in this statement, is the increase not of the charges only but also of the debt, as the revenues increased, and not merely in proportion to the increase of the revenues; for, whilst from the year 1793-4 to the year 1805-6, the amount of the revenues has not been quite doubled, that of the charges has been increased as five to two, and that of the debt nearly quadrupled, besides a very large sum of debt transferred in the course of that period to England.

“After all allowances and adjustments, which, according to the best knowledge of the court, comprehend every thing the account ought to contain, the balance is in favour of England, or of the Company at home, £5,691,689.

“Before concluding, the executive body of the Company think it may be proper for them to declare, that they are not conscious of having, by improvidence or mismanagement, contributed to bring the Company's affairs into the embarrassments in which they are now involved. They may be placed in a very material degree to the vast increase of the Indian debt—the consequence of various measures adopted abroad under the administration of controul exercised by his Majesty's government since the year 1784. Those embarrassments proceed also in part from causes which it has not been in the power of this country to controul. An unexampled European war, which has already continued fourteen years, has in every way aggravated the expences, and diminished the profits, of the Company at home and abroad. The increased charges of freight and demorage alone, occasioned by this war, have amounted, since its commencement, to more than seven millions sterling. Whenever Great Britain is involved in European war, the effects are always felt in India in increased military expences, even when no European enemy appears in the field there; but that war has been carried into India; and, at the desire of his Majesty's government, the Company have had to sustain the expence of various foreign expeditions against the French, Dutch, and Spanish possessions in India, and to Egypt, all chiefly on the national account, in which, as is

well known, the Company expended very large sums, borrowed at high Indian interest, to the prejudice of their general credit and affairs, in ways which cannot be made matter of account. This war moreover has occasioned a gradual rise in the cost of home manufactures and metals, which the Company, consulting the national interest, have continued to export for many years to the extent of £2,200,000 annually, notwithstanding the known disadvantage under which they prosecuted that trade; for the increased cost could not be compensated by a corresponding increase in the selling prices abroad, nor by a decrease in the prices of goods purchased for Europe; and has therefore been attended with positive and considerable loss to the Company. The progressive diminutions of profit on their Indian importations here, have been already shewn. All these evils are now followed by a stagnation in the home sales of the Company. In this they suffer with the nation, and with Europe at large, but the consequences, as already described, fall with peculiar severity upon them in the other circumstances of their affairs; for the Indian finances, which are become of immense importance in the system of the Company, instead of affording relief, are in a state that imperiously calls for instant and effectual regulation. It is by no means to be concluded, however, that affairs would now have been better under any other supposable mode of Indian administration; it is perfectly within the power of this country to afford the aids which are now required for the relief of the Company's finances, both at home and abroad, for consolidating the credit of the Company, and strengthening the hands of the authorities at home, so necessary to the well-being of the Company's affairs.

“The expected deficit for 1808-9, of £2,433,185, was supplied by receipts beyond the estimate from the following sources, viz.

Sales of imports	£ 785,345
Charges and freight	
on private trade	168,313
	<hr/>
	£ 1,020,158
Received on account of Company's claims on the public,	
on report of the committee	1,500,000
	<hr/>
	£ 2,520,158
	<hr/>



## SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS.

*Prime Cost and Sale Value of Company's Goods in their Warehouses, March, 1808, and expected in the course of the Season, distinguishing India and China:*

<i>India.</i>	<i>Prime Cost.</i>	<i>Sale Value.</i>
Piece goods -	L.1,880,350	L.2,244,942
Raw silk -	279,367	476,051
Saltpetre -	175,332	439,792
Spice -	66,502	191,901
Drugs, sugar, &c. -	183,748	290,656
Pepper -	347,056	365,296
<b>Total -</b>	<b>L.2,932,355</b>	<b>L.4,008,638</b>
Teas -	L.3,991,779	L.8,810,347
Raw silk -	116,562	166,320
Nankeens -	107,744	101,000
<b>Total -</b>	<b>L.4,216,085</b>	<b>L.9,077,667</b>
<b>Grand Total -</b>	<b>L.7,148,440</b>	<b>L.13,086,305</b>

*Amount of the Indian Debt at several Periods.*

May 1793	-	-	L.7,971,663
May 1799	-	-	12,811,863
May 1802, deducting re- deemed by sinking funds	-	-	13,350,873
May 1806, do. - do.	-	-	23,538,804
May 1807, do. - do.	-	-	30,244,341
May 1808, do. - do.	-	-	32,007,819
May 1809, do. - do.	-	-	30,876,738
N. B. Current rupees at 2s.			
Pagodas 8s.	Bombay rupees 2s. 3d.	each.	

*Ships that proceeded to India in each Season since 1776; with the number Lost, Burnt, or Captured, in each Season:*

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Burnt, Lost.</i>	<i>Captured.</i>
1776	-	23	1
1777	-	21	2
1778	-	22	2

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Burnt, Lost.</i>	<i>Captured.</i>
1779	-	25	2
1780	-	21	2
1781	-	29	4
1782	-	24	1
1783	-	13	
1784	-	27	1
1785	-	43	2
1786	-	34	1
1787	-	31	
1788	-	32	1
1789	-	31	1
1790	-	25	
1791	-	23	1
1792	-	43	
1793	-	46	
1794	-	34	
1795	-	46	2
1796	-	46	3
1797	-	26	
1798	-	40	1
1799	-	34	2
1800	-	49	
1801	-	39	
1802	-	46	2
1803	-	54	
1804	-	51	3
1805	-	49	2
1806	-	46	1

*Ships Burnt, Lost, or Captured, in the following Seasons.*

		<i>Ships Burnt, Cap- sent out. Lost. tured.</i>	
Six years war - from season 1776 to season 1781 inclusive - old system -	}	141	13
Six years war - from season 1792 to season 1797 inclusive - old system -		241	7
Six years war - from season 1801 to season 1806 inclusive - old and new system -	}	358	2
			7

Dr.				Stock per Computation,	
Bonds bearing interest	-	-	-	-	1,4,900,000
Bonds not bearing interest	-	-	-	-	15,417
Bills of exchange unpaid, from China	-	-	-	-	362,469
Ditto from India	-	-	-	-	2,241,044
To customs and excise	-	-	-	-	753,697
Bank, mortgage of annuities per act of 1783	-	-	-	-	700,000
Ditto, loan on bond	-	-	-	-	100,000
Ditto, interest on above	-	-	-	-	10,666
Freight and demorage	-	-	-	-	336,200
Supra cargoes commission	-	-	-	-	134,660
To private-trade sold	-	-	-	-	322,000
Alms-houses at Poplar	-	-	-	-	69,544
Owing for exports former seasons	-	-	-	-	164,090
Ditto, warehouse contingent fund	-	-	-	-	19,633
Warrants unpaid	-	-	-	-	68,000
Owing for teas returned, resold	-	-	-	-	971
Interest on bonds	-	-	-	-	90,902
Dividends on stock	-	-	-	-	67,795
Paid by adventurers	87½ per cent. on	1,3,200,000		1,2,800,000	
Additional capital sold to do.	155	800,000		1,240,000	
Ditto in 1789	174	1,000,000		1,740,000	
Ditto in 1793	200	1,000,000		2,000,000	
		<u>1,6,000,000</u>		<u>1,7,780,000</u>	
		Sicca rupees.			
To balance of quick stock against the Com-					
pany at Bengal, 31st July, 1808	-	10,39,95,941			
Add expedition to Egypt, &c. included in					
the home account	-	<u>1,10,60,649</u>			
		S.R. 11,50,56,590			
		<u>CR. 13,34,65,644</u>			
Sum given by Lord Clive,					
for constituting a military					
fund	-	CR. 11,50,720			
Cargoes dispatched for					
England, dated since					
close of quick stock	-	<u>77,12,942</u>			
		88,63,662			
Current R. at 2s. 3d.	14,23,29,306			1,16,012,046	
Deduct bills of exchange drawn since close of quick stock	-			<u>1,209,174</u>	
				14,802,872	
By balance of quick stock against the Company at Bom-					
bay, 30th April, 1809	-	Bombay R. 1,82,80,102			
Cargoes dispatched for England, dated since					
close of quick stock	-	<u>3,51,280</u>			
		Bombay R. at 2s. 6d. 1,86,31,382		1,2,328,922	
Deduct bills, of exchange drawn on England since close					
of quick stock	-			<u>223,199</u>	
				2,105,723	
				<u>1,35,045,683</u>	

March 1, 1810,

Cr.

Due from Government	-	-	-	-	£ 1,207,560
Cash, balance March 1, 1810	-	-	-	-	654,167
Goods sold, not paid for	-	-	-	-	580,351
Board of Ordnance, saltpetre	-	-	-	-	41,250
Value of goods in England unsold	-	-	-	-	6,365,000
Balance of quick stock in favour at Fort St. George,					
April 30, 1809	-	-	-	£ 1,217,213	
Bills of exchange drawn on England since close of quick					
stock	-	-	-	26,343	
Military stores, not included in quick stock	-	-	-	44,746	
					<u>2,244,302</u>
Balance of quick stock in favour at Bencoolen, April 30, 1809	-	-	-	229,807	
At Prince of Wales's Island, April 30, 1808	-	-	-	190,705	
At St. Helena, Sept. 30, 1808	-	-	-	£ 1,186,915	
Add bills of exchange drawn on England since	-	-	-	21,689	
					<u>208,604</u>
At China, March 2, 1809	-	-	-	£ 1,451,640	
At Cape of Good Hope, August 31, 1809	-	-	-	14,085	
Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China	-	-	-	2,530,619	
Exports paid for, exclusive of bullion, 1809-10	-	-	-	1,196,095	
Impress and war allowances, paid owners of ships not arrived in					
England	-	-	-	436,679	
Value of ships, sloops, and vessels, exclusive of stationed abroad	-	-	-	79,140	
East-India House and warehouses	-	-	-	1,129,000	
Paid for dead stock in India	-	-	-	400,000	
Due from government for stores and supplies to his Majesty's troops	-	-	-	960,000	
Owing from sundry persons returned from India, and in India, to					
be repaid in England	-	-	-	19,372	
					<u>£ 1,199,387</u>
					Balance against - 15,107,307
					<u>£ 35,045,683</u>

	Buildings and Fortifications.	Plate, Furni- ture, Planta- tions, Farms, Vessels, &c.	TOTALS.
	£	£	£
At Bengal	5,494,354	1,496,114	6,990,468
Fort St. George and subordinates	1,840,682	447,798	2,288,480
Bombay and ditto	1,125,093	352,691	1,477,784
Fort Marlbro' and ditto	243,640	74,544	318,184
St. Helena	43,685	93,912	137,597
Fort Cornwallis	63,478	11,624	75,102
	<u>8,810,932</u>	<u>2,476,683</u>	<u>11,287,615</u>



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the communication which you permitted me to make to the public, on the virtues of stramonium, I have derived that sincerest of all gratifications which arises from the consciousness of having been instrumental in "doing good." The number of letters which I have received on the subject, from persons who have discovered my address, added to that of Mr. Willis, which appeared in your last Number, render it incumbent upon me to make more generally known the method of raising this plant of divine virtue, which has hitherto been considered as a noxious weed, difficult to eradicate where it has once taken root; but which I hope will be seen growing, in the course of another year, in every garden in the empire.

When I first inquired for it at a herb-shop in Covent-garden, I obtained a large bundle for three-pence; and I now learn, with equal surprise and indignation, that it has of late been sold at the enormous rate of twenty-four shillings per pound. I have experienced, Mr. Editor, in the course of a mingled life of business and amusement many instances of baseness, and I have heard of many others. I never, however, met with such an imposition as I am about to notice. I had with infinite difficulty procured some seed of the stramonium, which I gave to the proprietor of a large nursery garden, in the immediate neighbourhood of Tavistock-square, and agreed with him to cultivate it; its produce exceeded 1000 fine plants, and it was almost weekly shewn to me and my servants by the master, who congratulated me upon the prospect of the crop. I remained perfectly satisfied that I should have an abundant supply, so much so, that I promised a portion of it to half the poor suffering invalids that I had heard of in London. Will you believe, Sir, that this man, hearing of my communication to your Magazine, and having numerous applications for it, has actually sold the major part of it, at twenty-four shillings per lb. and has refused to deliver me any of it, expecting (as no more can be procured till next year) to exact a still more extravagant price for it. I am happily placed beyond the reach of the intended injury, by a supply from the kind friends who undertook to raise the small portion of the seed I luckily reserved and gave them. But, for public benefit, I beg leave to make it known, that the seed is to be sown in the months

of March and April, on light rich earth, exposed to the sun; that it arrives at maturity the latter end of August or beginning of September, and is called the THORN APPLE. It grows spontaneously, is reckoned a common weed in many gardens, and has hitherto been universally thrown away. I have been frequently asked as to the method of smoking it. It requires merely to be dried gradually, the mould brushed off, the roots cut into small pieces, and put into a common tobacco-pipe, the smoke to be forced into the stomach by swallowing, without holding the nostrils, or any other effort; and I continue, by the blessing of Providence, to experience its excellent effects, even in an increased degree, so much so, that at this moment I am in the habit of riding backwards and forwards to a rural residence in Essex, a happiness which I had long ago lost sight of. I ought not to omit to state that the stalk proves equally efficacious with the root.

London, December 7, 1810. VERAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to a query in the Magazine for April, concerning the detection of sulphuric or vitriolic acid in vinegar, I send you the following: A servant of mine bought a gallon of very strong vinegar for pickling; the pickles proved unpalatable, and soon became unfit for the table. Suspecting this to be occasioned by the adulteration of the vinegar, I put a portion thereof, which remained in the bottle, into a wine glass. I also diluted to about the same degree of acidity as the vinegar, a like portion of sulphuric acid; and into a third glass I put vinegar of known purity.

I then dissolved in water a small quantity of acetite or sugar of lead, and dropped into each of the three glasses containing the acids some drops of the clear solution; the result was that a copious white precipitate turned the suspected vinegar and the diluted sulphuric acid as opaque and white as milk, while the pure vinegar, for reasons obvious to the chemist, remained unchanged and transparent.

Acetite or sugar of lead is therefore a simple, easy, and pleasing, test of sulphuric or vitriolic acid, &c. in vinegar, spirits, &c. and such as ought to be generally known and kept in every family, since the practice of adulterating vinegar with sulphuric acid prevails.

On

On the other hand sulphuric acid is a no less ready test of the presence of acetite or sugar of lead in white wines, &c. in which it may have been used for the purpose of restoring them when pricked; upon adding to such a few drops of weak sulphuric acid, if the wine be pure it will remain transparent, otherwise it will become turbid by the precipitation of the lead.

As this is designed for general information, I shall not enlarge further there-

on, than to observe that by these practices health is imminently endangered; and were the first-mentioned no otherwise injurious than by the certain destruction of the teeth, and their afflicting pain, now so generally felt, and greatly attributable to the use of mineral acids and salts in our food and medicine, its practice, independant of the fraud, is an enormity which calls aloud for public censure and punishment. G. F.

*General View of the Confederation of the Rhine, exhibiting the Extent, Population, and Revenue, of each of the States of which it is composed, and also its Contingent of Troops.*

STATES OF THE CONFEDERATION.	Extent in Geographical Square Miles.	Population.	REVENUE.	Contingent of Troops to be furnished to France.
			£	
Dominions of the Prince Primate .....	43	170,000	136,364	968
Kingdom of Bavaria .....	1,636	3,231,570	1,818,182	30,000
Ditto Würtemberg .....	330	1,183,000	727,273	12,000
Ditto Saxony .....	723	2,085,476	1,272,727	20,000
Duchy of Warsaw .....	1,851	2,277,000	727,273	30,000
Kingdom of Westphalia .....	717	1,912,303	1,272,727	25,000
Grand Duchy of Baden .....	275	922,649	590,909	8,000
Ditto Berg .....	310	932,000	500,000	5,000
Ditto Hesse .....	206	560,000	290,909	4,000
Ditto Würzburg .....	96	280,000	218,182	2,000
Duchy of Nassau Using .....	65	166,000	154,545	1,680
Principality of Nassau Weilburg .....	40	103,000		
Ditto Hohenzollern Heching .....	6	14,000	5,454	97
Ditto Hohenzollern Sigmaring .....	10	39,000	17,273	193
Ditto Salm-Salm .....	20	37,000	13,636	323
Ditto Salm-Kyrburg .....	10	18,000	7,273	
Ditto Isenburg .....	12	42,000	22,727	291
Duchy of Arenberg .....	50	60,000	27,273	379
Principality of Lichtenstein .....	2½	6,500	3,636	40
Ditto Leyen .....	2½	5,000	3,091	29
Duchy of Saxe-Gotha .....	54	180,000	118,182	1,100
Ditto Saxe-Weimar .....	36	110,000	90,909	800
Ditto Saxe-Meinungen .....	18	40,000	31,818	300
Ditto Saxe-Hildburghausen .....	11	33,000	13,636	200
Ditto Saxe-Coburg .....	19	60,000	36,364	400
Principality of Anhalt-Bernburg .....	16	33,200	31,818	240
Ditto Anhalt-Koethen .....	15	30,000	27,274	210
Ditto Anhalt-Dessau .....	17	52,000	40,000	350
Ditto Lippe-Detmold .....	25	70,500	22,727	500
Ditto Lippe-Schaumburg .....	10	20,500	7,273	150
Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin .....	226	328,636	163,636	1,900
Ditto Mecklenburg-Strelitz .....	48	70,000	48,182	400
Principality of Reuss-Ebersdorf .....	6	18,000	7,273	100
Ditto Reuss-Gratz .....	7	25,000	10,909	117
Ditto Reuss-Lobenstein .....	6½	18,000	10,000	108
Ditto Reuss-Schleitz .....	6	18,000	9,091	123
Ditto Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt .....	22	56,000	32,727	325
Ditto Schwarzburg-Sondershausen .....	23	58,000	31,818	325
Ditto Waldeck .....	22	48,000	31,818	400
Ditto Holstein-Oldenburg .....	97	160,000	72,182	800
TOTAL .....	7 089½	15,477,334	8,653,091	148,850

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**T sometimes happens that a specious proposition once established, maintains its ground long after its fallacy has been exposed. Innumerable proofs of this truth might be cited, but I shall content myself with one: that "Money is the sinews of war." It is a sentiment and a form of expression continually in the mouths of modern politicians, although the opinion was satisfactorily shewn to be erroneous three hundred years ago by Machiavelli, in his *Reflections on the first Decade of Livy*; a work in itself sufficient to form a statesman, and instruct him in the science of government. Such a treatise, at all times valuable, is at the present period capable of inspiring extraordinary interest; nay, more, it is capable of healing the political wounds which have wasted the life-stream of the British empire, and again entitling us to command the respect and admiration of surrounding nations.

Machiavelli's refutation of the doctrine that money is the sinews of war, is contained in the tenth chapter of the second book of the *Reflections on Livy*, and runs as follows: "That Money is not the sinews of war, although it is the generally received opinion."

"We can commence war at pleasure, but we cannot terminate it in the same manner. It is therefore the duty of a prince, before he engages in an enterprize, to ascertain his strength, and regulate his designs accordingly. He ought to be careful not to deceive himself on this examination, which he infallibly must do if he calculates on the basis of his pecuniary resources, his geographical position, or the friendship of his allies. These advantages considerably augment his real strength, but they do not constitute it. Considered alone, and by themselves, they are a mere nullity, nor can they be of any service to him unless he has a well-disciplined and brave army. Without such troops all the treasures in the world are nothing. The strength of a country cannot defend it alone; the fidelity and the friendship of allies wear out; if you are unable to defend them in your turn, they will no longer be faithful. Mountains, lakes, and places of the most difficult access, present few difficulties when deprived of valiant defenders. Treasures, instead of serving you, will only tend to excite the cupidity of the invading army: in-

deed, there is no opinion more false, than that money is the sinews of war.

"The doctrine was first broached by Quintus Curtius, in speaking of the war of Antipater king of Macedon, against Lacedemon. He relates that, for want of money, the king of Sparta was compelled to give battle, and was defeated. If he had been able to defer it a few days, intelligence of the death of Alexander would have arrived, and he would have remained conqueror without striking a blow; but being in want of money, and fearing that his army would mutiny and abandon him for want of pay, he was obliged to run the risk of a battle: and from thence Quintus Curtius takes an occasion of saying, that money is the sinews of war.

"This maxim is every day held forth as a political maxim, and the princes who confide in it more than they ought to do, regulate their conduct according to this prejudice, which infatuates them, so as to make them believe that great treasures are sufficient for their defence. They do not perceive that if it were really so, Darius would have conquered Alexander, the Greeks have triumphed over the Romans; in more modern times the Duke Charles would have beaten the Swiss, and the Florentines would not have had so many difficulties to surmount against Francis Maria, nephew of Julius the Second, in the war of Urbino.

"All the above powers have been conquered by those who did not think that money was the sinews of war, but good troops. Among the objects of curiosity which Croesus king of Lydia showed Solon, was an immense treasure. What think you of my power, said the king, on showing it to him. It is not by this mass of gold that I can judge of it, replied the philosopher; it is with the sword and not with gold that you make war, and he who can bring more arms into the field than yourself, may soon become master of your treasures.

"After the death of Alexander the Great, an immense horde of Gauls overran Greece and afterwards Asia. They sent ambassadors to the king of Macedon, to conclude with him a treaty of peace. That monarch, to give them a splendid idea of his power, and to dazzle their eyes with his magnificence, caused to be displayed all his gold and treasures. The ambassadors of the Gauls, who had nearly concluded the treaty, broke it off; so anxious were they to possess his riches; and



and these treasures, accumulated for his defence, were the sole cause of his ruin."

A few years ago, the Austrians, with their coffers full, were despoiled of their states, without being in the least able to arrest the blow by their treasures.

Hence I raise my voice against the general clamour; it is not gold, but good troops, which are the sinews of war: gold will not enable you to find good troops, but they will find gold. Had the Romans thought of making war with gold instead of the sword, all the treasures of the universe would not have sufficed, if we consider the magnitude of their enterprises, and the difficulties they had to surmount; but the use they made of the sword prevented them from wanting money. The nations who dreaded them, brought their riches as an offering even to the Roman camp.

If the king of Sparta was compelled to give battle for want of money, it only happened that he was reduced to such an extremity from that, in lieu of any other cause. We have seen, for example, armies in want of provisions, and between the hard alternative of dying of hunger and risking a battle, choose the latter as the most honourable, and that which merited most the favours of fortune.

It has often occurred that a general, finding the enemy about to receive reinforcements, determined to hazard a battle rather than wait the arrival of the aid, whereby he would be compelled to fight under greater disadvantages. We have sometimes found a general obliged to fly or fight; which happened to Asdrubal, when he found himself attacked on the Metaurus by Claudius Nero and his colleague. That general preferred a battle, as, notwithstanding appearances, he might conquer, whereas certain ruin must have been the consequence of his flight.

There are therefore a thousand reasons which may oblige a general to give battle contrary to his inclination, and the want of money may be one; but money is no more the sinews of war than any of the other causes which may reduce him to a fatal or dangerous alternative.

I therefore again repeat that it is not gold, but soldiers, which command success in war. Money is a means, but only a secondary one, which good troops never fail to procure, because it is as impossible for good soldiers not to find gold as it is for gold to procure good soldiers. History affords numerous proofs of the fact. The example of Pericles advising

the Athenians to make war against all Peloponnesus, and persuading them that with diplomatic cunning and money they would remain conquerors, does not affect my position. The Athenians obtained, it is true, some slight successes, but in the end they were vanquished; and the wisdom and courage of the Spartans triumphed over the policy and the gold of the Athenians.

What stronger proof can be brought in favour of my assertion than Livy himself, in the passage where he examines whether Alexander would have conquered the Romans if he had passed into Italy. He lays down three things as necessary in war—a numerous and valiant army, able generals, and good fortune. He afterwards examines whether the Romans or Hannibal were better provided with those three requisites; and he concludes without saying a word of this pretended sinew of war—money!

The Capuans, required by the Sidicins to aid them against the Samnites, probably calculated their power according to their riches, and not the goodness of their troops. Hence, after they had taken part with them, and been twice defeated, they were compelled to become tributary to the Romans, in order to avoid their entire ruin."

J. S. BYERLEY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON the 7th instant I received from my brother the valuable present of your 26th volume. On examining its contents, I was surprised and concerned at an error which has unaccountably slipped into it, and which I flatter myself you will permit me to correct. In the 142d page of the above volume, is a very beautiful poem, of which I am asserted to be the author. To this honour I have no claim. It is the production of my valuable friend, John Joshua More,\* of this city. It is very true, sir, that I did enclose several copies of "The Scale of Nature and the Three Recorders," to my English friends, and that I did not men-

\* John Joshua More, is a native of Cambridgeshire, in England: he early distinguished himself for his mathematical and astronomical knowledge. With many other virtuous men he left his native country soon after the commencement of the Quixotic war of 1793. He was one of those who supposed religious tolerance and parliamentary reform essential to the salvation of his country: these were refused, and he withdrew from the (now impending) evils he foresaw.

tion the author's name, from a presumption that they were uninterested in the name of a person with whom they had no acquaintance; but, sure I am that I never gave the most distant reason for supposing that I was the author of the production alluded to. The history of the poem is as follows: About twenty of us have formed a society for the purchase of books, for which purpose each of us subscribes half a dollar monthly. In January we have an anniversary dinner, after which one of the members delivers an oration, and another an ode, composed for the occasion. The Three Recorders made a part of Mr. More's poem, for the anniversary celebration in January, 1808. And now, sir, that I am on the subject of book societies, permit me, as I have observed that you occasionally notice them, to introduce to your readers one that is probably unique. In this city there is a book society, consisting altogether of boys of from twelve to fourteen years of age, some few may be nearly fifteen. Each boy, on becoming a member, stocks a certain number of volumes, which become a part of the common property of the society. Every Saturday evening they publicly debate some historic fact. The subject of the last night's discussion was, "What was the true character of Mary Queen of Scots?" A subject which pre-supposes a degree of historic knowledge, rarely met with at that period of life, and leads us to hope that the next generation will outstrip their predecessors in useful knowledge, and with equal zeal maintain the rights of the people, and the independence of their country.

From the laudable ambition of boys, let me call the attention of your subscribers to the follies (to use no harsher term) of men. Early in Mr. Pitt's war, the government of England contemplated sending Mr. Jackson as its representative to the United States. But there was even then something so objectionable in the character of Mr. Jackson, that Mr. Rufus King, our then ambassador, objected to the appointment; and in conversation with Mr. Pitt, adduced such reasons as led that minister to abandon the intention. As this fact was well known in the United States, and as Mr. Jackson had acted so very conspicuous a part at Copenhagen, his appointment to succeed Mr. Erskine gave very general dissatisfaction to our citizens. Many believed that he was only sent to insult our government, and

at some places they went so far, at the public meetings as to enter into resolutions expressive of their hope, that the American government would not receive or acknowledge Mr. Jackson as the minister of England. In this temper of the nation, the president, however, wisely, I think, determined to hear what he had to say, received him in due form; and the world will be surprized at (if any thing Mr. Jackson does can surprize), and I hope the thinking part of the British nation will not justify, the return he has made. But before I detail the circumstance I allude to, I shall relate one or two facts which I have on such authority as to command implicit belief. I will not pretend to say whether Mr. Erskine had or had not written instructions from Mr. Canning, subsequent to those of the 23d of January, ult. but it is certain that Mr. Oakley, the confidential agent of the English ministry, left London some time after that date, and; consequently, if he did not bring written, he most probably did verbal, instructions. Nor is there the least doubt but Mr. Oakley was associated with Mr. Erskine by the English ministry, in the negotiation with the United States, as when that gentleman met with any question peculiarly important, he used to defer his assent, by words to this import, "I will take time to consider the subject, and consult Mr. Oakley about it;" a degree of complaisance no minister would have avowed, had not the person to be consulted had a claim to the distinction. And it is universally believed here, that Mr. Oakley has uniformly justified Mr. Erskine's conduct, since the moment it was known that the British ministry refused to ratify his agreement with the United States. Having premised thus much, I shall state that on Sunday last it was generally understood among the best-informed citizens, that Mr. Jackson had conducted himself very extraordinarily towards our government, and that in consequence he was no longer considered as a public functionary; and yesterday's National Intelligencer laid the following summary before the public, which may be deemed official from the American government. "As soon as the preliminary ceremonies were adjusted, a correspondence took place between Mr. Smith, (the American Secretary of State) and Mr. Jackson, in which the latter stated, that the dispatch of the 23d of January, was the only dispatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine, for the conclu-



sion of an arrangement with this country, on the matter to which it related. Mr. Smith, in reply, asserted, that no such declaration had ever before been made to the American government; and added, that if that dispatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it were the only ones on which Mr. Erskine was authorized to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made. Notwithstanding this assurance, Mr. Jackson, in his next letter, indecorously used a language, implying that Mr. Erskine's instructions were at the time made known to this government. Mr. Smith, in his answer, distinctly intimated that such an insinuation was inadmissible, more especially after the explicit asseveration of this government; that they had no such knowledge; and that with such knowledge, such an arrangement would not have been made. Not satisfied with the sacred pledge thus given, more grossly, if possible, he reiterated his insinuation. A conduct so indecorous could receive but one answer. Mr. Jackson was accordingly informed, that it was become necessary to preclude opportunities which he had abused, and that consequently no further communications would be received from him. That the necessity of this determination would, without delay, be made known to his government, who would at the same time be assured, that a ready attention would be given to any communication affecting the interests of the two countries through any other functionary that may be substituted.\* It must be admitted, that the sending hither a man known to be so obnoxious as Mr. Jackson, was not the most likely means of conciliating the feelings of this country towards your's; but, ill as I think of the British ministry, (including not only Mr. Canning's party, but his successors; nor do my Lord Grenville, or Mr. Windham, rank much higher), I would wish to believe that Mr. Jackson was not sent here as a political bully, to use language to the American government which no gentleman would dare use towards another. I am aware how totally mistaken is the American character in England; how its love of peace has been interpreted into a fear of war; but the dignified attitude it has now assumed, will, I trust, undeceive those who have hitherto implicitly believed a set of Tory libellers on the government and people of the United

States. These scribblers really seem indifferent to the matter, provided what they write will but flatter the passions and prejudices of their British employers. After the baneful effects produced by their predecessors, at the commencement of our revolutionary war, as well as those which resulted from the reports of royalists in France, and emigrants who escaped from thence, it were much to be wished that the English ministry would rather rely on the information of men of honour and veracity, than pin their faith to the assertions of miscreants, one of whom, when here, was held in universal contempt as a spy, and whose deserted wife and daughters have experienced every evil, which loss of character, associated with poverty, can inflict. It is not enough, sir, that such a man should call himself an "esq." or even "a councillor, late of Rhode Island," the inhabitants of Alexandria only knew him as a petty-fogging grocer; nor, because he used to take notes in Congress occasionally for a Tory newspaper, is he to be presumed capable of the impartiality requisite for "a stranger in America." But I shall on this subject say no more: if necessary, *deteriora manent*. On the contrary, I earnestly hope the English people will fully and impartially review their present situation; let them reflect on the consequences which have resulted from nearly fifty years of one undeviating policy.\* Let them ask themselves, whether that policy has increased the happiness of the great body of their people, diminished the number of the poor and miserable, or lessened the weight of their oppressions. Has it tended to mitigate religious intolerance, and unite in one compact band, the different sects of Christians, in defence of their common faith and common interests. Has it not on the contrary placed the nation on the verge; nay, has it not plunged her into the gulf of perdition? Has it not severed a mighty Continent from the empire; and if it has increased the number of splendid palaces and luxurious nobles, has it not nearly swept your hardy yeomanry from the land, and pressed so heavily on the poor, as to render the science of a Rumford necessary to ascertain how small a portion of what once were deemed the necessities of life, is essential to existence. Has it not separated men of

\* The short period of the Rockingham administration scarce merits an exception.



one general faith, and prepared the standard of resistance in Ireland. If England can yet be saved, and sincerely I wish she may, it must be by a far different policy; by an annihilation of religious distinctions, and by such a reform in parliament as would lessen the influence of those who create wars for their own profit. Let her act kindly and honestly towards the United States, and she will bind to her firmer than by ribs of steel, a nation more capable of serving or distressing her, than all the world besides. But this conduct must be instantly adopted, or it will be too late; every hour our domestic manufactures are progressing, and it is not improbable but Mr. Jackson's late conduct, may induce Congress to afford them that encouragement which has loudly been called for by a large proportion of the nation. This is the more probable, as Mr. Gallatin has prepared a report on that subject, which must surprise the world, by the new and extraordinary facts it discloses.

Now that the pen is in my hand, sir, I will remark, that the observations of an annual reviewer, distinguished for the correctness of his judgment on most subjects, are often extremely erroneous when applied to the United States. As I have not the volumes of the Annual Review at hand, I shall content myself with observing on one train of thought, which seems to haunt its editor. Mr. Aikin dwells perpetually on the dissolution of our general government, and the separation of the States, as an event not barely probable, but unavoidable. And this opinion he derives from the impossibility of legislating by uniform law for the hardy freeman of the east, the voluptuous slave-holder of the south, and the daring subjugator of the western wilderness; he tells us, that the same laws can never apply to a black servile population, and a free and enlightened yeomanry. These are truths I shall not attempt to controvert, but happily for the United States they do not apply to them. They are divided into seventeen free separate and independent sovereignties or states, to say nothing of the territories. Each state is governed by its own laws, enacted by legislators, freely, equally, and frequently, chosen by the people of the state for that purpose. The result is, that the laws of the southern differ essentially from those of the eastern, and each are essentially variant from those of the western, states. One

state has nothing to do with the laws and regulations of another; it minds its own concerns, and leaves it for their neighbours to manage their's. The general government cannot interfere with the local concerns of the states; it has no power even to order a canal to be dug, or a bridge to be built, in any state or states, without the assent of the sovereign authorities. Its business is simply to regulate the exterior concerns of the United States. I hope this explanation will quiet the learned reviewer's apprehensions for the continuance of our government and union; if not, other hoops are at our command, by which we may bind our political barrel. He will admit, I have no doubt, that that government is likely to be the strongest and most durable which most concentrates the affections of the governed, and connects its own interest with their welfare and happiness; and to effect this great end, as the charter of the United States bank will expire March 3, 1811, Mr. Gallatin has already submitted a report on that subject to the Congress of the United States, who will necessarily act upon it in the approaching session; he advises to increase the capital of the bank, so as to admit the different states to become subscribers to it in their sovereign capacity, to a limited amount; thus they will become interested in the continuance of our federal constitution, as well as their respective citizens, for whose subscriptions there will be abundant room. Again, when happier times permit, other applications of public money than those which prudence now demands, will be made, there can be no doubt; then the United States will procure permission from the states to intersect and bind together the different sections of our country, by good roads and navigable canals. The money necessary to these public objects, will most probably be advanced by the United States, the Individual States, and the citizens thereof, who will each receive such interest on the money respectively advanced, as the tolls will produce. From this prolific source of abundance and happiness, the States and the citizens will again find their interests closely connected with the general government; and, in my opinion, very little disposition will exist to tear asunder those bonds which preserve the nation from civil dissensions and foreign aggressions. Perhaps the reverse of Mr. Aikin's fear is the most rational. A government, so rivetted

in the affections, and so closely connected with the interests, of its citizens as our's is, may in time induce an overweening confidence in its conduct destructive of civil rights. For history fully proves the necessity of a watchful jealousy of the governors, on the part of the governed, as the only security against the accumulations of power. The respectability of the Annual Review has induced these remarks, which I trust its editor will receive as intended, and consider this as an attempt, to rectify his judgment on a subject, with which he does not appear so well informed as he is on most others.

R. DINMORE.

Washington.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

On the DUTIES and ADVANTAGES of the  
OFFICE of PARISH PRIEST.

BY A LAYMAN.

#### I.

THE institution of Parochial Instructors of the people in the duties of Morality, and in the doctrines of Revelation, is so eminently wise and beneficial, that it may be adduced as collateral evidence of the divine origin of that religion by which it was formed and established.

#### II.

It is an institution so essential to a due moral and spiritual influence over the people, and it gives so permanent and universal an effect to vital religion, that parish priests, and those authorities which appoint and superintend them, become important and necessary branches of the church of Christ.

#### III.

Every parish priest is therefore an integral part of God's visible church on earth; hence arises the evangelical character of the priesthood; hence the respect which it claims of society; and hence all the obligations of personal duty and example.

#### IV.

The parish priest is bound by the nature of his functions, and the object of his office, to reside among the souls whom it is his duty to instruct by his precept and conduct, and whom it should be his constant labour to prepare for the immortality announced in the gospel.

#### V.

He is the moral guardian of his flock, and consequently bound to preserve them in unity, in mutual love, and in good offices towards one another. He

should be their impartial umpire in matters of dispute, should allay their violent and selfish passions, and preserve the social affections among kindred. He ought, however, never to become a party in disputes; but to avoid being treated as a meddler, should evince a common affection for the disputants, exhorting the implacable by the doctrines of Christ, and honoring mutual forgiveness, in the same manner as on the repentance of sinners rejoicings are made in Heaven.

#### VI.

He should constantly assist and advise the overseers of the poor in the discharge of their delicate and interesting duties; and should draw strong distinctions between the virtuous and the vicious poor, taking care to reclaim the latter by gentle means, by forbearance and charity, and by extending the rewards of virtue to them as soon as they afford indications of amendment.

#### VII.

As ignorance is the parent of vice, as knowledge is the parent of civilization, and as the unlettered can have little conception of the evidences and doctrines of that gospel which they are unable to read, or of the nature of moral obligation, it is his duty to establish and maintain, by his influence and example, all institutions which have for their object the decent education of the children of the poor.

#### VIII.

Whatever be his income, he should live within it, and become a pattern of moderation, temperance, and contentment, to those who are expected to curb their own passions by his example, and who will be likely to respect his precepts so far only as their efficacy is demonstrated by their influence on his own conduct.

#### IX.

He should know enough of the art of medicine to be able to administer relief in cases which do not admit of delay; and he should be provided with a small stock of simple galenicals, the effect of which, in particular disorders, has been well ascertained.

#### X.

He should apply his superior education to remove vulgar errors and superstition of all kinds; he should promote intellectual improvement among those who desire it; he should lend books, and give advice in the choice of others; he should also recommend the adoption of



all improvements in the arts of life, which are consequent on the labours of men of science.

## XI.

He should prove the value of his own tenets by exhibiting in his own example their happy results; and he should bear with charity the occasional heresies, or variances of opinion, which, owing to the freedom of thought, may sometimes be honestly and conscientiously cherished by some of his parishioners. If they cannot be corrected by gentle means, they will be confirmed in their errors should violence, or denunciation, be resorted to. Above all things, he should be tolerant towards sectaries, and forbearing towards enthusiasts and visionaries.

## XII.

He should be punctual in the hours of public service, and should perform all the rites of religion with devotional feeling and unvarying solemnity. Nothing in his conduct should be indifferent; and even at a feast he should remember that he is looked upon as the minister of a holy religion; and that his levities or sensualities will sanction greater vices in those who reverence his character, and quote him as their example.

## XIII.

He will find little difficulty in collecting his dues and tythes, if he has succeeded in impressing his parishioners with a well-founded respect for his office and personal character: but, in all cases of dispute, he should convince them before he attempts to force them; he should appeal to arbitration rather than to law; and he should endeavour to bring over the refractory by the influence of the liberal and well-disposed.

## XIV.

He should render himself the organ of the benevolence of his parishioners, by recommending frequent collections for particular objects of compassion, and by superintending their distribution. He should, in performing this duty, encrease the comfort and the number of cottages; encourage habits of cleanliness, sobriety, humanity, and industry; promote marriages and the settlement of young persons; countenance moderate hilarity on festive days; distribute periodical public rewards to those who afford instances of peculiar good conduct; create provisions for the sick and aged; and signalize eminent industry and domestic virtue in the humblest stations, even after death.

## XV.

Being considered by the great as a

constant seeker of preferment, he should be scrupulously modest and delicate in his advances to them, or he will expose himself to their ridicule, and defeat his purpose, besides degrading the religion of self-denial and humility.

## XVI.

He should never meddle with the political parties of the state; and in elections, or local questions of a mere political tendency, he should avoid committing the infallibility of his sacred character, by joining in the errors and passionate ebullitions of partizans. He ought in such matters to withhold his interference, except in favour of those only who are eminent for their personal virtues; and he ought never to become a partizan, except when evident virtue is opposed to, or oppressed by, notorious vice. His only criterion of decision should be the balance of vice or virtue in the objects.

## XVII.

His station, character, and independent provision, whether it be great or small, render him an object of envy to other classes of society, and eminently qualify him to pass through life with respect, usefulness, and happiness; and whatever may be the outward pomp and show of other stations of the community, there is no social condition which unites so much placid enjoyment, and so many objects for the gratification of those passions which lead to self-satisfaction, with so permanent a prospect of competency and comfort, and so great a certainty of preserving health, and attaining long life and future felicity, as that of THE PARISH PRIEST.

## COMMON SENSE.

Dec. 8, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, to enquire of some of your learned correspondents, whether the Phœnicopter, mentioned by Pliny, Martial, and Juvenal, may not be something of the same species as the bird called, "Sya," by the inhabitants of the Levant, and neighbouring parts, and used by them as rare and delicate food. The Phœnicopter is so called from *φοινικεος* crimson, and *πτερον* a wing, a bird having its wings of a crimson colour. Now the Sya, or Seea, is a bird nearly the size of a pigeon, having the inside of the wings of a reddish colour, the rest of the body light brown, intermingled with white feathers. If you could spare, in your next publication, a corner for the insertion of this, you would much oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.



## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR OF  
CAIUS PLINIUS SECUNDUS\*  
THE ELDER.

By DUNCAN FORBES, M.D.

*"Avunculus meus, idemque per adoptionem pater, historias, & quidem religiosissime scripsit."—C. Plinii Epist. lib. v. epist. viij.*

[Some time ago, I announced to the public, through the medium of your Magazine, that I was engaged on a translation of Pliny's Natural History, to be accompanied with critical and scientific notes and illustrations; and, more lately, I availed myself of the same channel of literary communications, to inform those who may be disposed to lend me their countenance in the execution of this arduous enterprise, that I had issued proposals for publishing by subscription, the first volume of my translation, containing "A Life of the Author; a preliminary Dissertation on the Rise and Progress of Natural History, from its Infancy to its present State of comparative Maturity; a Translation of the First Four Books of Pliny's Natural History, illustrated by critical and scientific Notes; and a large Appendix, comprehending biographical notices of all the Authors, both Greek and Roman, quoted by Pliny in the curious and interesting Table of Contents of his History, contained in the First Book, and to whose writings he confesses himself indebted for all the information relative to the kingdoms of Nature, with which his own observations and experience had not supplied him, digested in an alphabetical arrangement."

I have yet again to request you to afford me an opportunity of turning the attention of the literary and philosophical world to an undertaking, condescended attended with great, but certainly not with insurmountable, difficulties; and which, if successfully accomplished, would unquestionably prove a great acquisition to the stock of English literature. With this view, I send you, for insertion in your very excellent and widely-extended Miscellany, the following brief outline of a Biographical Memoir of Pliny, interspersed with a few

short critical strictures on his great and incomparable work.]

**T**HIS illustrious ancient philosopher was a physician as well as a naturalist: he was descended of a noble family, and born at Verona;\* he flourished under the reigns of Vespasian and Titus, both of whom cultivated his acquaintance, and honored him with their intimacy and friendship. He was not only an accomplished scholar, but a gallant soldier, and an enlightened politician, equally conspicuous in the camp and in the cabinet. "Before day-break," observes his nephew, "he used to wait on Vespasian, who likewise chose that season to transact business: when he had finished the affairs which that emperor committed to his charge, he returned home again to his studies."† Although his life was comparatively short, and although he was constantly occupied with the duties of his important and multifarious public situations, he was a very voluminous writer; and, when we consider that he was incessantly engaged in some active service of the state, we must be astonished at the industry which enabled him to compose so many volumes on such diversified and difficult subjects.

Pliny the Younger, the nephew of our learned naturalist, in his epistle to Mæcen.‡ has left us the following account of his uncle's works.

"I am extremely pleased," observes he to his correspondent, "that you read my uncle's works so diligently as to wish to have a complete collection of them, and, for that purpose, desire me to send you an account of all the treatises which he composed; I will point them out to you in the order in which they were written; for, however immaterial that may seem, it is a sort of information not at all unacceptable to men of letters."§

"The

\* Harduin, the very learned commentator and editor of Pliny's History, contends that he was born at Rome; but Verona is generally regarded as his native city.

† "Ante lucem ibat ad Vespasianum imperatorem; nam ille quoque noctibus utebatur: inde ad delegatum sibi officium. Reversus domum, quod reliquum erat temporis, studiis reddebat."—*Caii Plin. Epist. lib. iii. epist. v.*

‡ Ibid. loci.

§ "Pergratum est mihi, quod tam diligenter libros avunculi mei lectitas, ut habere omnes velis, quærasque qui sint omnes. Fungar indicis partibus, atque etiam quo sint ordine scripti, notum tibi faciam," &c.

\* "Fuit illi," says Harduin, "prænomen Caius, nomen Plinius, cognomen Secundus; Plinius ex patre, Secundus ex matre; quamdiu Pomponius Secundus vates affinis ei fuit, natus similiter ex Pomponio patre, et matre Secunda, Plinii Secundi matertera." Caius was his first name, his second name was Pliny, and his last or surname was Secundus. He was called Pliny from his father, Secundus from his mother; wherefore Pomponius Secundus, the poet, was his near relation, being the son of Pomponius and Secunda, the aunt of Plinius Secundus.

"The first book which he published was a *Treatise concerning the Art of using a Javelin on Horse-back*. This treatise was written while he commanded a squadron of horse, and is executed with great accuracy and judgment.

"*The Life of Pomponius Secundus*, in two volumes. Pomponius had a great affection for my uncle, who thought he owed this tribute to his memory.\*

"*The History of the Wars in Germany*, in twenty books; in which he has given us a narrative of all the battles fought between the Romans and that nation. A dream which he had, while he served in Germany, suggested to him the design of this work. He imagined that Drusus Nero (who had extended his conquests very far into that country, and there lost his life), appeared to him in his sleep and conjured him not to suffer his memory to be buried in oblivion.

"He has left us likewise a *Treatise on Eloquence*,† originally comprised in three volumes; but their size required them to be divided into six. In this work he takes the orator from his cradle, and leads him on until he has carried him up to the highest point of perfection in his art.

"In the latter part of Nero's reign, when the tyranny of the times made it dangerous to engage in studies of a more free and elevated spirit, he published a critical treatise, in eight books, concerning *Ambiguities in Expression; or Words of equivocal Meaning*.

"He completed the history which Aufidius Bassus left unfinished, and added to it 30 books.

"And lastly, he has left thirty-seven books upon the subject of *Natural History*. "This is a work of great compass and learning, and almost as full of variety as Nature herself."

"By his extraordinary application he found time to write so many volumes, and besides, left me one hundred and sixty books, consisting of select remarks and observations on various topics, written on both sides in a very small character; so that one might fairly reckon the number considerably more. I remember, he told me, that when he was Comptroller of the Revenues in Spain, Largius Licinius offered him four hundred thousand sesterces for these manuscript volumes, and yet they were not then quite so numerous."‡

Of all these multifarious productions, his *Natural History* alone has been handed down to us. The plan adopted by the most inquisitive and industrious au-

thor in this great work is far more extensive than that pursued by Aristotle, and was indeed probably too unlimited to be grasped even by his comprehensive intellect. Desirous of embracing every thing within the scope of his work, his attempt appears to have been to take a measurement of nature, and he seems to have found her too confined for the extent of his genius. His *Natural History* comprehends, independent of the history of animals, plants, and minerals, the history of the heavens and of the earth, of medicines, of commerce, and of navigation; a history of the rise and progress of the liberal and mechanical arts; of the origin of customs; in short of all natural sciences, and of all human arts.

In no department of his work, indeed, are his accuracy and diligence more peculiarly remarkable, than that where he is engaged in investigating the antiquity of the facts and arts of which he gives an account; the periods at which they were discovered; and the respective merits and names of their inventors. When occupied with disquisitions of this nature, Pliny appears to be truly in his element; and he has prosecuted them with no common success. In confirmation of these remarks, the classical reader may be referred to the fifty-seventh chapter of the seventh book of the *Natural History*, which exhibits a fine specimen of his patient spirit of research, and of his masterly talent for investigation. In this chapter he dives into the remotest æras of antiquity, and records the invention of letters; of bricks and tiles; of building houses with the saw, rule, and plummet; of the lath, augre, glue, &c.; of brass;\* the discovery of gold, and other metals; of the use of shields, swords, bows and arrows, boots, and other instruments of war; of the pipe, harp, and other musical instruments; of the building of ships, and navigation; and many other useful arts. The names of all those who conferred these important benefits on mankind, are individually recorded on the authority, no doubt, of more ancient writers whose works are lost.†

It

\* We have seen, in the quotation from Harduin, that Pomponius was Pliny's cousin-german, his aunt's son; the mother of the naturalist was sister to the mother of Pomponius, the name of each of the two sisters was Secundus.

† *Studiosi tres*. Three volumes on Study, or on the Education of Men of Letters.

‡ "*Quadragesimæ millibus nummum*" About 3200*l.* of our money.—See *Arbutnot on Coins*, &c.

\* The χαλκος of the Greeks, and æs of the Romans, were similar in composition to bronze and gun metal of the present times, composed of 100 parts of copper, and from ten to twelve of tin. Brass guns are made of this composition, and the ancients used it in the manufacture of their cutting instruments. Brass, which is an alloy of zinc and copper, appears to have been unknown to them.

† "*Consentaneum videtur, priusquam digrediamur a natura hominum, indicare quæ*



It is proper here to observe, that he has every where illustrated the various subjects of which he treats, by an infinite number of receipts and observations extracted from the books of many ancient writers, whose works have perished through the injury of time. In his prefatory address to the Emperor Vespasian, he informs us, that he condensed into his history the substance of two thousand volumes;\* and, in another passage of his work, that it contains an abridgment of fifty volumes written by Aristotle.†

It is impossible to peruse this immortal work without being impressed with the deepest sense of the author's pre-eminent abilities. He is, in every part, equally great. He astonishes the reader with the sublimity of his ideas, and with the energy of his style, heightened and adorned by his profound erudition. He was not only in possession of all the information of his age; he also possessed that faculty of thinking which enabled him to digest, arrange, and exhibit, to his readers, in the most advantageous point of view, the vast treasures of knowledge which his insatiable curiosity and his unwearied industry had enabled him to accumulate; he possessed, in an eminent degree, that delicacy of reflection, which is the only legitimate source of elegance of taste; and he imparts to his readers that bold and liberal mode of thinking which constitutes the only solid basis of true philosophy. His admirable work, although as variegated in its appearance as Nature herself, yet always depicts her in her most engaging attire, so as to conciliate the affections of the beholders.

It must indeed be admitted that his work is not entirely original; it is an abstract of all the volumes contained in his library; a compilation of all that was written on the arts and sciences before him—the *Encyclopædia* of Antiquity, since the most inquisitive and profoundly learned author, with unparalleled industry, collected all the facts recorded by every Roman and Greek author prior to his time, concerning the animal, vegetable, and mineral, kingdoms; and has de-

tailed, in a clear and luminous arrangement, a truly *lucidus ordo*, all that the accumulated experience of past ages had recorded relative to the nature of animals, vegetables, and minerals, to physical astrology, meteorology, botany, medicine, &c. &c.

But, although it is admitted that the *Natural History* is in a great measure a transcript, it is contended that this copy has such striking and peculiar features, that the composition of which we treat, contains such a vast variety of important objects exhibited in a light so entirely new, that it is preferable to the most valuable of those original productions which treat of the same subjects.

Pliny's work may be divided into four parts: *Natural History*, including *Physical Geometry*; *Geography*; *Rural Economy*; and *Materia Medica*.

On the subjects of *Natural History*, besides his masterly view of various other departments of that most alluring science, his most eloquent, truly philosophical, and profound disquisitions, concerning the structure, the economy, and the instincts, of the inferior animals, cannot fail to excite the reader's admiration. The truth of this remark might be substantiated by various quotations from his history; I can, however, here afford room for only one passage from the preface of his *Treatise on Insects*. "In great bodies," (says he) "Nature had a large and easy shop to work upon obsequious matter; whereas in these so small, and, as it were, no bodies, what striking marks of reason, what power, what exquisite perfection are observed! Where has Nature placed the senses of a gnat? Where is the seat of its sight, of its taste, of its smell? Where has she fixed the organs of that terrible and most sonorous voice? With what artifice has she set on its wings, extended its legs, and formed its stomach and belly; given it a keen thirst for blood, especially for human blood? With what ingenuity has she furnished it with a weapon to perforate the skin, and, working in a compass hardly visible, equally well as on the largest scale, has made that weapon at once sharp for piercing, and hollow for sucking up? What teeth has she given to the wood-louse for perforating the hardest oak, as is manifest by the sound it makes, and has given it its chief sustenance from wood? We admire the turret-bearing shoulders of the elephant, the neck of the bull, and its power of tossing aloft with fury its enemy, the ravages of the tiger, and the mane of the lion; whereas the power of Nature

ejusque inventa sunt. Emere et vendere instituit Liber Pater," &c.—*C. Plinii Hist. Natur. lib. vii. cap. vii.*

\* "Viginti millia rerum dignarum cura, ex lectione voluminum circiter duum millium, quorum paucos admodum studiosi attingunt, propter secretum materiæ, ex exquisitis auctoribus centum, inclusimus triginta sex voluminibus," &c.

† "Quinquaginta volumina Aristotelis in hoc meum opus contraxi."



Nature is never so conspicuously seen as in the smallest things.<sup>77</sup>

Of his geographical enquiries, the most important, perhaps, are his Strictures on the interior Parts of Africa. He derived the sources of his information on this subject from the Carthaginians, and, from what he has recorded respecting the nature and produce of these interesting regions, more peculiarly interesting to every humane and enlightened Briton on account of a great and recent act of national justice, and on account of the judicious, and hitherto successful, exertions of the society instituted for the laudable and benevolent purposes of meliorating the condition, and of diffusing the lights of knowledge and civilization among their long-injured inhabitants; it is evident, that the ancients were much better informed than the moderns are concerning this quarter of the globe.

In respect to rural economy, I do not hesitate to assert, that of all the ancient writers *de re rustica*, Pliny is incomparably the most scientific and interesting. He has not indeed indulged in such minute and practical details on husbandry as Cato, Virgil, Columella, and others, have done, who exclusively limited their researches to the state of agriculture among the Romans; but his observations on the properties of soil, on the physiology and pathology of esculent plants, more especially of such of the *cerealia* and *legumina* as were cultivated in his time, invite, and will amply reward, the attention of every philosophical agriculturist.

The *Materia Medica* exclusively occupies fifteen books of the *Natural History*, and constitutes a very curious and interesting department of the author's investigations; although we must confess, that, disgusted by the dogmatical pretensions, and the discordant views of the various sects of ancient physicians, he was no friend to the profession of which himself was an ornament.

It cannot be denied that Pliny discovers his ignorance in particular points; and that he records, with great gravity, many absurd fables and anile stories. But he perhaps might have adopted the

language of Quintus Curtius, *Equidem plura transcribo, quam credo*, (lib. ix. cap. 1.); and, we find that he occasionally discovers a proper degree of scepticism on various points which come under his review, and directs his severe rebukes against the vanity and self-confidence of the Greek authors, from whom he derived his information; and, notwithstanding all the censure to which he is obnoxious on the score of credulity, it cannot be too frequently repeated, that his eloquent and instructive history will, to the end of time, constitute an immortal monument of the author's indefatigable industry, and of that proud independent Roman spirit which he breathes in every page.

Before concluding these cursory strictures on the *Natural History* of Pliny, it may be permitted me to observe, that the mass of curious and interesting information contained in the portion of that admirable work which I have translated and offer to the public, will be found highly deserving the attention of every reader, and especially of those who cannot have access to it in the original. In the critical and scientific notes which accompany the volume, I have endeavoured to correct the erroneous theories and reasonings which necessarily resulted from the imperfect state of physics among the ancients, and to illustrate the subjects treated of by the application of the most recent discoveries; inasmuch that these commentaries and illustrations may, in some measure, be regarded as an epitome of all the knowledge which we at present possess, concerning the multifarious subjects of our author's enquiries.\*

This

\* The first volume of my translation will go to press as soon as a competent number of subscribers shall have been obtained; and if encouraged, I shall with pleasure persevere in my task, and exert such diligence and dispatch in the execution of it as the extent and difficulties of the undertaking, the contingencies of life, and my other avocations, may enable me to command.

In the second volume, I expect to bring down the translation to the end of the twelfth book. That volume will of course include the geographical disquisitions respecting Africa and Asia; the history of man, and of human inventions; the natural history of quadrupeds, of aquatic animals, of birds, and of insects; and botanical inquiries concerning the genera and properties of those plants on which the author has bestowed the designation of *Odorant*.

I shall continue to subjoin such notes and illustrations

\* "In magnis siquidem corporibus, aut certe majoribus, facilis officina sequaci materię fuit. In his tam parvis, atque tam nullis, quę ratio, quanta vis, quam inextricabilis perfectio; ubi tot sensus collocavit in culice; sed ubi visum in eo præterit? Ubi gustatum applicavit? &c."—*C. Plinii Secundi Nat. Hist.* lib. xi. sub. init.

Thus far with regard to the invaluable legacy which Pliny has bequeathed to posterity in his Natural History. In respect to the excellent author, we are further informed by his nephew, that he was extremely economical of his time, and lived a temperate and abstemious life. He had a quick apprehension joined to unwearied application. He slept but little; no man ever spent less time in bed; and every hour which could be abstracted from business was devoted to study. He always had a person to read to him, while at table; and in his perambulations in quest of knowledge, he had always a book in his hands, and was constantly attended by his amanuensis; for he made copious extracts from every work which he perused; it being a maxim of his, "That no book was so bad but something might be learned from it."<sup>\*</sup>

His assiduity in reading and writing was probably unparalleled. One day, during the repast, the reader having erroneously pronounced some words, a certain person at table stopt him, and made him repeat the words again: Pliny asked his friend "Whether he had understood what the reader had been pronouncing;" to which he replied in the affirmative: "Why then," rejoined our philosopher, "would you have him to go back again? We have lost, by this interruption, above ten lines."

Having, on another occasion, observed his nephew walking without a book, he censured him for mis-spending his time, observing, "that he might employ those hours to more advantage;" for he thought all was lost time which was not given to study. In his journeys he never relaxed from his studies, but his mind at those seasons being disengaged from all other thoughts, applied itself to that single pursuit.

I have already alluded to the scanty portion of time which he allotted to repose. "In summer," observes his nephew, "he always began his studies as soon as it was night; in winter, generally at one in the morning, but never later than two, and often at midnight. Sometimes, without retiring from his book, he would take a short sleep and then pursue his studies." He wrote his friend and

patron, the excellent Titus, in the following familiar manner: "The whole day I allot to business, and I reserve the night for reading and composition. Should I not even be too happy, if this conduct procured me no other advantage than that of living longer? Sleep absorbs half the life of man; and it is a more certain, and a more legal, gain than any other, to purloin as much as possible from Morpheus."

The death of this profound and indefatigable scholar was occasioned by a fatal accident, which is recorded in a minute, lively, and interesting manner, by his name-sake and nephew, in a letter to Tacitus the historian. He was residing at Misenum,\* where he commanded a squadron of the Roman fleet, being appointed by Titus to that station. On the 9th of the calends of September (24th August), about one in the afternoon, his sister, Pliny the Younger's mother, desired him to observe a cloud of a very unusual size and shape. He immediately repaired to an eminence in the vicinity, from which he might more distinctly view this very uncommon appearance. It was not at that distance discernible from what mountain this cloud issued; but it was found afterwards to ascend from Mount Vesuvius.† Pliny the Younger,

\* In the gulf of Naples: so called from Misenus the son of Æolus, who was drowned there. See *Virg. Æneid.* liv. 17.—Now Monte Miseno.

† It seems probable that this was the first eruption of Mount Vesuvius, at least of any consequence, as it is certain that we have no particular account of any preceding one. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that so extraordinary a phenomenon would have been passed over in silence by our author, had it happened before. He has left us a particular account of the eruptions of Ætna,\* and if he had survived this catastrophe, he would unquestionably have handed down an accurate description of it to posterity.

Dion indeed, and other ancient authors, speak of Mount Vesuvius as burning before this period; but they still describe it as covered with trees and vines, so that the eruptions to which they alluded must have been inconsiderable.

This dreadful eruption happened A.D. 79, in the first year of the emperor Titus. Martial has a very pretty epigram upon this subject

\* "Mons Ætna nocturnis mirus incendiis. Crater ejus patet ambitu stad xx. Favilla Tauromenium et Catinam usque pervenit servens, fragor vero ad Maronem et Gemellos Colles."—*C. Plinii Histor. Natural.* lib. iii. cap. xiii.

illustrations as may be deemed necessary to elucidate the author; and, in these notes, one great object which I shall keep in view, will be to accommodate Pliny's descriptions of minerals, plants, and animals, to the Linnean nomenclature.

\* *Caii Plinii Epist.* lib. vi. epist. xvi.



Younger, who likewise observed the cloud, informs us, that it resembled a pine tree, shooting up to a great height in the form of a trunk, which extended itself at the top into a sort of branches. It sometimes appeared bright and sometimes dark and spotted, according as it was more or less impregnated with earth and cinders. This extraordinary phenomenon excited Pliny's philosophical curiosity, which prompted him to take a nearer view of it. He therefore ordered a light vessel to be got ready, and sailed towards it in order to observe with greater accuracy the different appearances which it would assume. He was induced to pursue this course from another consideration, viz. to rescue those whose habitations were situated contiguous to the mountain, from the imminent danger with which they were threatened. He therefore hastened to this scene of terror, and steered his course with so much calmness and presence of mind, as to be able to make and to dictate his observations on the figure and motion of this portentous cloud. He soon, however, found himself in a critical situation. He was now so nigh the mountain, that the cinders, which grew thicker and hotter in proportion as he advanced, fell into the ships; together with pumice-stones, and black pieces of burning rock;\* they were likewise in danger, not only of being

grounded by the sudden retreat of the sea, but also from the vast fragments which rolled down from the mountain, and obstructed all the shore. Pliny, thus surrounded with dangers, deliberated for a moment whether he should not comply with the earnest exhortations of his pilot, who besought him to turn back, and thus withdraw himself from the imminent danger to which he was exposed; but his insatiable thirst after knowledge and instruction triumphed over his apprehensions of danger, and he unfortunately disregarded his pilot's advice. "Fortune," said he, "befriends the brave: carry me to Pomponianus."\* Pliny, having reached the shore, found Pomponianus, who was one of his particular friends, in the greatest consternation. He embraced him with tenderness, encouraging and exhorting him to keep up his spirits. In order to dissipate his friend's fears more effectually, he ordered, with an air of unconcern, the baths to be prepared; when, after having bathed, he sat down to supper with great cheerfulness, apparently without any apprehension of danger, or concealing those apprehensions if he really felt them. After supper he retired to rest, and fell into a deep and undisturbed sleep.

In the mean time flames issued from various parts of the mountain, and spreading wide and towering to a great height, exhibited a tremendous conflagration; the glare and horror of which were still farther increased by the gloom and darkness of the night.

In the midst of this dreadful scene our philosopher enjoyed his profound repose; but the court which led to his apartment was by this time so filled with stones and ashes, that his passage through it would have

subject in which he gives us a view of Vesuvius, as it appeared before this terrible conflagration broke out.

*Hic est pampineis viridis modo Vesujus umbris,*

*Presserat hic madidos nobilis uva lacus.*

*Hæc juxta quam Nisæ colles, plus Bacchus amavit;*

*Hoc nuper Satyri monte dedere choros.*

*Hæc Veneris sedes Lacedæmone gratior illi,*

*Hic locus Herculeo nomine clarus erat.*

*Cuncta jacent flammis, et tristi mersa favilla,*  
*Nec superi vellent hoc licuisse sibi."*

*Here verdant vines o'erspread Vesuvius' sides,*  
*The gen'rous grape here pour'd her purple tides.*

*This Bacchus lov'd beyond his native scene,*  
*Here dancing satyrs joy'd to trip the green;*  
*Far more than Sparta this in Venus grace,*  
*And great Alcides once renowned the place:*  
*Now flaming embers spread dire waste around*  
*And gods regret that gods can thus confound.*  
*M. Val. Mart. Epigrammat. lib. iv. epig. xlv.*

\* "Jam navibus cinis inciderat; quo proprius accederent, calidior et densior; jam pumices nigræque et ambusti, et fracti igne lapides; jam vadum subitum ruinaque montis litora obstantia," &c.

\* "Fortes fortuna favet, Pomponianum pete." This allusion to a line in Virgil

"Audentes fortuna juvat" (*Æneid. x. v. 284*)

indicates great intrepidity and presence of mind, and certainly is not inferior to Cæsar's celebrated observation, who, finding his pilot intimidated by the swelling of the waves and resistance of the tides, animated his desponding courage, by saying "Fear not, friend, go on, you carry Cæsar and his fortune;" alluding to the constant good fortune which attended him. Cæsar pursued his career of conquest and devastation, urged on by his insatiable ambition: Pliny persevered in his course, prompted by his humanity, and by his ardent thirst of knowledge. Each of these great men had his ruling passion, which in the former was destructive, but in the latter beneficial to mankind.



have been interrupted, and thus his escape rendered impossible, had he continued longer in his chamber. It was therefore thought proper to awaken him. He got up, and went to Pomponianus and the rest of his company, who were not unconcerned enough to think of going to bed. The court of the house was filled with ashes, and the building was so much shaken with repeated shocks of earthquakes, that it appeared torn from its foundation, and the walls threatened every moment to fall in, and to crush them under its ruins.

On the other hand, the calcined stones and cinders fell in large showers in the open fields, and threatened destruction: they were thus threatened with the most imminent danger from within and from without. In this alarming predicament they consulted together what was best to be done. After maturely weighing the different hazards to which they were exposed, they resolved for the fields, as the least dangerous situation of the two; they therefore sallied forth at break of day. They covered their heads with pillows bound with napkins, and this was their whole defence against the storms of stones which fell around them. They were now, although in the midst of day, involved in nocturnal darkness, and were unable to distinguish one another in this frightful gloom. This darkness was, however, in some degree dissipated by torches and other lights of various kinds, such as repeated flashes and eruptions from the burning mountain.

They thought proper to make towards the shore, to observe if they might safely put out to sea; but they found the waves still ran extremely high and boisterous. Pliny, almost stifled with the suffocating vapours, threw himself on the ground and called for a draught of cold water, which he eagerly swallowed, when immediately the flames, and a strong sulphureous smell which was the forerunner of them, dispersed the rest of the company; all of whom were eager to consult their personal safety by flight, the care of each individual being, in this extremity, concentrated in himself. Pliny likewise made an attempt to escape. He raised himself up with the assistance of two of his servants; but he instantly fell down dead, suffocated, as his nephew justly conjectures, by the gross and noxious vapours which he breathed. His constitution, as it appears, was not naturally robust, and he probably undermined it by his constant and intense applica-

tion to study. The younger Pliny informs us "that his lungs were weak, and that he was frequently subject to a difficulty of breathing.\*" On the third day subsequent to this melancholy accident, his body was found entire, and without any marks of violence upon it, exactly in the same posture in which he fell, and looking more like a man asleep than dead.† It was in this tremendous eruption that the city of Herculaneum was overwhelmed, the ruins of which have been discovered about the middle of the last century at the distance of sixty feet below the surface; and what is still more remarkable, forty feet below the bed of the sea.

Pliny was born in the tenth year of Tiberius, and of Rome the seven hundred and seventy-fifth, in the consulship

\* "Innitens servilis duobus assurrexerat, et statim concidit, ut ego colligo, crassiore caligine spiritu obstructo, clausoque stomacho; qui illi natura invalidus et frequenter interstans erat."

† After this authentic account of the closing scene of Pliny's life, extracted from the narrative of his kinsman, who was an eye-witness of the fatal catastrophe, it is scarcely necessary to mention or to refute the erroneous termination of his career, recorded in a Life of him supposed to have been written by Suetonius. This biographer observes "Periit clade Campaniæ;" and then proceeds to inform us, "vi pulveris ac favillæ oppressus est; vel, ut quidam existimant, a servo suo occisus, quum deficiens æstu, ut necem sibi maturaret, oraverit."—"He perished in the destruction of Campania. He was overwhelmed by the dust and ashes; or, as some imagine, was killed by his own servant, whom he had intreated to kill him with the utmost dispatch, because he found himself sinking under the excessive heat. The Life in which this mis-statement is detailed, could not possibly have been written by Suetonius." This biographer was the intimate friend of the younger Pliny, many of whose letters are addressed to him. To the fate of this friend's uncle, he could not consequently have been a stranger, and he must of course have been incapable of falling into such an error respecting his death. But that this Life is improperly attributed to Suetonius, is obvious from another consideration. It commences with an egregious error: "Plinius Secundus Novocomensis"—Plinius Secundus, a native of Novocomum;\* absolutely mistaking the nephew for the uncle, since the only question concerning the birth-place of the latter, is whether he was born at Rome or at Verona.

\* Now *Ceno*, in the *excellent* Duchy of Milan.

of L. Asinius Pollio, and C. Antistius Verus, and had not completed his 57th year at his death.

His life, as we have seen, was divided between action and contemplation. His thirst after knowledge was insatiable, and his industry in gratifying it indefatigable. He had a speculative turn of mind; and he appears to have been an open, candid, honest man, devoid of suspicion as to the purity of the motives by which others were actuated; unexceptionable in his moral character; and regulating his life and conversation according to the precepts of philosophy. He indeed seems from his writings to have entertained too good an opinion of the integrity of mankind, and to have been rather too credulous in believing all men as sincere and ingenuous as himself. He has indeed been charged with scepticism respecting the existence of the Supreme Being, and the agency of his superintending providence; and it must be confessed that his conceptions on these most interesting of all subjects, and the language in which he expresses them, are frequently obscure, and sufficiently betray the uncertainty and ignorance under which the most enlightened philosophers of antiquity laboured, with

regard to the existence, the nature, and the attributes, of the Divinity—nay, that his expressions would almost seem to authorize the conclusion, that he did not acknowledge God as the author of all the various wonders to which he so powerfully and so eloquently solicits the reader's attention in his Natural History. In my more extended biographical memoir of this author, to be prefixed to the first volume of the Translation of his History, I shall examine this most serious charge; and I think I shall be able to vindicate this profound observer of Nature from the odious imputation of atheism; but having already extended these strictures beyond their legitimate bounds, I must here content myself with remarking, what indeed will be disputed by no candid, impartial, and attentive reader of the Natural History, that however exceptionable some of his opinions respecting the original formation and the government of the universe may be, he recognizes and acknowledges, in the most emphatic language, that the most pregnant and incontrovertible proofs of benevolent design abound throughout the whole system.

Edinburgh, Sept. 1810.

## SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.*

*"A breesse Discourse concerning the Force and Effect of all Manuall Weapons of Fire; and the disability of the Long Bowe or Archery; in respect of others of greater Force now in use: with sundry probable Reasons for the verijying thereof, the which I have doone of duty towards my Soueraigne and Country, and for the better satisfaction of all such as are doubtfull of the same. Written by Humfrey Burwick, Gentleman, Souldier, Capitaine et encor plus oultre. At London. Printed for Richard Olliffe." 4to.*

**T**HIS curious treatise is dedicated to Henry Carey, Baron Hunsdon, and appears to have had its rise in the publication of two other tracts on Military Discipline, by Sir John Smith, and Sir Roger Williams, the former more particularly encouraging the practice of ar-

chery. The author says he became a soldier at the age of eighteen, in the second year of King Edward the Sixth. The treatise consists of eighteen short discourses. The following is the eighth:

### "THE 8. DISCOURSE.

"Let us consider iustlie of Sir John Smithes words: although he dooth give the long-bowe manie great and excellent commendations, yet when hee commeth to account of the full force thereof, he saith, that it dooth most wonderfully with the noyse thereof terrefie the enemy, and so forth: and also dooth confesse that it dooth but sometime kill. I refer that point to all good souldiers iudgement: there is none worthy to be a soldier, that dooth not thinke to be a capitaine in time, by his valour, knowledge, and good behaviour: and what is he that is of that minde, or that doth feare any woundes,

woundes, so that life may be in little or no danger: I doo firmly beleave, that it is rather an encouragement to a resolute soldier, rather to approche towards them than anie way to shunne them. For in troth when I was in the French kings service amongst the olde bandes of footemen, I did greatly commend the force of the long-bowe; but how was I answered? to be shorte, even thus:

*"Non non, Anglois, vostre cause est bien aille; car dieu nous a donnez moyen de vous encounter apres un autre sorte que en temps passe."* No, no, Englishman,

saith he, your case is become fowle, for God hath given us meanes to encounter with you after an other sorte then in times past; for now, saith he, the weakest of us are able to give greater wounds then the greatest and strongest archer you have; and when I replied, as Sir John Smith often dooth, that the number of arrowes dooth come so thicke, that it was lyke unto haile; well, saith he, but it is not to be feared as that weapon dooth kill where it lightes; for, saith he, when I doo marche directlye upon them and seeing them comming, I doo stoupe a little with my head, to that end my burgonet shall save my face, and seeing the same arrowes lighting upon my heade peece or upon my brest, pouldrons, or vambraces, and so seeing the same, to be of no more force nor hurtfull; then doo I with lesse feare then before, bolde-lye aduance forwardes to encounter with them. But these are but arguments of small effect, and rather to shoue the opinion of the French souldiers then for any just prooffe of the matter, it is requesit that by our owne knowledge, it be truly considered of; for as I have said before touchinge the English service at Bolloigne and Guisnes, with all the great garrisons there of long time kept, which was to our princes an infinite charge, and especially Bolloigne, with the members and fortifications. And notwithstanding there were as many stronge and able archers in the same garrisons as in all Christendome, there were none better, for that number: let it bee considered, what was by them done, at any time of service, within those five yeeres that it was English; or at Guisnes or Callice during the same time.

"And now to a latter time, as in the seconde veere of the queene's majesties most happie raigue that now is, at the siege of Lieth, where there was verie many archers, as of Yorkeshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, and Darbshire: there was as good place to

have tried them as was in any place of late dayes, but I knowe that there was no good prooffe made to the commendations of archerie or of the long-bowe. And I may the more certainlie speake it for this caysse:

"It was my chaunce at the conclusion of the peace, and the yeelding up of the towne of Lieth, to meet with divers of my acquaintance beeing Frenchmen; amongst the rest, I mette with a gentleman and an oulde souldier, who served in the same company that I was off, amongst the footemen in Fraunce, whose name was Mounsieur de Sentam, whose valloir and honest conditions I did perfectly knowe so much the better for that we were both under one corporall, and lodged together, and frequented at meate and tablinge long together; in so much, that in respect of the great curtesie that I found at his handes in Fraunce, I partlie considered of at Lieth, and after divers speeches past betwixt him and me, I demaunded two questions of him.

"The first was to know how many of our souldiers were slaine at the skale or saltie by us given; he answered that there were slaine 448. I demaunded howe he did knowe the same; he answered that the governour of Lieth dyd commaunde that all the uppermost garmentes of the slaine men of the English partie should bee brought into the market place, and there to bee counted, which was done, as he affirmed, and there were found, sayd he, so many as aforesayd.

"Secondly: remembering the wordes of the Frenchmen before rehearsed, at the time of my beeing in Fraunce, touchinge archers, I demaunded of this Sentam, howe manye were slaine with arrowes, from the beginning of the siede unto that daye; he answered not one, saving, said he, that one who was shot betwixt the shoulder and the bodie, and that with the heat of his body, when the arrow was pulled forth, the head stuck behinde, and came not forth together, wherefore the surgen was constrained to cut the man to recover the head of the arrow, and so the man still lay upon the amendment of his wound. Now, by this and other before rehearsed, and heereafter to be rehearsed, it dooth and may appeare, that by harquebuzes great numbers have come to their deaths, and either fewe or none with arrowes, or archery.

"And now touching the service doon at that time that New-haven was kept, the 5 yeere of her majestie, by the Earle of Warwick: let the chronicle, or those



that yet doo live, make account who were there slaine, with the force or dent of arrowes. And albeit that it was so, that in the skirmish before the towne of Newhaven, that Sir John Smith speaketh of in the 37 leafe of his discourse: it may be supposed, that the French having continued long in skirmish, whereby their powder and bullets were spent: and besides being neere unto the towne, and in danger of the great ordinance, were of themselves willing to retire, if the four-score archers had not come at all. I see no reporte in the histories made, touching the same, or any to any purpose of late time, and especially since the harque-buze hath been rightly known, and the longer that the archers be continued, the worse they will be esteemed."

"*The Court and Character of King James, written and taken by Sir A. W. being an Eye and Eare-witness. Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare. Published by authority, Lond. 1650.*" 12mo.

THE Gowry conspiracy, the supposed treason of Sir Walter Raleigh, the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, Prince Henry's death, and King James's slavery to his favourites, are the leading topics of this short relation by Sir Anthony Weldon. Its publication in 1650 met with both enemies and patrons; and it is not improbable that some allowance should be made for many of its statements. The following is the account of the plot against Sir Thomas Overbury.

"The plot then must be, he must be sent a leiger embassadour into France, which by obeying they should be rid of so great an eye-sore; by disobeying, he incurred the displeasure of his prince; in contempt, that he could not expect lesse then imprisonment for, and by that means be sequestered from his friends."

"And thus farre I doe beleeeve the Earl of Sommerset (for so was he now created) was consenting; this stratagemooke, and Overbury might truly say, *Video meliora, deteriora sequor*, for he indeed made the worst choyse: it could not be thought, but such an imployment was farre above his desert, and much better for him to have accepted, then to be confined to a loathsome prison, and for want of judgement, had his suffering been lesse then losse of life, he had not been worthy of pitty; but, *Jupiter quos vult perdere, hos dementat*; he would to the Tower, from whence he never returned, rather then accept of an honour-

able imployment, from whence he might not only have returned, but done his friends acceptable service, either in private or publick.

"In his managing of this businesse, (that wisdom which formerly he had been esteemed for) suffered under the censure of wise men, as well as fooles. Having him now fast in prison, Herodias, by pleasing her Herod, must also aske and have his life; for, *per scelus ad scelera tutius est via*. To that end they preferred Emposides to be servant to Sir Gervase Elwaies, then lieutenant of the Tower. This gentleman was ever held wise and honest, but unfortunately in having that place thrust upon him without his thought, he was also so religious, as few in the court did equal him; so wise, as he obtained that character of wise Sir Gervase Elwaies; yet neither could his wisdom, nor the opinion of his religion and honesty, prevent that fate: he was so ignorant of the plot, as he never dreamt of any such matter, untill one day, as it should seeme, Weston being tolde, Elwaies did know wherefore he was preferred unto him, to waite on Overbury, he asked the lieutenant whether he should now doe it: Elwaies asked him what? Weston at that being somewhat abashed, Elwaies espyed it, presently said, No, not yet; for he did beleeeve there was something knowne to Weston; instantly he hastened away (being a little before dinner) and went into his study, and sent for Weston to come unto him, examining him of the meaning of that question; at last by fair meanes and threatening together, got the truth; then Elwaies, as he well could, laid before Weston the horridnesse of the fact, the torments of hell, and the unassurance of his momentary enjoying of either reward or favour after the fact done, but that it must follow, so many personages of honour, would never cabinet such a secret in his breast, that might ruine them; at last made him so sensible of his danger in this life, but more sensible of the torments in the other, that Weston falling on his knees said, "O Lord, how good and gracious art thou, and thy mercy is above all thy workes; for this day is salvation come to my soule, and I would not for all the world have had such a sinne upon me;" giving the lieutenant humble thankes, that had been the instrument of saving his soule, by putting him off from so foule intentions.

"The lieutenant having now thus renewed grace in him, by making him, as

he thought, a new man; thou and I have a dangerous part to act, yet be honest and true to me, and I doubt not, but with God's help, we shall performe it well, both before God and the world. Weston faithfully promised him, and for a long time as faithfully performed with him; the lieutenant willed him, to bring all such things as were sent him to give Overbury, unto him, which he accordingly did; the lieutenant ever gave them to cats and dogs, which he ever had ready in his study for that purpose; some dyed presently, some lay lingering a longer time, all which, with the jellies and tarts sent to Overbury, he cast into his privy, they destraining the very dishes.

This continued long, the earle ever sending to visite Overbury, assuring him he did not forget his release, which should not be long deferred, wherein most men did verily beleieve he meant most nobly and truly, though others conjectured his meaning was a dissolution: at last the countesse sent for Weston, reviling him, and calling him treacherous villaine, for had he given those things sent, he had not been now alive, vowing she would be revenged on him; upon the very feare whereof, he after gave those poysons sent without acquainting the lieutenant; yet for all this schooling of Weston, and his assurance given of his future fidelity to the countesse, she would not single any more, but put another coadjutor to him, one Frankelin, a verier villaine then Weston, and truly they may be deemed very ill that could seek out such instruments.

"These two villaines came into Overburie's chamber, and found him in infinite torment, with contention between the strength of nature and the working of the poyson, and it being very like nature had gotten the better in that contention by the thrusting out of boyles, botches, and blains, they fearing it might come to light, upon the judgement of phisitions, that foul play had been offered him, consented to stifle him with the bed-cloaths, which accordingly was performed, and so ended his miserable life, with the assurance of the conspirators, that he dyed by poyson; none thinking otherwise but these two murderers."

"*A strange Metamorphosis of Man transformed into a Wilderness. Deciphered in Characters. London, 1634.*" 12mo.

FROM this little treatise, which comprises forty characters, we shall transcribe but one. It will serve as a suffi-

cient specimen of the quaintness of the whole.

#### "10. THE ECHO

"Is the iris of the eare, as the iris is the echo of the eyes. She is the true camelion of the aire, that changes into every colourable sense. The Proteus that transformes herselfe to every shape of words. She is the inamourado of the Forrest, that will be taken with every ones love, and as Narcissus with his own beauty, be enamoured with her owne tongue, and take delight to heare herselfe speake. Yea, she is a thing or nothing, a tattling gossip, a meere babler, a teller of tales: one that hath no substance in her, but is a meer accident, in that she comes suddenly upon you unlooked for. She is of a strange qualitie, who takes delight to affright the ignorant and simple: will play the hobgoblin, the faire of the woods, least in sight, or wholly out of sight. Though shee bee a talker, and full of her tongue, yet she hath no invention with her, nor can contrive any thing of her owne, for she speakes but by hearsaye, only all shee utters, and that upon trust of another, nor can tell you the author, unlesse he discover it himselfe. She hath no memorie at all, and therefore can remember but the last words shee heares, which she will do very faithfully indeed, and not leave you out a little. She hath no certaine tone of her owne, but as she is taught, immediately before which she will exactly imitate, if her master bee present, else not, for shee cannot retaine her lesson long, but must instantly recite it, or else she is no bodie. She will keepe her key well if she sing, and never misse it, if he that is the rector chori guides the quire, mistake it not; and when shee sings at any time, she sings no distinct part from her fellow, or the rest of the parts, for she hath no skill at all to compose or set a whit, or to runne descant on a ground, but sings the very same the others do. She dares not stand to any thing she saith, but goes her wayes presently, and never yet durst shew her face. She is a very monster and a prodigie of nature, having no body to speake of, at least as small and slender as the ayre, and yet hath a mouth as wide as the valleyes. She hath no proper tongue of her own, but what she borrowes. If the lyon roare, she roares likewise; if the heyfer lowe, she lowes as loud; if the wolfe but howle, she howles for company; yea, rather than stand out, she will bray with the venie asse; but is never

never better in her q, indeed, than when she apes the nightingale, especially in their fughes, for then you would thinke them both starke madde, while they follow one another so close at the heeles, and yet can never overtake each other. She is a right woman, that can keepe no counsell, and yet will bee readie to intrude herselfe into everie ones counsell, but as soone as shee hath it out it goes straight, life or death, all is one to her. She were good to make a player of the stage, for she would take her cues excellently well. She is no Ciceronian, nor

apt for fluent stiles; but a Lipsian right, and fitter for a brieft manner of speech dialogue-wise. All her poetry is chiefly in Sapphicks or iambicks at most, for she cannot abide the examiter or heroical verse, because too long for her. In fine, though shee bee a common speaker and teller of newes (as I said) yet makes she a conscience to devise any of herselfe, and therefore would hardly serve to be the secretarie of false fame; but being once broached, let her alone to blaze it abroad through all the wilderness."

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### *Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

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#### HOMER MEDICUS.

**M**R. Wood, in his Essay on the original Genius of Homer, says, "Homer has been highly extolled for his knowledge of medicine and anatomy, particularly the latter: and his insight into the structure of the human body has been considered so nice that he has been imagined by some to have wounded his heroes with too much science." On this passage, Mr. Bowyer (the celebrated printer) has a note which stands thus: "Mr. Pope, as he read over every book he could think of that could give him any light into the life of Homer, had gotten an old Latin edition of Diodorus Siculus, wherein he found Homer was said to be *Medicus*. At which he was overjoyed, and thought he should communicate a great discovery. But behold, when he consulted another edition, he found the true reading was *mendicus*. "This (says Mr. Bowyer) I had from his own mouth, at Twickenham."

#### NEWSPAPERS.

The Gallo-Belgicus was the first newspaper published in England. The exact time when they were first printed is not known, but the intelligent editor of Dodsley's Old Plays has proved, vol. 8. p. 112, that they were as early as Queen Elizabeth. In 1663, Sir Roger Manners set up a newspaper called "the Public Intelligencer, and the News:" the first of which came out the 1st of August, and the second on Thursday, September 3; and continued to be published twice a week till the 19th of January, 1665, when he laid it down on the design then concerted of publishing the *London Gazette*, so called from its being sold for a piece of money called a *gazet*.

#### INDIAN INK.

The black inky fluid of the cuttle-fish, which has often been supposed to be the bile, is a very singular secretion. The bag in which it is contained, has a fine callous internal surface, and its excretory duct opens near the anus. The fluid itself is thick, but miscible with water to such a degree, that a very small quantity will cover a vast bulk of water: and the animal employs it in this way to elude the pursuit of its enemies. According to Cuvier, the Indian ink (which comes from China) is made of this fluid.

#### SHAKESPEARE MANUSCRIPTS.

Dr. Latham attended during the last illness the father of that Mr. I. Ireland who produced the Shakespeare manuscripts. In his work on Diabetes, lately published, he says, p. 176, "Notwithstanding the world did not give Mr. Ireland credit for his assertions respecting his concurrence, or even connivance, at his son's literary fraud; yet, in justice to his memory, I think myself here called upon, since I have this opportunity, to record it as his death-bed declaration, that he was totally ignorant of the deceit, and was equally a believer in the authenticity of the manuscripts, as those who were the most credulous."

#### A LIVING CLOCK.

Dr. Willis mentions an idiot, who was accustomed to repeat the strokes of a clock near which he lived, with a loud voice. Afterwards having been removed into a parish where there was no church-clock, he continued as before to call the hours successively; and this with so great accuracy, both as to the number of tolls, which he pretended to count, and as to the length of the intervening hours, that



that the family where he boarded conducted all their business by his proclamation of time.

#### HAD VIRGIL READ THE BIBLE?

Virgil says, in his third Georgic: *Primus Idumæas referam tibi Mantua palmas.* It has been contended, that by these *Idumean palms*, Virgil means the beauties of Hebrew poetry; and that, in his Pollio, he realized this transplantation, by borrowing from Isaiah, and other Jewish bards, their applicable passages. The Alexandrian version of the Scriptures was accessible to Virgil.

#### PROPHETIC DREAM.

In February, 1786, professor Meier, of Halle, was sent for by one of his pupils, a medical student who lay dangerously ill. The patient told his doctor, that he should certainly die, having had a warning dream to that effect. I wrote it down, he added, the morning after it happened, and laid it in a drawer, of which this is the key: when I am gone, read it over.

On the 4th of March the student died. Professor Meier opened the drawer of the writing-desk, in which he found this narration:

"I thought I was walking in the church-yard of Halle, and admiring the great number of excellent epitaphs, which are cut on the grave stones there. Passing from one to another, I was struck by a plain tomb-stone, of which I went to read the inscription. With surprise I found upon it my own two forenames, and my surname, and that I died on the 4th of March. With progressive anxiety I tried to read the date of the year; but I thought there was moss over the fourth cypher of 178—. I picked up a stone to scrape the figures clean, and just as I began to distinguish a 6, with fearful palpitation I awoke."

Professor Meier related this anecdote in his lectures, as a proof of the influence of the mind in disease; this dream having caused its own fulfilment.

#### QUESTIONABLE MAXIM.

Dr. Hunter, of York, in his 286th maxim, says: Trade gives narrow notions, but wide possessions. Is this antithesis true? The word *narrow* is applied especially to two classes of notions: to those which respect *pecuniary*, and to those which respect *religious*, liberality. How does trade operate on these points?

If you want to have money given, or money lent, to an individual, or to a public purpose, the gift or the loan is more easily obtained of a tradesman than

of a country-gentleman of twice the property. I appeal to every one who has been concerned in quests for charitable, political, or ornamental purposes. Pecuniary niggardliness is so little the tradesman's sin, that the motto of his purse is rather: Lightly come, lightly go.

And now for religious liberality.—There are ten tradesmen who will sign a petition for Catholic emancipation, for the repeal of the Test-act, for the naturalization of the Jews, or for withdrawing the Act of Uniformity, to one country-gentleman who will do it. The country-gentleman provides for his second son in the church, and is regularly overawed by the learning, and cowed by the alarms, of this ecclesiastic son. The church is always in danger in the opinion of a land-owner, and every injustice is to be perpetrated and perpetuated in order to preserve the monopoly of preferment among her sons. In this respect again, land, not trade, gives narrow notions.

Let us conclude Dr. Hunter's maxim to be libellous and unfounded.

#### PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

The following narration, which occurs in Plott's *Staffordshire*, p. 291, (folio, Oxford, 1686,) seems to have furnished one of our most popular poets with the fable of a beautiful ballad.

"Among the unusual accidents that have attended the female sex, I may reckon narrow escapes from death: whereof I met with one justly mentioned with admiration by every person at Leek, that happened not far off the *Black Meer of Morridy*, which, though famous for nothing for which it is commonly reputed so, as that it is bottomless, that no cattle drink of it, or birds settle on it, (all which I found false,) yet is so, for this signal deliverance.

"A poor woman was enticed hither, in a dismal stormy night, by a bloody ruffian, who had first gotten her with child, and intended, in this remote inhospitable place, to have dispatched her by drowning. The same night, Providence so ordered it, there were several persons of low rank drinking in the ale-house at Leek; whereof one having been out, and observing the darkness, and other circumstances of the weather, said to the rest of his companions, that he were a stout man who would venture, in such a night, to go to the *Black Meer of Morridy*. One replied that for a crown he would undertake it. The rest joining their purses, said he should have his demand. The bargain being struck, away he went on

his journey, with a stick in his hand, which he was to leave in the earth there, as a testimony of his performance. Coming near the Meer, he heard the lamentable cries of a distressed woman begging for mercy; which, at first, put him to a stand: but being a man of great resolution, and some policy, he went boldly on, counterfeiting the presence of divers other persons calling *Jack, Dick, Tom*; crying *Here!* and the like, which being heard by the murderer, he left the woman, and fled; whom the other man found by the Meer-side, almost stripped of her clothes, and brought with him to Leek, as an ample testimony of his having been at the Meer, and of God's providence too."

#### THE DELUGE.

One of your correspondents has twice, I will not say flooded us with the deluge, but foreshown it. There are two poems on the subject, which he should read. Ezra's Poem, commonly called the Book of Enoch, of which a copious account occurs in your Magazine vol. xi. p. 20.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE GOLDEN FISHES' PETITION:

ADDRESSED TO MRS. S. ENFIELD.

'TWAS night; and soft the moon-beams slept,

Where willows ever-weeping dipt

Their leaves, with silver lined;

STILLNESS, beneath the willow green

Sat, pensive guardian of the scene,

With Contemplation joined.

The eye of every flower was closed,

Each songstress of the wild reposed,

Save Philomel alone;

Whose mellow'd notes came full and clear

On pensive Stillness' listening ear,

Till tears would trickle down.

Serenely smooth the placid stream,

Received unbroken every beam

The moon unclouded gave;

Unnumbered plants, fantastic-wave,

Stood beauteous as a summer grove,

Beneath the lucid wave.

Aurelia, with her fins of gold,

Close to her spotted sides entolled,

Slept in her oozy shade;

When lo! in vision dread appears

A fierce gigantic man of years,

With scythe and drag-net clad.

With unrelenting plunge and roar,

He flung his net from shore to shore,

Then, with his scythe of death

Mowed down the forest of the stream,

Disturbed Aurelia's troublous dream,

And almost stopt her breath.

This book was certainly a part of the Jewish canon in the time of Christ, and is the only source of orthodox mythology.

(2.) Bodmer's Noah, of which Mr. Collier published a translation sufficiently good to supply materials for transplantation. This book, by referring the Deluge to a comet, happily allies philosophy with scripture.

#### SHAKESPEARE VINDICATED.

In the year 1270, the provinces of Stiria and Carniola were dependent on the crown of Bohemia. Rudolf, who became king of the Romans in 1273, took these provinces from Ottocar, the king of Bohemia, and attached them to the possessions of the house of Austria. The dependencies of a large empire are often denominated from the seat of government; so that a vessel sailing to Aquileia or Trieste, might, in the middle of the thirteenth century, be correctly described as bound for Bohemia. The shipwreck, in the Winter's Tale, is no breach of geography.

Quick from her broken slumber statting,  
Swift through the wave, like arrow darting,

She seeks some place of rest;  
But soon observing all was still,  
That neither drag-net, scythe, nor ill,  
Her paradise opprest;

Her palpitating heart composes,  
And close beneath a bank of roses,

She waits approaching day;  
Resolved to tell her tale of woe,  
And pity beg—where Pity's glow  
Ne'er beamed one fruitless ray.

Soon seated on the flowery brink,  
With Edwin,\* there to feel and think,

The beauteous mistress sees  
With pleased and sympathetic mind,  
Along the wave the fishes wind,  
Or glide behind their trees.

Soft as the sound of distant fall,  
A voice was heard—in name of all

That swimm'd and glittered there;  
'Fair queen, that ownest this loved domain,  
'Whose heart in Sorrow's melting strain,  
'Takes aye a tender share!

'Ah! save us from the horrid fate  
'Prophetic vision has of late

'Denounced against our race;  
'Ah! save us from the net of death,  
'Ah! spare our forests underneath,  
'Rich comforts of the place.

' Here let us hide from scorching noon,  
 ' Thro' groves for food or pleasure run,  
 ' And slumber in the shade;  
 ' Here with our little fry repair,  
 ' To teach them oft our daily prayer:  
 ' "Heaven's blessings on thy head."  
 ' May disappointment never thwart,  
 ' The wishes of thy generous heart,  
 ' Thy house be good and great;  
 ' But should Affliction's scorching heat,  
 ' On you or them intensely beat,  
 ' Your's be the safe retreat!  
 ' The sheltering bower, the cool recess,  
 ' The approving mind, the home of bliss,  
 ' The smile of Heaven's great King;  
 ' Who reigns with universal sway,  
 ' Whom men and fishes must obey,  
 ' Whom men and angels sing!  
*Banks of the Esk. FTIEKLAD.*

## IN AFFLICTION.

**R**OLL on, roll on, ye heavy hours,  
 And set this heart at rest,  
 Yet let no selfish thought, ye Pow'rs,  
 Find place within this breast.  
 No—patient let me bear the ills,  
 By cruel men designed;  
 Nor let their malice triumph o'er  
 My firm unshaken mind.  
 My pallid cheek and hollow eye,  
 To them would pleasure give,  
 But all their malice I'll defy,  
 Determined still to live.  
 When these proud men shall have their turn,  
 And humbled be in mind,  
 Then thou poor foolish throbbing heart,  
 The triumph shall be thine:  
 Then wilt thou verify the poet's line,  
 "To err is human—to forgive divine."  
E. P.

## THOUGHTS ON LIFE.

IN IRREGULAR VERSE.—PART I.

**O**H! what is life? a scene of toil and care,  
 A few short months of sad vicissitude,  
 A wilderness beset with many a snare,  
 An ocean with unnumber'd wrecks be-  
 strew'd.  
 Toss'd by conflicting hope and fear,  
 The sport of adverse passions wild;  
 O'er this rough sea my course I steer,  
 By Fancy's syren voice too oft beguiled.  
 She gives the word, and visions fair  
 Transport the ravish'd mind,  
 And tempt its swelling powers to dare  
 The scorn or envy of mankind.  
 Her voice would fain arouse the soul  
 To brave the frowning steep that leads to  
 fame,  
 To burst through every strong controul,  
 And seize some laurel'd name!  
 Ah, vain illusion of the mind!  
 As Reason re-assumes her sway,  
 These towering projects melt away,  
 And leave the aspiring soul in chains confined.

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In life's bright morning, childhood's tranquil  
 days,  
 Fancy first tried her young unpractised  
 art;  
 And pouring on my ear the breath of praise,  
 By Hope caress'd, allur'd, and gain'd my  
 heart.  
 Oh most deceitful, most enchanting pair!  
 Of all most faithless, and of all most fair!  
 So oft deluded by your artful wiles,  
 Why do I call you to my arms?  
 A dupe so oft to your bewitching smiles,  
 Why am I still enamour'd of your charms?  
 Past are the scenes that once deceived!  
 (Those scenes no more shall I behold,)

When my fond youthful heart believed  
 The tales that Hope and Fancy told.  
 Oh! what is life? how little to be loved,  
 Denied the purest, sweetest, bliss on  
 earth!  
 Allow'd to feel, forbidden to be moved  
 By all the charms of beauty, sense, and  
 worth.  
 Yet more to aggravate the pain  
 That keenly wounds the troubled breast,  
 Led where domestic pleasures reign,  
 Where social peace resides a constant  
 guest.  
 Deeply the spirit sighs those joys to see;  
 Unenvious sighs—Such joy is not for me!  
 Now o'er the rugged path of life,  
 Slowly I trace my solitary way;  
 While boding fears provoke a hateful strife,  
 And hopes deferr'd emit a sickly ray.  
 Yet, why was placid Sorrow drest  
 In charms that captivate the mind;  
 And pour into the tranquil breast  
 A joy that mirth could never find?  
 Tired with perplexing trifles through the  
 day,  
 Full oft I feel this fascinating power,  
 Possess my thoughtful bosom while I stray  
 Alone, at evening's sweetly solemn hour.  
 Oh! what is life? and wherefore was it given  
 To this frail form, to earth and worms  
 allied?  
 Child of the dust! why soar my thoughts to  
 heaven?  
 Vex'd with the low pursuits of worldly  
 pride?  
 Why was a spark of heavenly fire  
 Within this mortal frame confined?  
 And why should many a vain desire  
 Torment my restless mind?  
 Tell me, oh love of virtuous fame!  
 Wherefore was thy seal imprest  
 Glowing on this youthful breast,  
 That loves a Hanway's, or a Howard's  
 name?  
 Why, to mock my feeble powers,  
 Dost thou raise my wishes high,  
 While vain imagination towers  
 On eagle wings to reach the sky?  
 Ah! well thou know'st, I scorn the praise  
 That Folly's sons to worthless grandeur  
 raise.



Much as I love the approving smile  
That sweetly beams from Virtue's eye ;  
Yet dearer far the gentle voice  
That bids my fainting heart rejoice,  
Beneath the poison'd scourge of Calumny.  
Ye favour'd few, to whom are given  
The heart and hand to war with woe,  
Go on ! oh most indulg'd by heaven !  
Unenvied taste the transports ye bestow.  
My steps unnumber'd ills assail,  
Vainly, alas ! my hopes arise,  
Through dull Obscurity's heart-chilling vale  
My passage lies !  
Forward I cast a doubtful gaze  
Along the lonely dreary way ;  
All seems a vast, a wildering maze,  
And threat'ning darkness veils each future  
day.  
Oh ! what is life ? a warfare that began  
Soon as my infant-being first drew breath ;  
And sin, the source of every ill to man,  
Will fight within me till I yield to death.

Ah ! let the world, the unthinking world,  
deride  
That inward strife they never knew ;  
In vain Philosophy, in all its pride,  
Holds up in scorn "Enthusiast" to my  
view.  
Such an enthusiast may I ever be,  
And live, my God, devoted more to thee !  
The man who feels a fever rage  
With burning heat thro' every vein,  
Will he believe a titled sage,  
Should he pronounce him free from pain ?  
Ah no ! he feels the deadly smart,  
And groans beneath the weighty load ;  
And thus my heavy laden heart  
Pours out her sorrows to her God :  
When will this painful conflict cease,  
And all the ills I now deplore ?  
When will my spirit rest in peace,  
A prey to grief and sin no more !  
(To be continued.)

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JONATHAN VARTY'S (LIVERPOOL),  
for *Improvements in the Axle-trees of  
Carriages.*

**I**N making the arm of the axle-tree, Mr. V. divides the bottom-half of the axle-tree into several parts, according to the weights intended to be carried. He then cuts out of the two upper-thirds, supposing the under-half to be divided into three parts, sufficient to take the bearing of those parts ; so that the friction and weight rest only on the sixth part of the axle-tree. The bearing part is left larger or smaller, agreeably to the weight intended to be carried. In some cases two or more small rollers are fixed in recesses, cut for that purpose in the bottom of the axle-tree. These rollers turn on their own axis in pieces of steel, or other hard metal ; and in this case the bottom of the axle-tree must be flattened, in order to throw the weight on the rollers. A groove is then to be made, the length of the arm on the top side, with small holes through the axle-tree to admit of oil flowing through, to supply the axis of the rollers with sufficient moisture. In this case the box or bush must be made with a cap at the point or shoulder, or with caps both at the point and shoulder, to contain oil, as is frequently practised on different principles. The axle-tree may, however, be supplied with oil through a pipe, introduced through the shoulder-washer ; at the upper end of which pipe, a can, cup,

or hollow ball, is to be screwed, to contain the oil. In certain cases, where the box or bush is a fixture, instead of cutting away the axle-tree, the alteration is made in the bottom-half of the box, in the same way as described for the axle-tree. When horizontal axle-trees are used, the arm should be of the same size at the point as at the shoulder, and the wheel made perfectly upright, without dishing.

MR. JOSEPH WARREN'S (AMERICA), for a  
*new and improved Method of splitting  
Hides, and shaving Leather.*

The operation to be effected by this invention may, in the absence of figures, be thus described : There are two cylinders of metal, or other hard substance, fluted or grooved longitudinally upon the surface of both of them, and connected by wheel-work, so as to move together by means of a winch, or any other first mover. These cylinders are set at a proper distance from each other by means of screws, and at each end of the upper cylinder there is a spring, which, by its re-action, causes the said cylinder to recede from the other when the screws just mentioned are turned back. A strait-edged knife is firmly secured in a metallic frame, which, when in its place, can be brought and applied so that the heads thereof shall be disposed in the angular space between the two cylinders, having the said edge parallel

to the axis of the cylinders, and so disposed as to produce the effect of splitting. For the proper placing of the edge of the knife, the frame is made with parallel sides, so as to fit between grooves or supports, upon or between the uprights of the principal frame; and the said grooves or supports are provided with suitable adjustments by screws, wedges, &c. by means of which the said frames can be so placed and secured. From each side of the knife there is a curved piece of metal diverging therefrom, so as to cause the parts of the hide or leather to separate, and be duly carried off after cutting. There is also a feeding roller, which revolves on its axis in front of, and parallel to, the forcing cylinders. The method of working is as follows: One end of the hide or leather is attached by pins to the feeding roller, by turning which the leather is wound thereon, and duly disposed, so as to present the other end to the cylinders. The knife being so disposed and fixed as that the edge thereof shall be at the proper position for slitting, the upper cylinder is then to be pressed towards the lower, by means of the screws, so as firmly to take hold of the hide or leather; the cylinders being made to revolve, will force the hide, &c. against the edge of the knife, which will split or shave the same; and one part of it will pass downwards, and the other upwards. The feeding roller is resisted in its revolution by a friction-lever, or any other force, whereby any degree of tension may be given to the hide or leather as it is drawn off. Mr. Warren declares that the chief improvements consist in the use of the fixed knife, and in so placing and confining it as to meet the hide before it escapes from the action of the forcing cylinders; and also in the construction of, and the manner in which a powerful action is obtained from, the forcing cylinders, whereby the hide, as it passes through, has not room to deviate, but must necessarily be forced, and proceed right onward to the knife, and undergo the splitting and shaving intended. By this machine the hides, &c. may be divided into any thickness required, and with great expedition; and, when divided, they are left with smooth surfaces, and free from any marks of the knife. The sizes of the hides or skins intended to be split or shaved, will determine the sizes of the cylinders as to the length thereof, and the other parts must be made to correspond.

MR. WILLIAM WATTS'S (BATH), for *Methods of combining and disposing of Machinery, and applying the different Powers of Wind, Water, and Cattle, to the Improvement of Mills.*

In the drawings annexed to this specification, we have a representation of the machinery for forming a wind-mill of great power: there are shewn through the head of the mill two drum-wheels, having at each end iron plates, in which are cavities at proper distances to receive the axles of the sails. Over the drum-wheels, two chains work, connecting at regular distances the axle of each sail; these axles, in going round the drums, fall into the cavities in the plates of the drum. On each end of every axle is a small wheel, running in a channel formed in the framing of the mill, and serving to steady the sails. Upon each axle is a frame, which has fitted within it, and playing on a joint or pivot at bottom, another frame; to this inner frame is fastened the sail, which may be of canvas or other materials. On each side of the outer frame is a support of wood or iron, that runs from the axle of the preceding sail to the upper part of the succeeding frame, playing on a pin. These are supports to the frames against the power of the wind, and which, by playing top and bottom, allow the sails to turn round the drums at each end; at the upper ends of each outer frame is fixed a sheave or pulley, over which passes a rope; this is fastened to each upper corner of the inner frame or sail at one end, and at the other end it has a spring that has two small grooved wheels running in a channel, contracted more at the upper than at the lower end, so as to produce any degree of resistance that the sails may be required to make against the wind. These springs regulate the sails, so that when they receive too great an impulse, they pull the springs on each side, and the sails recline, suffering the extra power to fly off. The body of the mill may be of various shapes and dimensions: where space is much wanted for a manufactory, it may form a circle. The head may travel round on wheels, and in a channel; and, being placed to such an angle of the wind as where the sails act to the greatest advantage, the under sails being sheltered from the wind, and the upper ones receiving it in an angle between each other, they pull round the drum-wheels by their extremities, to the shaft of which is fixed the manufacturing

manufacturing machinery. The width of the sails, and the distances from each other, must be so regulated as that the wind may strike the sails sufficiently at the same time, so as not to make the angle of the line of the sails with the wind too great. The sails must be made full, so as to form a concave surface to the wind. The machinery for a floating tide, or current mill of great power, is formed similar to that above described, only allowing the lower sails to represent the floats of this, and the water to flow towards the point on which they act. These floats may be of wrought iron, or other materials, and will in general be broader than deep; though, as in the wind-mill, they must form a concave surface to the current, which, if running only one way, the concave side of the float must be so fixed; but, as in the case of tides where the stream flows both ways, it is made to turn on a pivot in the centre of the frame, above and below. The floats should always be made as deep as the current will admit of, for in this, as in the wind-mill, power is gained without losing time. The drum-wheels, chains, and axles and wheels, are the same as for the wind-mill, but as water is a steadier power than wind, the springs are not required for this. The machinery for cattle-mills is on the same principle as for the wind and floating-mills, being a connection of planks united

by joints, and having at their ends wheels travelling in a channel of the framing round two drum-wheels, to the axle of which is fixed the manufacturing machinery. The drum may, if preferred, be placed lower than at the head of the horses, so as to cause the cattle to act in part by their gravity, as upon an inclined plane. The cattle drawing from a fixed point, and pulling round the drum-wheels with the machinery by the power of their feet, enables them to work constantly in a straight line, by which means they travel much faster, with greater ease, and performing more work, than by being constrained to travel round a circle.

The Patentee observes at the conclusion of his specification as follows: "It may be necessary for me to observe that there is a similarity in appearance between my plan of working mills by a fall of water, and a method published many years ago by Dr. Desaguliers. Had the doctor's method proved useful for moderate or small falls, or perfect for great falls of water, any other plan might have been unnecessary, but the machinery is defective. The friction and obstructions operate too much against the power gained; and though, in very extensive falls, the disadvantages are less in proportion, they are too great to be of general utility."

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## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WE are now to pursue the facts laid before this learned body by Mr. DAVY, respecting the metals of the earths, on which he made a variety of experiments, in hopes of gaining the same distinct evidences of the decomposition of the common earths, as those afforded by the electro-chemical processes on the alkalies, and the alkaline earths. When iron-wire, ignited to whiteness by the power of 1000 double plates, is negatively electrified and fused in contact with either siliceous, aluminous, or glucine, slightly moistened and placed in hydrogen gas, the iron becomes brittle and whiter, and affords, by solution in acids, an earth of the same kind as that which has been employed in the experiment. Mr. D. passed potassium in vapour through each of these earths, heated to whiteness in a platinum tube, and the results were re-

markable. When siliceous was employed in the proportion of ten grains to four of potassium, no gas was evolved, the potassium was entirely destroyed, and glass, with an excess of alkali, was formed in the lower part of the tube: when this glass was powdered, it exhibited dark specks, having a dull metallic character not unlike the protoxide of iron. When the mixture was thrown into water, there was only a very slight effervescence; but, on the addition of muriatic acid to the water, globules of gas were slowly liberated, and the effect continued for nearly an hour, so that there is reason to infer that the siliceous had been either entirely or partially deoxygenated, and was slowly reproduced by the action of the water, assisted by the slight attraction of the acid for the earth. Potassium, in acting upon aluminous and glucine, produced more hydrogen than could be ascribed to the moisture



moisture present in the crust of potash; from which Mr. Davy thinks it probable that even after ignition water adheres to these earths.

The results of the action of the potassium were pyrophoric substances of a dark grey colour, which burnt, throwing off brilliant sparks, and leaving behind alkali and earth, and which hissed violently when thrown upon water, decomposing it with great violence. Mixtures of the earths with potassium, intensely ignited in contact with iron filings, gave distinct results. Whether silex, alumine, or glucine, was used, there was always a fused mass in the centre of the crucible, and this mass had perfect metallic characters; it was in all cases much whiter and harder than iron. In the instance in which silex was used, it broke under the hammer, and exhibited a crystalline texture. The alloys from alumine and glucine were imperfectly malleable. Each afforded, by solution in acids, &c. oxide of iron, alkali, and notable quantities of the earth employed in the experiment. Mr. Davy adds, "Though I could not procure decided evidences of the production of an amalgam from the metals of the common earths, yet I succeeded perfectly by the same method of operating, in making amalgams of the alkaline earths. By passing potassium through lime and magnesia, and then introducing mercury, I obtained solid amalgams, which consisted of potassium, the metal of the earth employed, and mercury. The amalgam from magnesia, was easily deprived of its potassium by the action of water. It then appeared as a solid white metallic mass, which, by exposure to the air, became covered with a dry white powder, and which, when acted upon by weak muriatic acid, gave off hydrogen gas in considerable quantities, and produced a solution of magnesia." He conceives that the power of chemical attraction and electrical action may be different exhibitions of the same property of matter, and that oxygen and inflammable bodies are in relations of attraction, which correspond to the function of being negative and positive respectively; and, if this be so, it would follow that the attractions of acids for salifiable bases would be inversely as the quantity of oxygen that they contain; and, supposing the power of attractions to be measured by the quantity of basis which an acid dissolves, it would be easy to infer the quantities of oxygen and metallic matter from the

quantities of acid and of basis in a neutral salt. Hence he concludes that barytes contains the least oxygen of all the earths, and silex the largest quantity. According to the most accurate analyses, barytes may be conceived to contain 90.5 of metal per cent.; strontites 86; lime 73.5; magnesia 66: and we are told that the same proportions would follow from Mr. Dalton's theory, viz. that the proportion of oxygen is the same in all protoxides, and that the quantity of acid is the same in all neutral salts; in other words, that every neutral salt is composed of one particle of metal, one of oxygen, and one of acid. M. Berzelius states, that in making an analysis of cast iron, he found that it contained the metal of silex; and that this metal in being oxidated took up nearly half its weight of oxygen. "If," says the professor, "the composition of ammonia be calculated upon according to the principle above stated, it ought to consist of fifty-three parts of metallic matter, and forty-seven of oxygen, which agrees very nearly with the quantity of hydrogen and ammonia produced from the amalgam." The earths and metallic oxides were formerly supposed to belong to the same class of bodies, and the earths as calces which they had not found the means of combining with phlogiston. Lavoisier insisted on this analogy: still, however, the alkalies, earths, and oxides, have been generally considered as separate natural orders: but, if these be placed in distinct classes, the common metals must be arranged under many different divisions, there being as strong grounds for distinct classification in the one case as in the other; and the more the subject is enquired into, the more distinct will the general relations of all metallic substances appear. The alkalies and alkaline earths combine with prussic acid, and form compounds of different degrees of solubility: the case is analogous with solutions of galls: these are precipitated by almost all neutro-saline solutions; and they form compounds more or less soluble in water, more or less coloured, and differently coloured, with all salifiable bases. The case is similar in the combinations of the alkalies and earths with oils, to form soaps; and of the earthy soaps, some are equally insoluble with the metallic soaps. The oxide of tin, and other oxides abounding in oxygen, approach very near in their general characters to zircon, silex, and alumine; and, in habits of amalgamation, and of alloy, how near do

do the metals of the alkalies approach to the lightest class of oxidable metals? With regard to the alloys, it is probable that they may be formed in many metallurgical operations, and that small quantities of them may influence materially the properties of the compound in which they exist. In the conversion of cast into malleable iron by the process of blooming, a considerable quantity of glass separates, which seems to be chiefly silic, alumine, and lime, vitrified with oxide of iron. Different specimens of cast iron make different kinds of iron for working, which may be owing to the circumstance of their containing different metals of the earths, which, in compound alloys, may be more oxidable than in simple alloys, and may be more easily separated by combustion. Copper is said to be hardened by silicium; and, in some experiments made on the action of potassium and iron and silic, the iron was rendered white, very hard, and brittle, but not more oxidable. "Researches on this subject do not appear unworthy of pursuit, and they may possibly tend to improve some of our most important manufactures, and give new instruments to the useful arts."

In a theoretical view, Mr. Davy observes, that hydrogen is the body which combines with the largest proportion of oxygen, and yet it forms with it a neutral compound. This, on the hypothesis of electrical energy, would shew that it must be much more highly positive than any other substance; and, therefore, if it be an oxide, it is not likely that it should be deprived of oxygen by any simple chemical attractions. The fact of its forming a substance approaching to an acid, when combined with a metallic substance, tellurium, is opposed to the idea of its being a gaseous metal, and perhaps to the idea that it is simple, or that it exists in its common form in the amalgam of ammonium. Muriatic acid gas is a compound of a body unknown in a separate state, and water. The water cannot be decomposed unless a new combination is formed; but it is decomposed by the metals; and in these cases hydrogen is elicited in a manner similar to that in which one metal is precipitated by another; the oxygen being found in the new compound. That nitrogen is not a metal in the form of gas is almost demonstrated by the nature of the fusible substance from ammonia, and the general analogy of chemistry would lead to the notion of its being compounded.

"Should it be established by future researches that hydrogen is a protoxide of ammonium, ammonia a deutoxide, and nitrogen a tritoxide of the same metal, the theory of chemistry would attain a happy simplicity, and the existing arrangements would harmonize with all the new facts. The class of pure inflammable bases, would be metals capable of alloying with each other, and of combining with protoxides. Some of these bases would be known only in combination, those of sulphur, phosphorus, and of the boracic, fluoric, and muriatic acids; but the relations of their compounds would lead to the suspicion of their being metallic. The salifiable bases might be considered either as protoxides, deutoxides, or tritoxides." The tenour of the antiphlogistic doctrines points to such an order, but Mr. Davy suggests another theory: "If," says he, "hydrogen be considered as the principle which gives inflammability, and as the cause of metallization, then our list of simple substances will include oxygen, hydrogen, and unknown bases only: metals and inflammable solids will be compounds of these bases with hydrogen: the earths, the fixed alkalies, metallic oxides, and the common acids, will be compounds of the same bases with water." The arguments in favour of this theory are as follow:

1. The properties which seem to be inherent in certain bodies, and which are either developed or concealed, according to the nature of their combinations; thus, sulphur dissolved in water manifests acid properties; and the same quantity of sulphur, in its simple state, or in combination with hydrogen or oxygen, seems to combine with the same quantity of alkali.

2. The facility with which metallic substances are revived, in cases in which hydrogen is present.

3. Oxygen and hydrogen are bodies that in all cases seem to neutralize each other, and, therefore, in the products of combustion, it might be expected that the natural energies of the bases would be most distinctly displayed, which is the case: and in oxymuriatic acid, the acid energy seems to be blunted by oxygen, and is restored by the addition of hydrogen. The solution of the general question concerning the presence of hydrogen in all inflammable bodies, will be influenced by the decision upon the nature of the amalgam from ammonia; and a matter of so much importance cannot be hastily decided.

decided on. The difficulty of finding any multiple of the quantity of oxygen which may be supposed to exist in hydrogen, that might be applied to explain the composition of nitrogen from the same basis, is against the simplest view of the subject.

"But, still the phlogistic explanation, that the metal of ammonia is merely a compound of hydrogen and nitrogen, or, that a substance which is metallic, can be composed from substances not in their own nature metallic, is equally opposed to the general tenour of our chemical reasonings."

Mr. BRANDE has laid before the Society some observations, accompanied with cases and experiments, on the effects of magnesia in preventing an increased formation of the uric acid; with remarks on the composition of urine. Mr. HOME's enquiries into the functions of the stomach led him to consider that the generality of calculous complaints might possibly be prevented, by introducing into the stomach such substances as are capable of preventing the formation of the uric acid. On putting this theory to the test of experiment, it was found, by an examination of the urine, that, in several instances where there was an increased formation of uric acid, magnesia diminished it in a much greater degree than had been effected by the use of the alkalies. The paper read before the Royal Society contained the result of Mr. Home's and Mr. Brande's labours, with a view to establish a fact of so much importance in the treatment of those diseases. One case mentioned, is that of a gentleman sixty years of age, who had been in the habit of indulging in the free use of acid liquors, had repeatedly passed small calculi composed entirely of uric acid; his urine at all times deposited a considerable quantity of that substance in the form of red powder, and occasionally in larger crystals. The alkaline medicines were tried, without effect, though continued a year and upwards. The patient was directed to take fifteen grains of magnesia three times a-day, in an infusion of gentian: in a week the uric acid was found to have diminished in quantity, and the use of magnesia being persevered in for eight months, there were during that time no calculi voided, nor any material deposit in the urine. The

patient was also much troubled with heart-burn, and with a sense of weight and uneasiness about the region of the stomach, both of which symptoms likewise disappeared.

In another case the gentleman had during four years occasionally voided considerable quantities of uric acid in the form of red sand, and had once passed a small calculus. His urine was generally more or less turbid, and after taking any thing which disagreed with the stomach, even in a slight degree, the red sand often made its appearance. He made trial of the alkalies, but without success. He was now directed to take magnesia, in the dose of twenty grains every night and morning, in a little water: for three days his bowels were much relaxed, but they afterwards became regular. He persevered in its use six weeks, and during that period his urine was several times examined, and was found to contain no superabundant uric acid, and he had not the slightest return of his complaint, though he had put himself under no unusual restraint of living. The other cases given in this paper are equally to the point; from which Mr. B. infers that the effects of magnesia taken into the stomach are in many respects different from those produced by alkalies, in those patients in whom there is a disposition to form a superabundant quantity of uric acid.

We have now an account of some experiments with soda, magnesia, and lime, to ascertain the effects on healthy urine, when taken under the same circumstances. With respect to the soda, the effect of the alkali upon the urine was at its maximum in a quarter of an hour after it had been taken into the stomach, and in less than two hours, the whole alkali passed off. A similar conclusion was drawn from the experiment where soda with an excess of carbonic acid was used.

The experiments on magnesia shew that, even in large doses, it neither produces so rapid an effect upon the urine, nor so copious a separation of the phosphates, as the alkalies; and on this its value as a remedy in calculous disorders seems materially to depend. The lime was found to be of but little use in complaints of this sort.



# ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*Passed in the 50th Year of the Reign of George III.*

1. **F**OR continuing certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England; for the service of 1810.
2. For raising 10,500,000*l.* by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for 1810.
3. Ditto 1,500,000*l.* ditto.
4. To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until 25th March, 1811; and to permit such persons in Great Britain, as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attorneys and solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the first day of Hilary Term, 1811.
5. To prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain in Great Britain, for a limited time; and to continue, until four months after such prohibition, an act of last session of parliament, to suspend the importation of British or Irish-made spirits into Great Britain or Ireland.
6. To enable the Prince of Wales to grant leases of certain lands and premises called Prince's Meadows, in the parish of Lambeth, in Surrey, for the purpose of building thereon.
7. For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for better payment of the army and their quarters.
8. For settling and securing a certain annuity on Viscount Wellington, and the two next persons to whom the title shall descend, in consideration of his eminent services.
9. To continue, until 25th March, 1811, so much of an Act of the 47th of his present Majesty, as allows a bounty on British plantation raw sugar exported.
10. For making perpetual certain of the provisions of an Act, 5 George I. for preventing clandestine running of uncus-tomed goods, and for frauds relating to the customs.
11. To continue, until 25th March, 1815, several laws relating to the encouragement of the Greenland whale fisheries.
12. To continue until 25th March, 1812, an Act, 46 of his present Majesty, for permitting the importation of masts, yards, bowsprits, and timber for naval purposes, from the British colonies in North America, duty free.
13. To continue an Act, 44th of his present Majesty, for permitting the exportation of salt from the port of Nassau, in the island of New Providence, the port of Exuma, and the port of Crooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, in American ships coming in ballast; and amend and continue an Act, 48th of his present Majesty, for permitting sugar and coffee to be exported from his Majesty's colonies or plantations to any port in Europe to the southward of Cape Finisterre, and corn to be imported from such port, and from the coast of Africa, into the said colonies and plantations, until 25th March, 1813.
14. For the regulation of his Majesty's Royal Marine forces while on shore.
15. To grant his Majesty duties upon spirits made or distilled in Ireland from corn; to allow drawbacks on exportation thereof; to make further regulations for encouragement of licensed distillers; and for amending laws relating to distillery in Ireland.
16. For further continuing, until 25th March, 1811, an Act, 41st of his present Majesty, for prohibiting exportation from, and permitting the importation into, Ireland, duty free, of corn and other provisions.
17. To continue until 25th March, 1811, an Act for regulating drawbacks and bounties on exportation of sugar from Ireland.
18. For further continuing, until 25th March, 1811, bounties and drawbacks on exportation of sugar from Great Britain; and for suspending countervailing duties and bounties on sugar when the duties imposed by an Act, 46th of his present Majesty, shall be suspended.
19. For further continuing, until 25th March, 1811, an Act, 39th of his present Majesty, for prohibiting exportation from, and permitting importation to, Great Britain of corn, and for allowing importation of other articles of provision, without payment of duty.

20. For removing doubts as to the power of appointing superintendants of quarantine, and their assistants.

21. For amending, and continuing so amended, until 25th March, 1812, an Act, 45th of his present Majesty, for consolidating and extending several laws in force, allowing the importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandize into and from certain ports in the West Indies.

22. For authorizing the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to purchase certain quays within the port of London.

23. For granting annuities to discharge certain exchequer bills.

24. To amend an Act, passed last session, for completing the militia of Great Britain, and to make further provision for completing the said militia.

25. To amend several Acts, relating to the local militia of Great Britain.

26. For granting a duty on foreign plain linen taken out of warehouse, and exported to foreign parts.

27. To continue, until 25th March, 1832, certain Acts made in the parliament of Ireland, for better regulation of the silk manufacture.

28. For increasing rates of subsistence to be paid inn-keepers and others, on quartering soldiers.

29. To amend an Act of last session, for amending the Irish Road Acts.

30. To regulate the fees payable to coroners in Ireland, upon holding inquisitions.

31. For augmenting the salaries of the Lords of Session, Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, and Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, and Judges in Ireland.

32. To repeal certain parts of several Acts of the parliament of Ireland, so far as relates to limiting the number of persons to be carried by stage-coaches or other carriages; for enacting other limitations in lieu thereof; and for other purposes relating thereto.

33. For enabling tenants *en tail* and for life, and also ecclesiastical persons, to grant land for the purpose of endowing schools in Ireland.

34. For allowing exportation of British and Irish-made malt, from one part of the United Kingdom to the other.

35. For altering the mode of collecting the duty on insurances against loss by fire, upon property in his Majesty's islands and possessions in the West Indies, and elsewhere beyond the seas; and for exempting certain bonds and receipts from stamp duty, for giving relief in cer-

tain cases of stamps spoiled or misused, and for explaining part of an Act, 48th of his Majesty, for granting stamp duties in Great Britain.

36. For granting annuities to discharge an additional number of exchequer bills.

37. For enabling his Majesty to settle an annuity on the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbittel.

38. To extend the provisions of an Act, 48th of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to permit certain goods imported into Ireland to be warehoused or secured, without the duties due on the importation thereof being first paid," and to amend the same.

39. For repaying in certain cases the duty paid on the export of foreign plain linen.

40. For discontinuing the bounty on exportation of oil of vitriol, and allowing a drawback of a proportion of the duties paid on the importation of foreign brimstone, used in making oil of vitriol.

41. For placing the duties of hawkers and pedlars under the management of the commissioners of hackney-coaches.

42. For consolidating the duties of customs for the Isle of Man, and placing the same under the management of the commissioners of customs in England.

43. For maintaining and keeping in repair, roads made and bridges built in Scotland, under authority of the parliamentary commissioners for highland roads and bridges.

44. To provide for a durable allowance of superannuation to officers of excise, in Scotland, under certain restrictions.

45. For raising 12,000,000*l.* by way of annuities.

46. For encouraging the consumption of malt liquor in Ireland.

47. To extend and amend the provisions of an Act, 37th of his present Majesty, for relief and maintenance of insolvent debtors detained in prison in Ireland.

48. To repeal three Acts, 28th, 30th, and 46th, of his present Majesty, for limiting the number of persons to be carried on the outside of stage-coaches or other carriages, and to enact other regulations for carrying the objects of the said Acts into effect.

49. To amend the laws for the relief of the poor, so far as relate to the examining and allowing the accounts of church-wardens and overseers by justices of the peace.

50. To explain and amend an Act, made last session, relating to relief and



employment of the poor, so far as relates to the more effectual carrying the same into execution; and to extend the provisions thereof to parishes which shall not have adopted the provisions of an Act, 22d of his present Majesty.

51. To repeal so much of an Act, 7 James I., as relates to the punishment of women delivered of bastard children; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

52. To amend so much of an Act, 8th and 9th William III. as requires poor persons receiving alms to wear badges.

53. For preventing frauds relating to exportation of British and Irish-made malt, from one part of the United Kingdom to the other.

54. To revive and continue, until 25th March, 1811, an Act, 39th of his present Majesty, for more effectual encouragement of the British fisheries.

55. To prohibit importation of Italian silk crapes and tiffanies, and to increase shares of seizures payable to officers in respect of foreign wrought silks and manufactured leather gloves.

56. To explain and amend an Act passed last session, for continuing and making perpetual several duties of 1s. 6d. in the pound, repealed by an Act of last session, on offices and employments of profit, and on annuities, pensions, and stipends.

57. To revive and continue, until 25th March, 1815, an Act, 23d of his present Majesty, for more effectual encouragement of the manufacture of flax and cotton in Great Britain.

58. To amend several Acts for redemption and sale of land-tax.

59. For more effectually preventing embezzlement of money or securities for money belonging to the public; by any collector, receiver, or other person entrusted with the receipt, care, or management thereof.

60. For permitting exportation to Newfoundland of foreign salt, duty free, from the import warehouses at Bristol; and for repealing so much of an Act of last session, as allows salt, the produce of any part of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, to be shipped in any port of Europe direct to certain ports in North America.

61. For making sugar and coffee, of Guadeloupe, St. Eustatia, St. Martin, and Saba, liable to the same duty on importation as sugar and coffee not of the British plantations.

62. For more effectual prevention of smuggling in the Isle of Man.

63. To enable his Majesty to authorize the exportation of the machinery necessary for erecting a mint in the Brazils.

64. To permit the removal of goods, wares, and merchandize, from the port in Great Britain where first warehoused, to any other warehousing port for exportation.

65. For uniting the offices of surveyor-general of the land revenues of the crown, and surveyor-general of his Majesty's woods, forests, parks, and chases.

66. To authorize the Judge Advocate General to send and receive letters and packets free from duty of postage.

67. For better preservation of heath fowl, commonly called black game, in Somerset and Devon.

68. For raising 1,400,000l. by way of annuities, for the service of Ireland.

69. For raising 6,000,000l. by exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1810.

70. To enable the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been or shall be granted by parliament for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1810.

71. For appropriating part of the surplus of the stamp duties granted 48th of his present Majesty, for defraying the charges of the loan made and stock created in the present session.

72. For improving and completing the harbour on the north side of the Hill of Howth, near Dublin, and rendering it a fit situation for his Majesty's packets.

73. To alter, explain, and amend, the laws now in force respecting bakers residing out of the city of London, or the liberties thereof, or beyond ten miles of the Royal Exchange.

74. To grant his Majesty additional duties upon letters and packets sent by the post within Ireland.

75. To grant his Majesty an additional duty on dwelling houses in Ireland, in respect of the windows or lights therein.

76. To repeal certain duties under the care of the commissioners for managing the stamp duties in Ireland, and to grant new and additional duties, and to amend the laws relating to stamp duties in Ireland.

77. For imposing additional duties of customs on certain species of wood imported into Great Britain.

78. To repeal an Act, 47th of his present



sent Majesty, for suppressing insurrection, and preventing disturbances of the public peace in Ireland.

79. For regulating the continuance of licences for distilling spirits from sugar, in the Lowlands of Scotland.

80. For reviving and further continuing, until 25th March, 1811, several laws for allowing the importation of certain fish from Newfoundland, and the coast of Labrador, and of certain fish from parts of the coast of his Majesty's North American colonies, and for granting bounties thereon.

81. To continue until 1st August, 1811, certain Acts for appointing commissioners to enquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites, and emoluments, received in several public offices in Ireland, to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same, and in the mode of receiving, collecting, issuing, and accounting for, public money in Ireland.

82. To amend the laws relative to the sale of flax seed and hemp seed, in Ireland.

83. To repeal several Acts respecting the woollen manufacture, and for indemnifying persons liable to penalty for having acted contrary thereto.

84. For augmenting parochial stipends, in certain cases in Scotland.

85. To regulate the taking of securities in all offices, in respect of which security ought to be given; and for avoiding the grant of all such offices, in the event of such security not being given within a time to be limited after the grant of such office.

86. To amend two Acts, 39 and 43 of his present Majesty, for regulating the manner in which the East India Company shall hire and take up ships.

87. To amend two Acts, relating to the raising men for the service of the East India Company; and quartering and billeting such men; and to trials by regimental courts-martial.

88. To make provisions, for a limited time, respecting certain grants of offices.

89. For defraying, until 25th March, 1811, the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia of Ireland, and for making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the said militia during peace.

90. For defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia and local militia, in Great Britain, for the year 1810.

91. To revive and continue, until 25th March, 1811, and amend so much of an

Act, 39th and 40th of his present Majesty, as grants allowances to adjutants and serjeant-majors of the militia of England, disembodied under an Act of the same session.

92. For making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the militia in Great Britain, while disembodied.

93. For the improving and completing the harbour of Holyhead.

94. For granting his Majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries.

95. To enable the corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin, to erect, repair, and maintain, light-houses round the coasts of Ireland, and to raise a fund for defraying the charge thereof.

96. To amend an Act passed this session, intituled, "An Act for increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others, on quartering soldiers."

97. To continue until 6th July, 1811, and to amend several Acts for granting certain rates and duties, and for allowing certain drawbacks and bounties, on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into and exported from Ireland; and to grant his Majesty until 5th July, 1811, certain new and additional duties on the importation, and to allow drawbacks on the exportation, of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, into and from Ireland.

98. For raising £216,000l. by treasury bills for the service of Ireland for the year 1810.

99. To amend several Acts relating to the making of malt, and the granting of permits and certificates, and the regulations of braziers, and of persons employing more than one still in Ireland.

100. For respiting certain fines imposed on stills in Ireland.

101. For confirming an agreement for the purchase of the prisage and butlerage of wines in Ireland, entered into by the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury in Ireland, and the Earl of Ormond and Ossory and his trustees, in pursuance of an Act, 46th of his present Majesty's reign.

102. For the more effectually preventing the administering and taking of unlawful oaths in Ireland; and for protecting of magistrates and witnesses in criminal cases.

103. For repealing several laws relating to prisons in Ireland, and for re-enacting such of the provisions thereof as have been found useful, with amendments.

104. For

104. For altering the amount of certain duties of assessed taxes granted by an Act, 48th of his present Majesty, and for granting his Majesty certain other duties of assessed taxes on the articles therein mentioned.

105. To regulate the manner of making surcharges of the duties of assessed taxes, and of the tax upon the profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, and for amending the Acts relating to the said duties.

106. For regulating the manner of assessing lands in certain cases to the duties arising from the profits of property, professions, trades, and offices, and for giving relief from the said duties on occasion of losses in other cases therein mentioned.

107. To regulate the examination and payment of assignments for clothing of his Majesty's forces.

108. To amend and enlarge the powers of an Act, 2d of his present Majesty, for encouragement of the fisheries of this kingdom, and protection of the persons employed therein.

109. To continue for two years, and from thence until the end of the then next session of parliament, and amend an Act, 47th of his present Majesty, for preventing improper persons from having arms in Ireland.

110. To allow, until the 1st of August 1811, the bringing of coals, culm, and cinders, to London and Westminster by inland navigation.

111. To limit the amount of pensions to be granted out of the civil list of Scotland.

112. For abridging the form of extracting decrees of the court of session in Scotland, and for regulation of certain parts of the proceedings of that court.

113. For enabling his Majesty to raise 3,000,000*l.* for the service of Great Britain.

114. For granting his Majesty a sum of money, to be raised by exchequer bills, and to be advanced and applied in the manner and upon the terms therein mentioned, for relief of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

115. For granting his Majesty certain sums of money out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies therein-mentioned, for the service of the year 1810; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

116. To extend and amend the term and provisions of an Act, 39th and 40th of his present Majesty, for better preservation of timber in the New Forest, county of Southampton, and for ascertaining the boundaries of the said forest, and of the lands of the crown within the same.

117. To direct that accounts of increase and diminution of public salaries, pensions, and allowances, shall be annually laid before parliament, and to regulate and controul the granting and paying of such salaries, pensions, and allowances.

118. For regulating the offices of registrars of Admiralty and Prize Courts.

119. For farther amending and enlarging the powers of an Act, 46th of his present Majesty, for consolidating and rendering more effectual the several Acts for the purchase of buildings, and further improvement of the streets and places near to Westminster Hall and the two Houses of Parliament.

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## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

\* \* *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

### ARTS, FINE.

BRITISH Gallery of Portraits, No. V. atlas 4to. 1*l.* 5*s.* large paper 1*l.* 16*s.*

The Thames; or Graphic Illustrations of the Seats, Villas, Buildings, and Scenery, of that River, No. XII. imperial 8vo, 4*s.* 6*d.*

British Gallery of Engravings, No. VII, 2*l.* 2*s.* large paper 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, Vol. VIII. 15*s.* large paper 1*l.* 4*s.*

An engraved Portrait of William Shakespeare, at the age of Thirty-three, from an original



gingal lately discovered, 10s. 6d. Proofs 1l. 1s.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Rees's Cyclopædia, Vol. XVI. Part I.

## ASTRONOMY.

Evening Amusements for the Year 1811; being the eighth of the series of volumes for the improvement of students in Astronomy. By W. Friend, esq. 3s.

## BIOGRAPHY.

The Literary Life and Select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet. By the Rev. William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. F.A.S. 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Memoirs of the Political and Private Life of James Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont. By Francis Hardy, esq. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. large paper 2l. 12s. 6d.

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The Dramatic Works of George Lillo; with Memoirs of the Author. By Thomas Davies, 2 vols. royal 18mo. 12s.

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Musical Illustrations of the Lady of the Lake, consisting of Lays, with accompaniments for the Harp and Piano-forte, By Joseph Kemp, Mus. Doc. 8vo. 9s. 4to. 12s.

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A Discourse occasioned by the Death of Elizabeth Prouse, late of Wicken Park, Nottingham; delivered at Fulham Church, March 4, 1810. By the Rev. John Owen. 1s. 6d.

A Discourse, occasioned by the Death of William Sharp, esq. delivered in Fulham Church, March 25, 1810. By the Rev. John Owen. 1s. 6d.

Reflections on Mortality; suggested by the General Mourning; a Sermon preached at Worship-street and Leather-lane, November 11, 1810, on the decease of Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia; with an account of her Interment. By John Evans, A. M. 1s. 6d.

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#### TOPOGRAPHY.

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Travels through Denmark and Sweden. By Louis de Boisgelin, Knight of Malta, 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s. coloured plates 4l. 4s.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

**MR. TROTTER**, of Montalta near Wicklow, has in the press a work of the highest public interest, being an Account of the Travels of the late Mr. Fox, Lord St. John, and himself, in Flanders and France, during the late short Peace. It will contain, besides other curious original matter, a variety of letters of Mr. Fox on classical and other subjects, and circumstantial particulars of the last four years of his life.

In April Mr. PRATT intends to bring forward the expected Poetical Remains of Joseph Blacket; illustrated and adorned by appropriate engravings from original designs by eminent painters; with a portrait, which exhibits a striking likeness, and interesting Memoirs of the Author. To be published exclusively for the benefit of his aged mother and orphan child.

Mr. SMART is preparing for the press,

a Guide to Parsing; which is expected will furnish material assistance to the study of English grammar, and the above necessary exercise, particularly in school classes. Mr. Murray's arrangement will be followed.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS's work on the Rights and Duties of JURIES, embracing all branches of the subject, will be the first attempt of the kind in the language; in size, it will correspond with his work on the Office of Sheriff.

Mr. W. MARRAT and Mr. P. THOMPSON, of Boston, have undertaken to conduct a work, to be published quarterly, entitled The Enquirer. It is particularly intended for the use of young persons, and will embrace subjects of general literature, mathematics, arts, and manufactures, chemical and philosophical essays, and every branch of knowledge.

The death of the late Mr. WILKES, of Milland House, having created some doubts in regard to the completion of that immense body of general knowledge called the *ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS*, we have much satisfaction in being enabled to state, that the property has been purchased by spirited literary men; and that the work will be regularly published till it has attained its maturity. Amidst the various projects of Cyclopædias at home and abroad, this is the most extensive. It will equal in extent the great *Encyclopédie Methodique* of PANCOUKE; far exceed the great German one of KUNKELE; and the largest of the English ones by REES. It treats of every science in chief, comprehends the entire of every valuable elementary treatise, and is in every respect an useful and meritorious design.

The Letters of the late Miss Seward, written between the years 1784 and 1807, selected by herself, and bequeathed to Mr. CONSTABLE for publication, will appear early in January, comprising six volumes. No other publication, containing so much anecdote of the literary society of Lichfield, has hitherto appeared; the present, therefore, will afford an interesting specimen of the tone of familiar intercourse which prevailed in it. Miss Seward's poetical fame and character, however, had extended her connections far beyond the limits of this literary circle; many of the most distinguished persons, in all parts of these kingdoms, were included in the list of her correspondents.

A new edition in octavo, of Mr. WHITTINGTON's *Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France*, will be published in the course of this month.

A work by the Rev. Dr. MILNER, of great research and high interest to the English antiquary, will soon be ready for the public, in which the claims of England to the honors of what is generally termed Gothic Architecture is maintained, and authorities quoted, in answer to Mr. Whittington's statement of the prior claims of France to that interesting style of architecture.

A reprint of the original and scarce work on *Linear Perspective*, by Dr. BROOK TAYLOR, is in the press, and will soon be ready for the scientific public.

Saint Bartholomew's Hospital exhibits at this time a case of a most formidable disease happily unknown in these northern regions. The subject is a native of

the Brazils, with the true Elephantiasis, or Arabian Leprosy, as described by Dr. Adams, in his last edition of *Morbid Poisons*; and, from that work, inserted under the article Elephantiasis in Dr. Rees's *Encyclopædia*. From the days of Aretæus to our own times, it has been asserted by most authors, and denied by none, that these unfortunate people are peculiarly salacious. Dr. Adams, by a minute examination, has proved the fallacy of this opinion. The present case exhibits all the peculiarities described by that writer; viz. the tuberculated countenance, the want of hair below the scalp, the femoral tumour, &c.

Dr. ADAMS will begin in the middle of this month his *Course of Lectures on the Institutes and Practice of Medicine*, at his house in Hatton Garden.

Dr. REID will commence his *spring Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine*, on Wednesday, the 24th of January.

Mr. STEVENSON, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, author of a *Practical Treatise on the Morbid Sensibility of the Eye*, commonly called *Weakness of Sight*; purposes delivering a *Course of Lectures on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases, of the Eye and Ear*, early in the ensuing spring.

Mr. PARKINSON is about to publish *Observations on the Act for Regulating Mad-houses*, with Remarks addressed to the *Friends of the Insane*; and a *Correction of the Mis-statements of the Case of Benjamin Elliot*, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for illegally depriving Mary Daintree of her liberty.

The *Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register for 1810*, is in great forwardness, and will be published some time in February.

The volume of the *County Annual Register for the present year* is in considerable forwardness, and will be published early in the spring; in addition to the usual matter relating to the counties, it will contain a concise and impartial *History of Europe for the Year*. On account of this improvement, it will assume the title of the *Imperial and County Annual Register*.

Dr. CROTON is adapting all Handel's Choruses, Overtures, Marches, &c. for the Piano-forte, or Organ. He has completed his *Specimens of the various Styles of Music*, in 3 vols. and intends publishing a work on *Composition and Thorough Bass*.



In the course of the ensuing winter will be published an Account of the Measures pursued with different Tribes of the Hindus, for the abolition of the practice of the systematic murder of female children by their parents; with incidental Notices of other Customs peculiar to the inhabitants of India; by the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Walker, late Political Resident at the Court of Anand Rao Gaikawar. Edited with Notes, &c. by Major EDWARD MOOR, author of the Hindu Pantheon.

Mr. ROBERT BAKEWELL, lately of Wakefield, Yorkshire, has discovered a method of ascertaining with correctness, by means of chemical analysis, the qualities of the water, soil, coal, metallic ores, or other minerals, of any estate; and he undertakes to give the natural history, and a statistical account of it, including a description of the hills, springs, rivers, arrangement of strata, &c. with a view of assisting proprietors in forming an estimate of the nature and value of their lands.

The Rev. Mr. LYSONS has nearly ready for publication a new edition of his *Environns of London*, with alterations and additions, brought down to the present time. A volume of the additional matter will be published at the same time, for the purchasers of the former edition.

Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS has in the press, *Considerations on Bullion and Coin, Circulation and Exchanges*, with a view to our present circumstances.

A Life of William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor to Henry VI. and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, by the late Dr. CHANDLER, will be published early in the spring.

Dr. BROWNE has nearly ready for publication, a work designed for the use of schools, and entitled *Pinacotheca Classica, or Classical Gallery*; containing a selection of the most distinguished characters in ancient and modern times, as drawn by the most celebrated Greek, Roman, and British historians, biographers, &c.

Mr. W. MOORE, of the Royal Military Academy, is engaged in preparing for the press, a *Treatise on Fluxions*, with the various applications of that science.

Mr. F. BARLOW, of the Royal Military Academy, is about to publish a Collection of *Mathematical Tables*, among which will be some to facilitate the solution of the Irreducible Case of Cubics.

Mr. C. BRADLEY, of Wallingford, has a *Lexicon of the New Testament* nearly ready for the press, principally intended for the use of schools, and consequently less extensive than Parkhurst's *Lexicon*, though compiled on a somewhat similar plan. The various senses in which every word is used by the sacred writers, will be given in English; different phrases and expressions will be concisely elucidated; and those variations of the verb or noun which might occasion any difficulty to the young student, will be inserted and referred to their themes.

The number of one-pound notes of country banks in circulation, on which duties had been paid up to June, 1810, were . . . . . 8,553,099  
Old notes in circulation . . . . . 203,200  

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8,756,299

The number of country two-pound notes stamped were 294,490, which, multiplied by 2 . . . . . 588,980

Total of small notes . . . . . 9,345,279

The number of stamped notes of 5l. 5s. each, and under, were . . . . . 1,477,168  
Multiplied by . . . . . 5

Amount of notes bearing the shilling stamp . . . . . £7,385,840

Say 500,000 ten £ equal to . . . . . 5,000,000  
— 169,846 twenty £ . . . . . 3,396,920

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8,396,920

Say £30 each, amount to . . . . . £77,910  
— 50 each . . . . . 37,400  
— 100 each . . . . . 484,000

To these add all the notes of £5, and upwards, still in circulation, under the 44th George the Third; the total of which will not expire until October, 1814, viz. 10,872,910.

The probable amount of circulating country medium, therefore, will be about £37,000,000. The amount remaining in hand may be taken at one-sixth.

Amount in hand . . . . . 6,160,000  
Amount in circulation . . . . . 30,840,000

And the account of the Bank of England notes may, at this time, be taken at an equal sum, making a total of paper-money in actual circulation of SIXTY MILLIONS, or four times the amount of coin which used to be in circulation. Hence the advanced price of all commodities, and the nominal depreciation of money.

Mr,



Mr. BARRON FIELD, of the Inner Temple, has in the press, *A full Analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries*, by a series of Questions, to which the student is to frame his own answers by reading that work.

The Library of the late William Platel, esq. of Peterborough, including his interesting collection of Arabic, Persian, Bengalee, and other MSS. forming part of the library of the late Shah Aulum, will be sold by auction this winter.

The Rev. T. F. DIBDIN has in the press, in one large octavo volume, the *English Gentleman's Library Companion*, or a Guide to the Knowledge of rare, curious, and useful Books, in the English language, and appertaining to British literature and antiquities.

Memoirs of Mary Anne Radcliffe, in familiar Letters to her female friends, are in the press, in one volume octavo; but the publishers think it right to apprise the public that this lady is not the author of the *Mysteries of Udolpho*, and other celebrated romances.

Sir SAMUEL EGERTON BRYDGES is engaged on a Selection from Collins's *Peerage*, with very considerable alterations and improvements, and brought down to the present time.

The second volume of Mr. SOUTHEY's *History of Brazil* is at press. It relates the foundation and establishment of the adjacent Spanish provinces, the affairs of which are in later times inseparably connected with those of Brazil. The subject includes the whole tract of country between the rivers Plata, Paraguay, and Orellana or the Amazons, stretching westward to Peru, as far as the Portuguese have extended their settlements or their discoveries.

Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY, of Leeds, has in the press, a *History of the Human Teeth*; with a Treatise on their diseases, from infancy to age, adapted for general information.

Mrs. GRANT, of Laggan, will speedily publish *Essays on the Poetry and Superstitions of the Highlands*, with *Fragments in verse and prose*.

The editor of the *Selection of Curious Articles from the Gentleman's Magazine*, is engaged in preparing a fourth volume, to be sold separately; which will contain *Biographical Memoirs, Literary Anecdotes, Characters of eminent Men, and Topographical Notices*.

Mr. EDWARD WAKEFIELD will shortly publish *MONTHLY MAG.* No. 207.

publish a work on the *Present State of Ireland*.

The Rev. W. ETTRICK has in the press, in two octavo volumes, the *Second Exodus, or Reflections on the Prophecies of the Last Times*.

The Bishop of London is printing a work on the subject of Calvinism, which will comprehend his last three Charges, with considerable additions, and numerous quotations from the works of Calvin, and the ancient Fathers.

Mr. JOHN BELLAMY proposes to publish by subscription, in two octavo volumes, the *Fall of Deism*, in which the objections of the Deists against the Old and New Testament, during the last 1600 years, are answered with a strict adherence to the literal sense of the Hebrew language.

Mr. RICHARD FENTON will soon publish an *Historical Tour through Pembroke-shire*, in a quarto volume.

Mr. ROBERT KERR is engaged on a *General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels*, arranged in systematic order, and illustrated by maps and charts. It is expected to form eighteen octavo volumes, and to be published in thirty-six parts, the first of which will appear on the 1st of January.

Mrs. MARY ANNE CLARKE is preparing for the press, further particulars of her conduct in recent transactions.

An Account of an Expedition undertaken in the years 1805, 6 and 7, by order of the Government of the United States, by MAJOR PIKE, is in the press, under the title of *Exploratory Travels through the Western Territories of North America*; comprising a Voyage from St. Louis on the Mississippi to the sources of that river, and a Journey through the interior of Louisiana, and the north-eastern provinces of New Spain: the whole including a distance of 8000 miles, and exhibiting a view of the geography, natural productions, Indian tribes, present state of the population, &c. of those interesting countries. The work will form a quarto volume, and be illustrated with maps drawn up from the Major's observations.

The late Mr. BARRE ROBERTS' matchless Cabinet of the Coins of England, Scotland, and Ireland; likewise his Anglo-Gallic coins, coronation medals, and many of the works of Thomas Simon, will be sold by auction in February, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Four ladies and three children have already been burnt to death within the present winter, owing to inattention to the known means of preventing the fatal effects of such accidents. Reasoning on the principle of the ascent of heat and flame, Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS lately provided himself with two separate pieces of muslin, and made with them the following decisive experiment. He set fire to one of them held in an upright position, and it was consumed in half a minute, the flames rising with great intensity to the height of two feet. He then set fire to the other piece, laid hollow in an horizontal direction, and it was nearly ten minutes before it burnt from one end of the piece to the other; the flame never rose half an inch in height, and might at any instant have been extinguished by the thumb and finger, or by drawing the hand over it. In short, it is evident, that a perpendicular female dress as high as the Monument, would burn out with a destructive flame in less time than a single yard of the same material laid in an horizontal direction. It results, therefore, from the above experiment, that as soon as a lady's or child's dress is discovered to be on fire, she should lie down, and she may then either extinguish the flame with her own hands, or may leisurely call for assistance, and no fatal effects can happen even in the worst event.

## RUSSIA.

A peasant named JOHN SEMZOW, has discovered a method of making paper stoppers for bottles so expeditiously, that one man may make near 7000 in an hour. In consequence, a thousand corks, which some time since sold for 65 rubles, have fallen to 3, and it is expected, that should the competition continue, they will be so low as half a ruble per thousand, which is the price of the paper substitutes.

## GERMANY.

M. BADER, Counsellor of Mines at Munich, in Bavaria, has invented what he terms an-aquatic sledge, constructed on such a principle that it may be impelled and guided on the water by the rider himself, without any other aid. The first public experiment was made with this machine on the 29th of August, last, before the royal family at Nymphenburg, with complete success. It consists of two hollow caucos, or pontoons, eight feet long, made of sheet copper, closed on all sides, joined to each other in a parallel direction, at the distance of six feet, by a light wooden frame. Thus

joined, they support a seat resembling an arm-chair, in which the rider is seated, and impels and steers the sledge by treading two large pedals before him. Each of these pedals is connected with a paddle, fixed perpendicularly in the after-part of the machine behind the seat, and in the interval between the two pontoons. In front of the seat stands a small table, on which the rider may read, write, draw, or eat and drink. His hands being at perfect liberty, he may even play an instrument, load and fire a gun, or do whatever he pleases. Behind the seat is a leathern bag, to hold any thing he may want in his excursion. It is evident that this machine must be admirably calculated for the purpose of taking sketches of aquatic scenery, as also for the diversion of shooting water-fowl, in which case the sportsman conceals himself behind a slight skreen of branches, or rushes, so as to approach the birds unperceived. This vehicle is far safer than a common boat, the centre of gravity being constantly in the middle of a very broad base; a circumstance which renders upsetting, even in the heaviest gale, absolutely impossible. It is moreover so contrived, that it may be taken to pieces in a few minutes, packed in a box, and put together again in a very short time. It is not improbable that this highly original invention may in time be applied to more important purposes than mere diversion.

The linen and woollen manufactures of Prussian Silesia have been for some years on the decline. Previous to 1798, the former produced on an average twenty millions of livres a-year. Of woollen cloth, above 120,000 pieces were annually made, and two-thirds of that quantity were exported. In 1788 the exports amounted to 72,620 pieces dressed, and 17,200 undressed. The cloths made here are common in quality; and on these manufactures the whole population depends for a subsistence. The province has a few manufactories of cotton and stuffs mixed of silk and thread, but of small consequence. The tanneries are of more importance; they are numerous, but neglected, either from prohibitions which restrain industry or from want of capital.

## FRANCE.

The Chamber of Arts has presented to M. APPERT a premium of 12,000 francs for his recent invention for preserving fruits, vegetables, meat, and all kinds of animal and even vegetable substances several years, on condition that his method

that he made public for the general benefit.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

Several natives of the South Sea islands have lately visited England, having been brought by different merchant-vessels, in which they engaged themselves as common sailors. Among these is Duaterra, nephew to Tippihee, a chief of New Zealand, and son-in-law of another chief named Wanakee. He is a very intelligent young man, only twenty-two years of age, possessing a most amiable temper, considerable natural abilities, and an ardent thirst of knowledge. His only object, as he said, for leaving his native country was to see King George. For this purpose he entered on board the *Santa Anna*, belonging to Port Jackson, which touched at New Zealand, on her way to some of the South Sea islands, on a sealing voyage, in the course of which he was exposed to many dangers, hardships, and toils. As a reward for these, Duaterra expected on his arrival in the Thames to see the King, but was unfortunately disappointed. The captain kept him nearly the whole time he was in England on board the ship at work, till she was discharged; and on the 5th of August last, sent him on board the *Ann*, which sailed almost immediately for Portsmouth. Duaterra was much concerned at being compelled to return, without accomplishing the object of his voyage, for which, he observed, his countrymen would find great fault with him. It is certainly a circumstance much to be regretted, that this young man, who by birth and marriage is related to eleven out of the thirteen chiefs of New Zealand, should have lost the only reward which he expected for two years hard toil as a common sailor, without wages, or other remuneration than clothing and provision. Duaterra, during his residence in this country, related certain particulars respecting the traditions and manners of those remote islanders, which open a field for curious speculation. In regard to the creation of man, he reports, that the New Zealanders have been taught from time immemorial, by their priests and fathers, to believe that three gods made the first man. The general term for bone is *eve*; and they universally believe that the first woman was made of an *eve*, or bone, taken from the side of the first man. The fable of the Man in the Moon is likewise an ancient tradition among these people. There was, (say they) a long time ago, in New

Zealand, a man named Rona, who was going for some water one very dark night, for neither moon nor stars were then to be seen. He accidentally hurt his foot. While in this situation, and so lame as to be unable to return home, the moon came suddenly upon him. Rona laid hold of a tree to save himself, but in vain; for the moon carried both him and the tree away, and they are still to be seen there to this day. The belief of the following tradition, by which the faculty of speech at some former period is assigned to the serpent, may perhaps prove favorable to the introduction among them of the Mosaic account of the fall of man. The sharks wanted to leave the sea, and to live on shore; the serpent would not allow them, and said, that if they attempted to come on shore, they would be eaten by men; the sharks answered, they should be as safe there as the serpent: the latter replied, that he had a hole in the ground where he concealed himself from men; that they would not eat him, for if he only shewed his head, they were afraid and ran away; whereas, the shark had no place on the land in which he could be safe. He therefore compelled him to return to the sea, telling him, at the same time, that men would catch him there with their hooks, if he did not take care.—The chiefs muster all their men, at particular seasons of the year, the great muster being made after the potatoe harvest. The ground from which the potatoes have been lately dug, is cleared of the stems and weeds, and then levelled. Here they all assemble, men, women, and children. The men are drawn up in ranks, five, six, or seven deep, according to the direction of the chief. One of the principal officers, or *rangateedas*, muster them, not by calling over their names, but by passing in front of their ranks, and telling their numbers, when he places a *rangateeda* at the head of every hundred men. The women and children, like those of the Israelites of old, are never mustered. After this census, their holidays begin, when they spend several days and nights in feasting, dancing, and performing their religious ceremonies. The chiefs never join in the amusements, but only look on, and give directions.—The common mode of salutation between two persons is, to bring their noses into contact with each other; and Duaterra declared, that when he left New Zealand, so many came to see him previous to embarkation, his nose was sore with rubbing against the noses of his friends.



## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*An Introduction to the Art of Playing on the Piano-forte, with an Appendix, containing Technical Terms, and a few Exercises, by G. E. Williams. 10s. 6d.*

THIS didactic publication is in two parts. The first treats of the characters; the second contains examples and exercises, followed by an appendix of technical terms, with their explanations.

The author, in his prefatory remarks, informs us that the present work owes its birth to the necessity he has constantly felt, in a long course of practice, of a similar assistance to the master: that taking the advantage of preceding authors, he has not only adopted their improvements, but superadded others of his own; and their great utility in his private circle of instruction, now induces him to make them public.

This is Mr. Williams's apology for intruding his work upon the musical world. The apology is common with theoretical authors, but the manner in which Mr. Williams has executed his intention of assisting the teacher, and benefiting the pupil, is by no means so. The clear and regular order in which he has laid down his elementary rules, the fullness and perspicuity displayed in the explanatory observations, and the judicious examples and progressive exercises, give a superior rank to the work, and justify us in saying that it merits the particular attention both of masters and of scholars, and does the greatest credit to Mr. Williams's qualifications as a professional teacher.

*"Les Plaisirs de l'Esperance;" a Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Ingram, by J. Gildon. 2s.*

This pleasing exercise for the piano-forte consists of three movements. They are at once excellent in themselves, and judiciously disposed. The concluding rondo, in six quavers, *presto à la ballet*, is particularly attractive in its subject, conceived with taste, and conducted with judgment.

*"Oh! come, Oh! come, my Fair One;" a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by William Slapp. 1s.*

To deny this little song a moderate portion of merit would be unjust—to allow it any thing more would be exceeding its deserts. The melody is connected and easy, but common-place, and the accompaniment wholly consists of an obvious *arpeggio*, not always of the best

formation, and certainly very dull in its effect.

*Second Petit Passe-Temps, à la Militaire, for the Piano-forte. Par L. Von Esch. 2s. 6d.*

This piece consists of four movements; the first is a march, the second a *maestoso* in common time, the third a *moderato* in common time, and the fourth an *allegretto* in common time: but though the movements are all conceived in the same measure, they are so happily diversified in their style, that none of their respective merits are lost on the ear; neither satiety nor monotony results from the uniform division of the ideas, nor, indeed, is that uniformity any way sensibly felt.

*"The Rose that weeps with Morning Dew;" sung by Mr. Bartleman, set to Music by George Nicks. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Nicks has taken the words of the present song from Mrs. Radcliffe's *Romance of the Forest*. The simplicity and easy flow of the melody please us much. The poetry is natural and unaffected, and the music is analogous and expressive.

*"Paddy Carey's Fortune, or Irish Promotion;" a favourite comic Song, sung by Mr. Webb, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, written by Mr. Cherry, composed by J. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Whitaker has thrown much of the *vis comica* into the music of this song, and as much of the genuine cast of Irish melody as can, perhaps, in reason be expected from an English composer. In this style of vocal composition, its merits are certainly prominent.

*"Blythe were the Hours;" a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Ashe, at the Bath Concerts, composed by Mr. Rauzzini, the words by William Bennet, esq. 1s. 6d.*

This ballad commences with a false accent in the melody: the general cast of which is, however, by no means unworthy of the taste and imagination of the late ingenious composer; nor will the production, though a trifle, pass unnoticed by the lovers of simple ballad music.

Dr. Haydn's celebrated Air and Chorus *"A new created World,"* from *The Creation*; adapted for two performers on the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin and Violoncello, by J. Mazzinghi, esq. 4s.

Mr. Mazzinghi's disposition of the parts of this chorus in the arrangement he has here made of it, will make every admirer of piano-forte duets glad that he has undertaken the task. The general

neral effect has been happily consulted, and every bar exhibits the hand of a master,

"*Fate gave the Word;*" a Ballad, composed and dedicated to Mrs. Harrison, by T. Haigh. 2s. 6d.

The melody of this ballad, the poetry of which is from Burns, though not of the first excellence, contains some pleasing and appropriate passages; and will, we doubt not, gratify the taste of many hearers. Mr. Haigh, however, will allow us to notice the false accent with which the song opens. The word *fate* should not have been given to a leading note, but to the first crotchet of a bar. The author's sense is not "*Fate gave the word,*" but "*Fate gave the word.*"

*Le Retour de Cambridge; Romance and Rondo for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Miss Day, by J. Gildon.*

Mr. Gildon, in this little production, has displayed much of that talent for piano-forte composition which has already

frequently demanded our commendation. Both the movements are good in their kind, and the style of the romance is particularly calculated to introduce the rondo with advantage.

"*All hail to the enlivening Morn;*" a favourite Song, composed by T. Thompson, Organist of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s.

In this song we cannot find any prominent traits of original fancy, or striking evidences of a cultivated judgment: mediocrity is the word that best applies to the composition, whether looking to the air or the combination.

"*Adieu to the Cottage;*" a Ballad, composed for the Voice and Piano-forte, or Harp; also arranged for the Harp, Lute, or Lyre, by John Parry, Editor of the *Welsh Melodies*. 1s. 6d.

"*Adieu to the Cottage*" is a very pleasing little song. The melody is as simple as appropriate, and conveys the sentiment of the poetry with truth and force,

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of November to the 20th of December, 1810.*

THE Reporter has recently met with several instances of the proper intermittent fever. During a period of nearly nine years of attendance as Physician upon one of the most extensive medical charities in the metropolis, the writer of this article does not recollect a single instance of this modification of disease in which he could not trace its origin to some of the marshy counties of the Island; so invariably do the effluvia from a particular sort of soil operate as a cause of a particular species of fever. The more recent instances of ague which he has met with, form no exceptions to this general observation. The Reporter has found arsenic, in the form of Fowler's Solution, to be more uniformly and expeditiously successful in this complaint, than the much and justly celebrated cinchona. The reputation of the Peruvian bark has been in a certain degree impaired by a continuance of its use. It is remarkable, that a medicine, at its first introduction into practice, has often been attended with more signal success than at any subsequent period of its employment; its efficacy, as well as its name, seems as if it wore away after a length of time: when it has be-

come an old remedy, it ceases to be so powerful a one. Of the Peruvian bark, however, we may still, without trespassing upon truth, speak in very high terms, although not as an infallible specific. Protracted experience seldom fails to throw a dash of diffidence into the composition of our opinions.\*

Decided and dreadful as the indications of fever generally are in its advanced and established form, its symptoms are at other times so faintly marked, as to be scarcely distinguishable by a superficial observer, from the condition of ordinary health. The whole of life is, indeed, with some, a state of fever.

The Reporter has lately had an oppor-

\* When Sir John Tabor went to Versailles to try the effects of the bark upon Louis the Fourteenth's only son, the Dauphin, who had been long ill of an intermittent fever; the physicians who were about the prince, did not choose to permit him to prescribe to their royal patient till they had put to him some medical questions: amongst others, they asked him to define what an intermittent fever was. He replied, "Gentlemen, it is a disease which I can cure, and which you cannot."

tunity of seeing a case of unsightly and unwieldy corpulence, which appeared gradually to have accumulated in consequence of gross feeding, connected with a life of sluggish inactivity: from an ignoble indulgence in habits of repletion and repose, this patient appears in dan-

ger of ultimately sinking under the weight of abdominal oppression :

Desidia, latamque trahens inglorius alvum.

J. REID,

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
December 26, 1810.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under cover to the Care of the Publisher.

The British Gallery of Engravings, with some Account of each Picture, and a Life of the Artist. By Edward Forster, A.M. F.R.S. and S.A. No. VII.

THIS Number of Mr. Forster's elegant work contains the *Flemish Family*, by Adrian Ostade, engraved by J. Fittler, A.R.A. The *Infant Hercules*, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by C. Heath. A *Landscape*, by Claude, engraved by Middiman and Pye. And the *Death of Hippolitus*, by Rubens, engraved by Anker Smith, A.R.A. The *Flemish Family* is a well-known picture, and a favorable specimen of the talents of Ostade. It was formerly in the collection of the Duke de Praslin, and has been extremely well engraved by a French artist. Mr. Fittler has finished his plate with a good deal of effect and colour, but it is not sufficiently delicate in its texture for a work of this highly finishing painter. The *Infant Hercules* is a delightful little print, and combines freedom of stroke with truth of representation. The great picture which the inimitable Sir Joshua Reynolds painted of this subject, (which we are sorry to learn from Mr. Forster is suffering from neglect and damp) is only known to the amateurs of this country by a mezzotinto print, the original being at St. Petersburg. It contains the figures of Alcmena, Amphitrion, and the Servants, who are described as entering the apartment in which the infant god was cradled. The present picture, on the contrary, is similar to the one by Annibale Carracci, in the gallery of the Napoleon Museum, at Paris, and consists simply of one figure, the child, with a serpent in each hand; but in a style and vigour of imagination far superior to the Bolognese. He has here embodied the elements, the very germ as it were, of the Farnese hero; he who

— "stretched out his arms to clasp  
The scaly monsters in his iron grasp;

Fast in each hand their venom'd jaws he prest

Of the curst serpents, which even gods detest;

Their circling spires, in many a dreadful fold,  
Around the slow-begotten babe they roll'd;  
The babe unweaned, yet ignorant of fear,  
Who never uttered cry, nor shed a tear."

24th Idyllium of Theocritus, Fawkes's Translation.

Cool settled indignation is seated on the brow of the beautiful boy; and the whole is an additional proof (if such could now be wanting) of the superior talents of Reynolds for truth and sublimity of expression. Neither should the engraver (the younger Mr. Heath,) be passed without his share of well-deserved praise. The touch, manner, and freedom of outline, so characteristic of the painter's style, is admirably given, particularly the lights, shades, and reflexes, of the flesh. The accessories are forcibly engraved, and have a depth and colour equal to a mezzotinto, with all the higher beauties of stroke engraving; and is certainly a first-rate print. The *Landscape*, by Middiman and Pye, is delicately handled, and very Claudish in effect. We should like to see these artists employed on a picture of Wilson's or Turner's, whose subjects are so much more full and interesting. The *Death of Hippolitus*, is a grand composition, one of the greatest of the master's, and is a real treasure to its noble possessor, (the Duke of Bedford.) It shows the power and art of Rubens, equal to any thing, after his magnificent Conversion of St. Paul, and perhaps his Descent from the Cross, that we have of this master. Mr. Smith has executed his task with fidelity and care, and hereby has added a new wreath of honour to his name. The whole of the Number is equal to any of the former, and is one of those useful and splendid works which must deserve success.



## INTELLIGENCE.

The governors of the British Institution have elected his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales president of their society, in the room of the late Earl of Dartmouth; and the Marquis of Stafford, deputy-president.

On Monday, the 10th of December, being the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy, a general assembly of the Academicians was held at Somerset-place, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing:

*President.*—BENJAMIN WEST, esq.

*Visitors.*—W. OWEN, H. THOMSON, J. NOLLEKENS, J. NORTHCOTE, and S. WOODFORDE, esqrs.

Succeeded by rotation to the council:—A. W. Calcott; J. M. W. Turner; J. Soane; and C. Rossi, esqrs.

And silver medals were given to the following students:—Mr. C. W. Ross, for the best drawing of an Academy figure; Mr. J. Linnell, for the best model of an Academy figure; Mr. Louis Vulliamy, for the best architectural Drawing.

The academical body has sustained the loss of two members, J. F. Rigaud, and John Richards, esqrs. The former was a skilful painter, and is best known by his picture of Samson breaking his Bonds, in the council-room of the Academy; and the latter, by his abilities as a scene and landscape painter: he was at the head of that department in Covent Garden Theatre for some years.

On Monday the 17th ult. Mr. CARLISLE, F.R.S. &c. professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy, concluded a most valuable course of lectures on the application of the science of anatomy to the purpose of the fine arts: they were in every respect original in matter and manner; and superior to those of either of his predecessors. The audience was the most respectable and numerous that ever professor drew within those walls. We lament that our present limits will not allow us to give each of the interesting discourses at a length proportioned to its interest.

They were similar in substance to those delivered last year by the learned professor, immediately after his election; but considerably matured, and delivered with a greater flow and freedom; the demonstrations were more perspicuous and connected, the effect of which could now be perceived from the improvements that have been made in the theatre, and

in the disposition of the lights. The first lecture contained a general and enlarged view of the subject, but as it was nearly the same as that we gave an abstract of in the Magazine for January\* last, we shall not here repeat it. The remainder of the lecture consisted of a demonstration of the bones of the skeleton, under the general division of the head, trunk, limbs or extremities; and which were subdivided as follows: viz.

Head	} Skull	{ Cranium
		{ Face
	Lower Jaw { Teeth	
Trunk	} Spine	
		{ Ribs
	Bones of the Pelvis	
Upper limb or extremity	}	Clavicle
		Scapula
		Brachia
		Cubit
		Carpus
		Metacarpus
		Phalanges
Lower limb	}	Femur
		Patella
		Tibia
		Tarsus
		Metatarsus
		Phalanges

The second lecture was devoted to an accurate description of the bones of the head and trunk.

The professor took occasion to advise the students to follow the principle of Homer, who, when he intended a hero should die, always took care to wound him mortally; and he pointed out where wounds are mortal.

The third lecture displayed the bones of the upper and lower extremities.

The fourth lecture was also devoted to the skeleton, and was chiefly a recapitulation of the former, demonstrated upon the living subject.

In the two concluding lectures, Mr. Carlisle described the origin, insertion, and use, of the superficial muscles; and, after pointing out the circumstances which disguise and soften their appearance, demonstrated them in the last lecture on the living subject, in the various and opposite actions of pulling and pushing, &c. on a machine constructed for the purpose. He concluded, with a general recapitulation of the course, to which he added some excellent observations for directing the anatomical studies of the student. The

\* Vide Monthly Magazine, vol. 28, page 611.

model he employed on this occasion, (one worthy of the lectures) was a remarkably fine negro, from whom we understand Mr. Dawe has, this summer, been engaged in painting a large picture.

Some observations on the trial of Dr. *host versus* Beresford, respecting the cutting of an impudent caricature picture, are unavoidably deferred till our next.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### SWEDEN.

THE King issued a proclamation on the 19th of November, ordering the seizure of any English vessel then in the Swedish ports, and the prohibition of the entrance into the said ports of English ships of war, merchant-ships, or vessels coming from Great Britain, her Colonies, and the States under her immediate Government, or carrying goods being the produce or manufacture of, or belonging to, the Crown of Great Britain and her subjects. It also orders, that English colonial goods must not, from any town or place in the kingdom, be exported to foreign places on the Continent.

### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A Council of War was held on the 1st instant in Lord Wellington's Army, in consequence of the distressing situation in which the Allies now find themselves, with the immense crowd of refugees thrown upon their humanity for subsistence, and without having the usual communication with the north of Portugal, as Massena's right is extended to Leiria. A letter from an officer states, that the distresses of the Portuguese were dreadful. He had had the return of twenty-three deaths in one day from actual want, in one cantonment.

The late accounts from Madrid stated the frequent interruption given to the couriers, in their progress with the mails and dispatches to France. The debates in the Cortes were the constant subject of ridicule with the French party. A decree had been issued by Joseph, ordering that the bones of Cervantes, Solis, Cortez, and other distinguished Spaniards, buried in the capital and elsewhere, should be taken up, and their remains conveyed with great parade and ceremony to the royal church of St. Isidore.

### HOLLAND.

Letters from Holland represent the distresses of the inhabitants of the capital, and other popular towns, as being deplorable in the extreme, owing to the total stagnation of trade. Those who formerly lived in the first style, have been reduced to poverty, or to avert that extremity, have been compelled to contract their expenditure within the narrowest limits. It is mentioned that within few weeks upwards of 2000 domestic servants had been discharged.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The malady of the King has continued through the month with slight fluctuations; and at such a period this great country has been for two months without an efficient head to its Government! Some unhappy fatality appears to have befallen it; and we fear that the sun of its glory is really setting, as was said by a great statesman twenty years ago!

Parliament has had repeated meetings to little purpose. On the 20th, Mr. Percival, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved the following Resolutions:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that his Majesty is prevented by his present indisposition from coming to his Parliament, and from attending to the public business; and that the personal exercise of the Royal Authority is thereby suspended.

"That for this purpose, and for maintaining entire the Constitutional Authority of the King, it is necessary that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, should determine on the means whereby the Royal Assent may be given in Parliament to such Bills as may be passed by the two Houses of Parliament, respecting the exercise of the powers and authorities of the Crown, in the name and on behalf of the King, during the continuance of his Majesty's present indisposition.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is the right and duty of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, now assembled, and lawfully, fully, and freely, representing all the Estates of the people of this Realm, to provide the mean of supplying the defect in the personal exercise of the Royal Authority, arising from his Majesty's said indisposition, in such manner as the exigency of the case may appear to require."

Sir Francis Burdett denied the competency of such a House to decide; and advised an Appeal to the People; and Mr. George Ponsonby, for the Whigs, read the following Resolution as an Amendment:

"That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, requesting that his Royal Highness will be pleased

pleased to take upon him, during the indisposition of the King, and no longer, the Government of this Realm; and administer the same in the name and in the behalf of his Majesty, under the style and title of Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

After a long debate, the Ministers carried their Resolutions by 269 against 157.

On the 14th, a Select Committee of the House of Commons examined the Physicians attending the King, as to the state of his illness.

Dr. Reynolds was first called. He said his Majesty has sometimes been better, and sometimes again he has been worse; there have been paroxysms; there have been times when he has been apparently going on well, and then something suddenly has thrown him back. Having alluded to the *integrity* of his Majesty's mind, and being asked what he meant by that, he answered—"I mean, that his memory is entire; his perceptions are entire; and his acuteness is considerable; which appears from every now and then a comment on any thing that is said. His judgment I have said was perverted, and that at present his discretion is asleep at times; though every now and then there are gleams of both, but they are transient."—Q. "Is the present age of his Majesty likely more to affect the duration of his illness, than his age at the respective periods of his former attacks of his disorder?"—"I can only answer that question by saying, that age seems to have made very few depredations upon his Majesty. He is apparently younger and stronger than many persons much younger than himself; and therefore much better able to resist the effect of disease than several persons younger than himself would be."

Dr. Baillie was next called in. He said his Majesty was sometimes afflicted with bodily ailment, and that, were there no such ailment, the chance of his recovery would be less. The King's age rendered his recovery less probable; at the same time his Majesty, at 72, was younger and stronger than many others at 62. With respect to the King's defect of sight, he should conceive that, in the earlier periods of an indisposition like the King's, blindness would probably be an advantage; that it would lessen the excitement; but towards recovery, the want of sight would be a disadvantage, because he would be deprived of many amusements that would occupy his mind, and assist in the complete recovery. This was, however, altogether conjecture. He thought the King's present indisposition would be a longer indisposition than some of the former. He had never known but one person who was affected with this disorder who was as old as the King, and that person saw; but that person did not recover. He believed his Majesty's affection for the deceased Prin-

cess, and grief during her illness, was the cause of his indisposition; and that he conceived rather favourable with regard to the prospect of his Majesty's recovery. It was better to know some fixed cause for the complaint; and it was better likewise that the cause should have ceased, which it has done in the present instance.

Dr. Heberden—In reply to a question about the King's being informed that his Physicians were coming to town to be examined, and who informed him; said, "I understood it to have been Dr. Reynolds. I believe it was owing to that cause that his Majesty had a little hurry upon him at the time I saw him."

Sir H. Hallford was next examined. He said, that he thought the last time the Queen saw the King, was on the 29th of October; that the Chancellor saw him on the 29th of October, and last Wednesday. Upon being informed the Chancellor was come to Windsor, the King desired to see him. Witness informed the King of his arrival, and introduced him. The King expressed great satisfaction at the interview. It made no difference in his mental health. On the preceding morning he found the King involved in a great many misconceptions, and took the liberty of using the Chancellor's name as a medical expedient; and it had the desired effect. He did not consult his colleagues; but took it entirely of himself. Throughout the day the King alluded to the conversation several times, and seemed to be less under the influence of error. The Physicians left the room when the Chancellor had his second interview, because it seemed desirable he should form his judgment uninfluenced by the presence of any person. Dr. Willis expressed an apprehension that the interview might be injurious. Witness did entertain great hopes of his Majesty's recovery.

Dr. R. D. Willis said, he had confident hopes of his Majesty's recovery, but could form no judgment of the duration of his illness. Had he known the King proposed to see the Chancellor, he should have objected. It produced no beneficial effect. He had had persons under insanity of the King's age, not perhaps under derangement similar to his. The King's derangement was more nearly allied to delirium than insanity. In delirium the mind is entirely employed on past impressions, which rapidly pass in succession, resembling a person talking in his sleep. In insanity, there may be little or no disturbance in the general constitution; the mind is occupied on some fixed idea, and adheres to it in opposition to the plainest evidence of its falsity. Taking insanity and delirium as two points, he would place derangement of mind between them. His Majesty's illness partook more of the delirium than of the insanity. When he first saw his Majesty, on the 6th of November, he was perfectly unconscious of surrounding objects.



The King was far from being in a good state of health at this time. The symptoms of bodily indisposition were sufficient to account for the present symptoms of the state of his mind. After he objected to the Chancellor's admission, he proposed going over to the King, to see in what state of expectation his Majesty was; knowing that he had been apprised of the Chancellor's visit to Windsor. He found him then in such a state of expectation, that it was a doubt whether as much irritation would not arise from keeping the Chancellor away; as from admitting him; and he therefore assented, as a choice of evils, that the Chancellor should go in. His Majesty's complaint being more nearly allied to delirium than insanity, he thought it, on that account, much more easily cured.

On Monday Dr. Baillie, again called in, stated, that on the 25th of October, his Majesty was hurried in his manner; his pulse was at 90, and his conversation was a little desultory; that is, passing from one thing a little rapidly to another. On the 26th his conversation was very much hurried. He said that the Queen and three of the Princesses saw the King on the 27th of October. The Queen by herself, (that is, without the Princesses) saw the King for a little time on the 23d of October, and likewise on the 29th, for a short time. The King was principally in the custody of Dr. Robert Willis; who takes in a great measure the management of the persons who are more immediately about his Majesty's person. Witness first saw the Princess Amelia on the 26th of December 1809; and every time that he saw the Princess, he was with the King afterwards, so as to have a good deal of conversation with his Majesty. Before the 25th of October, that hurry of manner occurred two or three times, but not in any very strong degree enough for him to remark it. His Majesty's manner is never a very quiet manner, but he did not recollect any thing that struck him, except two or three days, perhaps, before the 25th of October. The Lord Chancellor saw his Majesty the day before yesterday; and also on the 1st of November; and Mr. Percival saw him on the 29th of October.

On the 19th, Mr. Percival submitted, by letter, his Plan of a Regency to the Prince, expressing a hope that he might be honoured with his Royal Highness's command to wait on him to know his pleasure on the subject. His Royal Highness signified to Mr. Percival, that, as no step had yet been taken on the subject in the two Houses of Parliament, he did not think it consistent with his respect for the two Houses to give any opinion on the course of proceeding which had been submitted to him; and the answer concludes with expressing the Prince's most earnest wishes that a speedy re-establishment of his Majesty's

health would make any measure of the kind unnecessary.—No interview took place.

The Prince of Wales communicated to all the branches of his illustrious family, the Plan of the Regency, upon which the whole of the Royal Dukes, with one consent, drew up a Declaration and Protest against the form of proceeding; and which they addressed to Mr. Percival, for the information of Ministers at large. It stated in substance—

That, understanding from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that it was intended to propose to the two Houses, the measure of supplying the Royal Authority by the appointment of a Regency, with certain limitations and restrictions, as described; they felt it to be their duty to declare, that it was the unanimous opinion of all the male branches of his Majesty's family, that they could not view this mode of proceeding without alarm, as a Regency so restricted, was inconsistent with the prerogatives which were vested in the Royal Authority, as much for the security and benefit of the people, as for the strength and dignity of the Crown itself; and they, therefore, must solemnly protest against this violation of the principles which placed their family on the Throne.

And this Royal Protest is signed by  
FREDERIC, Duke of York.  
WILLIAM HENRY, Duke of Clarence.  
EDWARD, Duke of Kent.  
ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Cumberland.  
AUGUSTUS FREDERIC, Duke of Sussex.  
ADOLPHUS FREDERIC, Duke of Cambridge.  
WILLIAM FREDERIC, Duke of Gloucester.

This is an interesting document; and indicates the remains of some public spirit in the country.

The Burning Decrees of the enemy have had the effect of stagnating all trade in England, and the domestic state of the country is, in consequence, deplorable beyond any former example.

Lucien Bonaparte landed with his family and suite at Plymouth, on Nov. 24th, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, and proceeded to one of the hotels. Mr. Mackenzie, our late negotiator at Morlaix, who became acquainted with Lucien some years ago at Rome, was sent by Ministers to inform him, that the Earl of Powis had offered his seat of Linnes, in Montgomeryshire, for his accommodation, during his residence in this country. This offer Lucien has gratefully accepted.

By the latest communication from Portugal, it appears that Massena has succeeded in the object for which he changed his position towards the frontiers. He has received large reinforcements, and expects more; and has also opened the channel of communication

with

with Spain, through which he can receive supplies for his army.

#### AMERICA.

On the subject of the doubts existing as to the precise time and manner of carrying into effect the Non-intercourse Act against Great Britain and her dependencies, under the President's Proclamation, the official letter from the American Secretary of State, has been received.

*"Treasury Department, Nov. 2, 1810.*

"SIR—You will herewith receive a copy of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing the revocation of the edicts of France, which violated the neutral commerce of the United States, and that the restrictions imposed by the Act of May 1st last, accordingly cease from this day, in relation to France. French armed vessels may therefore be admitted into the harbours and waters of the United States, any thing in that law to the contrary notwithstanding.

"It also follows, that if Great Britain shall not, on the 2d of February next, have revoked or modified in like manner her edicts, violating the neutral commerce of the United States, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 18th, sections of the Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall, in conformity with the Acts first above mentioned, be revived and have full force and effect, as far as relates to Great Britain and her dependencies, from and after the said 2d day of February next. Unless therefore you shall before that day be officially notified by this department of such revocation or modification, you will from and after the said day carry into effect the above-mentioned sections, which prohibit both the entrance of British vessels of every description into the harbours and waters of the United States; and the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the dominions, colonies, and dependencies, of Great Britain; and of any articles whatever brought from the said dominions, colonies, and dependencies.—I am respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ALBERT GALLATIN."

*To the Collector of the Customs  
of the District of ———*

**PROCLAMATION.**—Whereas, by the 4th section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 1st day of May, 1810, entitled, An Act concerning the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their Dependencies, and for other purposes, it is provided: That in case either Great Britain or France shall, before the third of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President of the United States shall declare by Proclamation, and if the

other nation shall not, within three months thereafter, so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eighteenth, sections of the Act, entitled An Act to interdict the commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the Proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies, and dependencies, and to the articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this Act, shall, from the date of such Proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid.— And whereas it has been officially made known to this Government that the edicts of France, violating the neutral commerce of the United States, have been so revoked, as to cease to have effect on the 1st of the present month—Now, therefore, I, James Madison, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim, that the said edicts of France have been so revoked, as that they ceased on the said 1st day of the present month, to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; and that, from the date of these presents, all the restrictions imposed by the aforesaid Act shall cease and be discontinued in relation to France and her dependencies. In testimony whereof, &c. &c.

*November 2, 1810. JAMES MADISON.*

*Treasury Department, 13th Nov. 1810.*

"Your letter of the 10th instant has been received. All goods imported from the dominions of Great Britain, and arrived in the United States, subsequent to the 2d of February, will, in my opinion, become forfeited according to the provision of the law of May 1, 1810. If Great Britain shall not, on that day, have revoked her edicts to the manner contemplated by that Act, it follows, that if no knowledge of such revocation shall have been obtained on that day, goods imported as aforesaid, must be seized by the custom-house officers; although it be also true, that if the revocations have actually taken place before that day, no forfeiture will have occurred, and the goods must in that case be restored whenever the fact of such revocation is known. The inconvenience of the detention of the goods in that case is understood, but cannot, under the existing law, be avoided, except through the intervention of the Courts, who may direct an immediate restoration of the property on satisfactory bonds for its value being given, to abide the final decision of such courts. I have the honor to be respectfully, &c. &c.

(Signed) "ALBERT GALLATIN."

The



The Essex American frigate sailed on the 9th of last month, from Hampton Road, with dispatches from Mr. Russel, the American Charge d'Affaires at Paris, and with duplicates of the late Proclamation for Mr. Pinkney. It is stated distinctly and positively, that the American minister at this court is to return by the frigate we have named, if a categorical and satisfactory reply be not given by the British Government, as to the revocation of the offensive orders, and the complete restoration of the neutral rights of the flag of the Republic.

When the intelligence arrived of the exe-

cution of General Liniers, the gloom which spread itself over Buenos Ayres was general and impressive, and every countenance portrayed the utmost sincerity of affliction. I do not remember ever to have witnessed so general a grief; the death of a Fox, a Pitt, or a Nelson, scarcely produced such an effect in England. All the time I have lived in South America, I never heard a single individual detract from the character of Liniers; on the contrary, his private virtues I have heard extolled to the highest degree, and so much was he esteemed that he had scarcely an enemy.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. (This Month 1836.)

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.)

**A**CTON Richard, Manchester, cornfactor. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, London and Jephson, Manchester.)  
 Allen Arthur Chichester, Ironmonger lane, merchant. Jones and Green, Salisbury square.  
 Allen William, Radpole, Dorset, innholder. (Hennings, Weymouth, and Alexander, Lincoln's inn.)  
 Amer Richard, New Street, Dockhead, Surry, callenderer. (Monney, Wood Street, Cheapside.)  
 Ashton Richard, Bideford, Devon, linen draper. (Jenkins James and Abbott, New Inn, and Clarke and Son, Bristol.)  
 Atkins, Abram, Finsbury Square, merchant. (Swain, Levens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)  
 Attree Harry Robinson, Brighton, undertaker. (Ellis, Hatton garden.)  
 Ayers Edward, Penley Green, Warwick, cornfactor. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn, and Webb, Birmingham.)  
 Bailey Samuel and George Maquire, Fore street, Ironmonger. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane, and Pullen, Fore street.)  
 Bainbridge William, William Fletcher and James Barber, Saffron, Surry, soap manufacturers. (Kennett, Deau's Court, 10, St. John's Church.)  
 Ball James, Westbury on Trym, Gloucester, shopkeeper. (James Gray's inn square, and Cornish, Bristol.)  
 Ball William, Budge row, warehouseman. (Adams, Old Jewry.)  
 Barham William, Edmonton, underwriter. (Wadefin, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars.)  
 Barker John, Seesley, Stafford, Ironmonger. (Johnston, Temple, and Horner, Seesley.)  
 Bazley Aaron, Okehampton, Devon, grocer. (Colling, Okehampton, and Andice and Cox, Temple.)  
 Beardley William, Belper, Derby, innkeeper. (Vickers, Derby.)  
 Bech Richard, Market Street, Herts, Graw-plat dealer. (Benton and Barker, Gray's inn square.)  
 Bennett Joseph and Robert Hatchman, Dunham Springs, Lancaster, card printers. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane.)  
 Bennett Samuel, Bath, upholsterer. (Highmore, Bull Lane, Cannon Street, and Wingate, Bath.)  
 Berry George, Barnley, York, linen manufacturer. (Wilson, Greivie Street, Barton, Garton and Keir, Barnley.)  
 Billington John, Cuxbridge, Stafford, potter. (Barber, Foster lane and Fenton, Newcastle under Lyme.)  
 Binny Edward, Fenchurch street, hardwareman. (Judkins, Clifford's inn.)  
 Birch John, senior and junior, Manchester, cotton merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, London, and Jephson, Manchester.)  
 Bird Thomas, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warford Court, and H. D. W., Manchester.)  
 Blatford Edward, Denmark Street, St. George's in the East, victualler. (Withshire, Bolton, and West, Old Broad Street.)  
 Burton William, Caverwall, Stafford, dealer and Chapman, Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warford Court, and Vernon, Stone, Stafford.)  
 Buone John, Piccadilly, hat haberdasher. (Birkett, Bond Court, Whitebrook.)  
 Bunt John, Manchester dealer and Chapman, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple.)  
 Buxley Ann, Strand, umbrella maker. (Mayhew, Symond's inn.)  
 Bramley Joseph, Essex Wharf, Strand, coal merchants. (Kearley and Spurr, Bishopgate Street, Wickin

Bray Richard, Brighton, timber merchant. (Ellis, Hatton garden, and Attree, Brighton.)  
 Brewerton James, Oxford, dealer. (Tomes, Oxford, and Pugh, Bernard Street, Russell square.)  
 Brix Robert, Knightsbridge, cabinet maker. (Rogers, Frith Street, Soho.)  
 Brook John, Stow-market, Suffolk, cabinet maker. (Marriott, Stow upland, Suffolk.)  
 Brown John, Carlisle, and Matthew Brown, junior, Peterhead green, Cumberland, manufacturers. (Birkett, Bend court, Wallbrook, and Pearson, Carlisle.)  
 Brown Peter, Paul Street, Finsbury square, baker. (Luckett, Wilton Street, Finsbury square.)  
 Browne Samuel, Derby, architect. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Greaves, Derby.)  
 Buckler Alexander, Basinghall Street, factor. (Netherfold and Portal, Essex Street, and Tilby, Devizes.)  
 Butler Edward Buckingham, plumber. (Rogers, Frith Street, Soho square.)  
 Caley John, Liverpool, mill maker. (Clements, Liverpool, and Blackstock, Temple.)  
 Carey Edward Martin, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row, and Staniforth and Eden, or Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool.)  
 Carter Joseph, Poplar, shopfitter. (Fryer, Mothorn Court, Gray's inn.)  
 Chambers Edward, Waterbury, Kent, shopkeeper. (Scudamore, Maidstone, and Dioury, Derby, and Scudamore, Temple.)  
 Charnold George, Westbourne, Sussex, fellmonger. (Bleasdale, Alexander and Holmes, New Inn, and Paddon, Farcham.)  
 Cheshire John, and John Johnson, Birmingham, gun barrel makers. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn square, and Mainwaring, Birmingham.)  
 Chetham Robert, Stockport, check manufacturer. (Newitt and Kirk, Manchester.)  
 Child Ralph, Darlington, Durham, fellmonger. (Ewens, Darlington and Wharton, and Dyke, Temple.)  
 Clay John, formerly of Hull, late of Gothenburgh, Sweden, merchant. (Martin, Hull.)  
 Clemmuns James, and Charles Price, Fickett Street, Cheesemongers. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.)  
 Clifford Jeremiah, Fulneck, York, and John Jackson, Queen Street, Cheapside, merchants. (Atkinson and Holland, Leeds.)  
 Cole Tollmache, Woodbridge, Suffolk, butcher. (Wood, Woodbridge and James, Buckenbury.)  
 Collins Edward, St. Mary Axe, boot and shoe maker. (Becks, Wellclose square.)  
 Cook John, Conrade, Brighton, conf. dioner. (Hill, Brighton, and Palmer, Doughty Street, London.)  
 Cooke James, Mistle Street, Cuth Fair, wine merchant. (Jones and Green, Salisbury square.)  
 Cope James, Newcastle, Stafford, mercer. (Harding, Boney, Stafford, and Wilton, Temple.)  
 Cornford Thomas and George, Miford lane, Strand, coal merchants. (Tewdale, Merchant Taylor's Hall, Threadneedle Street.)  
 Cowell Richard, Smithfield Bars, salesman. (Sydall, Abbeigate Street.)  
 Crawford Thomas and William, Poplar, stone masons. (Pinehett, Great Broad Street.)  
 Crawley Henry, Bristol, settler. (Heelis, Staple's Inn, and Burges, Bristol.)  
 Crowder William, Aldermanbury Pattern, bricklayers. (Aulley, Furnival's inn.)  
 Dagnall Thomas, Liverpool, comb maker. (Clements, Liverpool and Blackstock, Temple.)  
 Danks Thomas, sen, Oldbury, Salop, victualler. (Andice and Cox, Inner Temple, and Robinson, Dudley.)  
 Day John and Matthew, Broad Street, merchants. (Barely, Harry Street, Strand.)



- Dick Neph, Gosport, navy and prize agent. (Cruickshank, Gosport, and Bleasdale, Alexander and Holme, New Inn)
- Dick Quintin and Jeremiah, Finsbury Square, merchants. (Wadefon, Barlow and Groveson, Austin Friars)
- Dixon Henry, Manchester. Joiner. (Turner, Manchester and Lovell, Holborn court, Gray's Inn)
- Dorrell William, Colchester, plumber and glazier. (Luckett, Wilton Street, Finsbury Square)
- Doubavand Benjamin, Warrington, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Cloughton and Fitchett, Warrington)
- Dudlow Noble, Brighton, vintner. (Ellis, Hutton garden, and Attree, Brighton)
- Earham Richard, and Richard Marsden Clithero, Lancashire. (Barret and Willson, Manchester, and Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrford court, London)
- Eafman Thomas, Clement's lane, London, merchant. (Pashore, Warrford court)
- Eaton James, New Sarum, Wilts, bookfeller. (Warden, Salisbury, and Luxmore, Red Lion Square)
- Edwards John, Liverpool, merchant. (Williamson, Liverpool, and Windle, John Street, Bedford row)
- Eppe Francis, Sevenoaks, ironmonger. (Mowbray, Bankside, Southwark)
- Errington Thomas, and Christopher Bowhead, Wood Street, Cheapside, warehouseman. Annelley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton Street
- Fawcett William, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row, and Staniforth and Eden, Liverpool)
- Flint John and Abraham junior, Glutton Mill, Stafford, cotton spinners. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Jepson, Manchester)
- Flint Abraham senior, and John, Shamhall, Stafford, cotton spinners. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Jepson, Manchester)
- Foden James, Chester, linen draper. (Philpot and Stone, Temple, and Finchett, Chester)
- Fry Zephaniah, Canterbury, wooltapler. (Osbaldeston, Little Tower Street)
- Fulcher Thomas Reed, Sherborne lane, merchant. (Lee and Cor, Three Crowns court, Southwark)
- Gilbert Henry and William Sanders, Brixham, Devon, merchants. (Luxmore, Red Lion Square, and Hood and Mules, Hoxton)
- Gillow James, Preston, Lancashire, grocer. (Aspden and Shuttleworth, Preston, and Wiggleworth, Gray's Inn Square)
- Godhall Charles, Royal Exchange, ale and porter merchants. Caton and Bremell, Aldersgate Street
- Goff Matthew, Wansworth, millwright. (Jupp, Carpenter's Hall, London wall)
- Goffing Sarah, Mark lane, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson and Thomson, Cophall court)
- Gowland Samuel, Commercial road, Middlesex, shoemaker. (Dixon, Allen, and Heit, Paterfoster row)
- Grace John, Grotol lane, broker. (Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford row)
- Gray James, Nelson Terrace, City Road. (Jesse, Furnival's Inn)
- Greene George, Soho, tailor. (Gray, Temple)
- Greig John, Charles Street, Hampshire road, baker. Tucker, Bartlett buildings, Holborn
- Greely Richard, Manchester, victualler. (Woodburne and Wake, Manchester, and Wiggleworth, Gray's Inn)
- Hall Stephen, Bristol, ironmonger. (James, Gray's Inn Square, and Cooke, Bristol)
- Hart William, Fulham, cloth dresser. (Kinsey, Furnival's Inn)
- Hawwell Alexander, Haymarket, army accoutrement maker, (Mills and Robinson, Parliament Street)
- Hawthead Richard, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Heslop, Manchester)
- Henderson John, and Archibald Neilson, Mitre court, Milk Street, merchants. (Bugg and Farr, Adole Street, Aldermanbury)
- Hentfish John, Holborn, haberdasher. (Boffer, Red Lion Square)
- Hewson Daniel, Wigton, Cumberland, and John Barnes, Little Bamton, Cumberland, manufacturers. (Batty, Chancery lane, and Giller, Wigton)
- Hiams Henry, Waller's place, Lambeth road, merchants. (Wilde, Castle Street, Falcon Square)
- Higgins William, Great St Helens, London, wine merchant. (Cregdon and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton Street)
- Hight James, Trimfaran, Carmarthen, coal merchant. (Lloyd, Carmarthen, and Meredith, Robbins and Tomkyns, Lincoln's Inn)
- Hill Thomas, Brighton, cabinet maker. (Pike, Air Street, Piccadilly, and Croft, Brighton)
- Hill William, Cirencester, Gloucester, salt merchant. (James, Gray's Inn Square, and Okey, Gloucester)
- Hills Benjamin, Enfield, linen draper. (Warne, Old Boud Street)
- Hooper William, Ringwood, Hants, scrivener. (Tinney, Salisbury, and Emley, Temple)
- Holland Samuel, and Thomas Smith Williams, Liverpool, merchants. (Blackstock, Temple, and Lace, Bartlett well, and Stephenson, Liverpool)
- Hopkins Thomas, Croft's hall, Morley, York, merchant. (Evans, Hutton Garden, and Carr, Gomeril, York)
- Hoskin Robert, Croydon, linen draper. (Guy, Croydon, and Lucker, Bartlett's buildings)
- Houlding John, Liverpool, merchant. (Hevifon, Liverpool, and Windle, John Street, Bedford row)
- How James, Worthing, plumber. (Weddill, Gosport, and Briggs, Ellex Street, Strand)
- Hud Walker Herman, Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch Street, merchant. (Chapman and Stevens, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry)
- Hughes Thomas, Ludgate Street, bookbinder. (Shepherd, Bartlett's buildings)
- Hume John, Bath, bookfeller. (Highmore, Bush lane, Cannon Street, and Wingate, Bath)
- Huntman Mary and Ann, Louth, Lincoln, milliners. (Barber, Gray's Inn Square, and Phillips of Nicholson, Louth)
- Hurwood William, Bollington, Effix millwright. (Austice and Cox, Temple, and Tople, Bury St. Edmunds)
- Hutchin Samuel, Wigan, Lancashire, dinner. (Gaskell, Wigan, and Windle, John Street, Bedford row)
- Irwin John, Church court, Clement's lane, and St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Gatty and Haddon, Angel court, Throgmorton Street)
- Jackon George, Tottenham Court road, oil and color-man. (Nind, Throgmorton Street)
- Jacques John, Holborn, composition manufacturer. (Wills, Hamilton and Zimmer, Clifford's Inn)
- Johnson Richard, and John, Stafford earthenware manufacturer. (Wills, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford Court, and Vernon, Stone, Stafford)
- Johnston Thomas, late of Lifton Grove, Paddington, but now in the Fleet prison, wallpaper. (Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford row)
- Jones John, Hatings, linen draper. (Osbaldeston, Little Tower Street)
- Keary George, Fleet Street, bookfeller. (Coote, Austin Friars)
- Keene Ann, Bath, bookfeller. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, London, and Sheppard, Bath)
- Kendall Thomas George, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John Street, Bedford row, and Whitley, Liverpool)
- Keough John, King Street, St. James's, tailor. (Evans, Hutton garden)
- Kernot Joseph, Bear Street, Leicester fields, druggist. (Hindman, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury)
- Kerry Robert, Bucksbury, warehouseman. (Edge, Leicester, and Edge, Lincoln Temple)
- King Richard, Francis, Gracechurch Street, tobacconist. (Fisher, Bread Street, Cheapside)
- Kirk William, and William Broughton, Leeds, York, merchants. (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn and Blackbarn, Leeds)
- Lambert George, and Thomas Francis, Mile end road, coach makers. (Weir, Red Lion Street, Wapping)
- Lane William, Manchester, victualler. (Hurd, Temple, and Hankin, Manchester)
- Leaver George, Haddenham, Bucks, carrier. (Rufe and Mumfins, Gray's Inn, and Role, Aylesbury)
- Lucky Hugh, and Charles Bush, Old Jewry, merchants. (Reeks, Wellclose Square)
- Leggiciffe William, Deptford, butcher. (Nelson and Wrenmore, King's road, Chelsea)
- Lemaire John, Mary-le bone Street, Piccadilly, victualler. (Bellamy, Clifford's Inn)
- Leo Christopher, Dowgate hill, merchant. (Adams, Old Jewry)
- Littwood John, Mortimer Street, Mary-le-bone, butcher. (Jennings, Collier, Carey Street)
- Madcock William, Liverpool, iron boiler. (Atkinson, Wildes and Mackrall, Chancery lane, and Lace on, Haffall, Liverpool)
- Mancour Henry, Maiden lane, laceman. (Paterfoster, Old Broad Street)
- McCamley Patrick, Liverpool, merchant. (Williamson, Liverpool, and Wiggle, John Street, Bedford row)
- Meelon Edward, Aldermanbury, wholesale linen draper. (Chapchale and Norris, Bucksbury)
- Milard John, Bath, baker. (Whitcombe and King, Somerset's Inn, Fleet Street, and Frankis, Bristol)
- Millard Francis, and John Lee, Size lane, London. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane)
- Miller William, jun. Liverpool, tailor. (Staniforth and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John Street, Bedford row)
- Miller William, Bath, grocer. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath)
- Moore Joseph, Teintenhall, Stafford, horse dealer. (Coleman, Ullington)
- Mullet Daniel, Hammerfsmith, straw hat manufacturer. (Cain, Furnival's Inn)
- Mumford Thomas, and John Skeebe, Greenwich, timber merchants. (Pearson, Temple)
- Munton William, Chalfont St. Peters, Bucks, dealer in plate glass. (Scott, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)
- Nathan Michael, Goulston Street, Whitechapel, tailor. (Wilde and Knight, Falcon Square)
- Nelson William Cordy, Peter Lane, tavern keeper. (Taylor, Fore Street, Cripplegate)
- Newman William, Bristol, innholder. (Stephens, Bristol, and Swale and Stokes, Temple)
- Nixon Ralph, Manchester, warehouseman. (Nobb, Manchester, and Swale and Heelis, staple Inn)
- Oates Edward, Rotherbith, mariner. (Kirkham and Co, Shorter's court, Throgmorton Street)
- Orrell John, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Willis, Fairthorne and Clarke, Warrford court, and Heslop, Manchester)
- Onslow Joseph, Sculcates, York, grocer. (Roffier and Son, Bartlett's buildings, and Dickinson, Hull)
- Owen Thomas, Ten Topham, Devon shipwright. (Turner, Exeter, and Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery lane)
- Papps John, Beckington, Somerset, dyer. (Coulfogy, Bristol, and Evans, Hutton garden)
- Parkes Richard, Birmingham, carrier. (Constable, Symonds's Inn, and Simcox, Birmingham)
- Parsons John, Sawbridgworth, Herts, dealer. (Adams, Old Jewry)
- Pew William, Chancery, Newton Abbot, Devon, linen draper. (Jordan, East Teignmouth, Devon, and Farbank, Staple Inn, London)

- Yearns** Jonathan Dunholme, York, workhead spinner. [Blacklock and Makin, Temple and Hall, Halifax.  
**Peck** Samuel, Graveend printer. [Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street.  
**Penford** James, Ringwood, hants, meatman. [Roe, Inner Temple, and Barney, Southampton.  
**Phelps** William, Worcester, baker. [Price, Worcester.  
**Phillips** William, Brighton, builder. [Wilke and Knight, Castle street, Falcon square.  
**Pibeam** William, Worth, Suffex, millwright. [Townsend, Southwark.  
**Polglaze** John, Bristol, merchant. [James, Gray's inn square, and Cooke, Bristol.  
**Pollard** William, sen. and jun. Bristol, merchants. [Clarke and Son, Bristol, and Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New inn.  
**Price** Charles, Strand, umbrella maker. [Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street.  
**Ragg** Richard, Hull, merchant. [Wainley, Hull, and Egerton, Gray's inn square.  
**Randall** Thomas, Oxford, linen draper. [Chipchase and Norris, Rucklerbury.  
**Raine** Jonathan, Westminster court, Bloomsbury, broker. [Martin, Winter's hall, Upper Thames street.  
**Rawling** Robert, Plymouth Dock, grocer. [Collett, Wimburne and Collett, Chancery lane, and Peers, Plymouth Dock.  
**Richardson** Thomas, Southberfed, Suffex, brewer. [Dally and Blagden, Chichester, and Few and Ashmore, Henrietta street, Covent garden.  
**Roberts** Ann, Nantwich, Cheshire, innkeeper. [Keightley, Liverpool.  
**Robertson** John and James Steirn, Lawrehe-Pointney hill, merchants. [Lane, Lawrence, Pointney hill.  
**Robinson** Richard, Cleckington, York, grocer. [Wigleworth, Gray's inn, and Wigleworth and Thompson, Halifax.  
**Robinson** John, Dalton, Cumberland, cotton spinner. [Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook, and Pearson, Carlisle.  
**Robinson** James and Christopher, Liverpool, merchants. [Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Orrell and Raines, Liverpool.  
**Rogers** John, Strand, and Thomas Thomas, Charter house square, merchants. [Burdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheap side.  
**Roscoe** Michael, Mitcham, corn and coal merchant. [Nettleford, Norfolk street, Strand.  
**Salter** Thomas, Ottery st. Mary, Devon, currier. [Warry, New inn, and Gould, Houlton.  
**Samson** Asher and Isaac, Crutched Friars, merchants. [Newcomb, Vine street, Piccadilly.  
**Sargent** John, Trewbridge, Wilts, clothier. [Timbrell, jun. Trowbridge, and Debury, Derby and Seadmore, Inner Temple.  
**Shearcraft** John, Gloucester street, Queen square, tailor. [Wilton, Chriftomae, and Munday, Lincoln's inn fields.  
**Sheffield** James, Oxford, draper and tailor. [Kearley and Spurr, Bishopgate street within.  
**Shipp** James, Walcot, Somerset, carpenter. [Langley, Bath, and Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New inn.  
**Showell** Samuel, Chisla Terrace, Lambeth, music seller. [Antice and Cox, Temple.  
**Shuffelbottom** James, Liverpool, ale and earthenware dealer. [Forrest, Liverpool.  
**Simmon** Saint Anne, Bath, lace merchant. [Lemant, Bristol, Burdillon and Hewitt, Friday street, Cheap side, and Simcox, Birmingham.  
**Smets** Gillemaus, Southampton street, merchant. [Woodmeston, Hoxton.  
**Smith** George, High Beech, Essex, victualler. [Sanford, Staple's inn.  
**Smith** John Harcourt, Bristol, linen draper. [Bigg, Hatton garden, and Bigg, B. Hill.  
**Spencer** William, Whitcomb, Leicester, hosier. [Lawton, Leicester, and Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.  
**Spurrier** William Actwell, Bristol, mercer. [Kibblewhite, Rowland and Robinson, Gray's inn place.  
**Stinchcombe** William, Bristol, cabinet maker. [James, Gray's inn square, and Cornish, Bristol.  
**Strong** William, Bath, fader. [Branks, Bloomsbury and Lemon, Bristol.  
**Sutton** Martin, Tottenham court road, baker. [Evans, Kensington Cross.  
**Styles** Thomas, and William Baker, Leeds, York, dyers. [Fearnley, Leeds, and Bucklock and Makinson, Temple.  
**Taylor** Thomas, Dovercourt, Essex, miller. [Spauling, Colchester and Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.  
**Taylor** Thomas, Bilston, Stafford, liquor merchant. [Egerton, Gray's inn square, and Cornish, Bristol.  
**Thomas** Henry, Hull, merchant. [Fisher, Gainsbro', and Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row.  
**Tippling** Robert, and George Fleming, Holden Clough, York, calico printers. [Partington, Manchester, and Nord, Temple.  
**Travis** Richard, Manchester, Gloversmith. [Edge, Inner Temple, and Smith, Manchester.  
**Tucker** Michael, Exeter, dyer. [Turner, Exeter, and Collett, Wimburne and Collett, Chancery lane.  
**Tyfon** David, Liverpool, merchant. [Chambre, Chapel street, Bedford row, and Statham and Hughes, Liverpool.  
**Veale** Oliver, and Richard Parsons, Barnstable, Devon, brandy merchants. [James, Gray's inn square, and Cooke, Bristol.  
**Waterhouse** James, Leather lane, Holborn, upholterer. Greenhill, Gray's inn square.  
**Watmough** James, Liverpool, ironmonger. [Houghton, Grimsby, and Winkle, John street, Bedford row.  
**Webb** Thomas, Walcot, Somerset, cabinet maker. [Netherfose and Portal, Essex street, Strand, and Watts, Bath.  
**Weddell** John Greenfield, Fen court, Fenchurch street, corn-factor. [Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street.  
**Wedall** William, Mount street, Whitechapel, yeast merchant. [Rannam, Covent garden.  
**Willey** Jonathan, Cheltenham, horse dealer. [Wynn, Cheltenham, and Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn.  
**Wildgoose** Cornelius, Gloucester, coal merchant. [Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, London, and Frank's, Bristol.  
**Willats** John, Gracechurch street, hardwareman. [Wilke, Castle street, Falcon square.  
**Williams** Roger Hesketh Fleetwood, and Mayson Willson, Liverpool merchants. [Clayton, Scott and Blamire, New square, Lincoln's inn.  
**Willis** George, Bath, upholterer. [Smith, Hatton garden.  
**Willis** Edward Stroud, Gloucester, draper. [Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Wathen, Stroud.  
**Willon** Mayson, Liverpool, merchant. [Windie, John street, Bedford row.  
**Willson** William, Fenchurch street, merchant. [Swain, Stevens and Mapes, Old Jewry.  
**Winter** William, Pewley Wilts shopkeeper. [Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch street.  
**Wood** William, Framwellgate, Durham, muslin manufacturer. [Dunn, Durham, and Raine, Temple.  
**Wood** John, and Archibald Sterling Stubbs, Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers. [Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Crofts and Ruffian, Bolton le Moors.  
**Woodhouse** William, Noble street, Falcon square, victualler. [Windus, Son, and Holtway, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.  
**Woolcott** William, Wandsworth road, Surry, builder. [Sarel, Surry street, Strand.  
**Wright** William, Manchester, grocer. [Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane, and Byfield, Manchester.

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Adams** Charles, Pancras lane, London, merchant, Jan. 8.  
**Allen** Edward, and Isaac Hancock, Bristol, navy contractors, Dec. 27.  
**Angell** J. and W. Frankum, Reading, woollen drapers, Dec. 18.  
**Arnold** Thomas, Canterbury, grocer, Jan. 8.  
**Ashton** Thomas, Portica, linen draper, Dec. 15.  
**Barbridge** Thomas, Manchester, muslin manufacturer, Jan. 10.  
**Baile** Samuel, Wotton-under Edge, Gloucester, silver smith, Feb. 10.  
**Barber** William, Alnwick, Northumbreland brewer, Jan. 10.  
**Barker** John, Sunderland, Durham, grocer, Jan. 8.  
**Barnes** George, Manchester, cotton spinner, Jan. 1.  
**Barr** John, Truro, Cornwall, mercer, Jan. 3.  
**Barratt** William, East Retford, Notts, grocer, Jan. 22.  
**Batemans** James Red Cross street, Southwark, John Bateman, Wike and William Bateman, North Brierley, York, woollen manufacturers, Jan. 9.  
**Bedford** W. and S. Somner, Foster lane, Dec. 18.  
**Bishop** W. Swinhead, Lincoln, grocer, Dec. 27.  
**Bloore** F. Ludgate hill, victualler, Dec. 31.  
**Boulton** George, Charing cross, coach proprietor, Jan. 1.  
**Bradley** Edward, fen. Bromley, baker, Dec. 31.  
**Brede** George, jun. Lincolns street, Finsbury, Jan. 22.  
**Brewer** James, Richmond hill, victualler, Jan. 22.  
**Briegwood** John, fen. Lombard street, banker, Jan. 19.  
**Briegwood** John, jun. Lombard street, banker, Jan. 19.  
**Briegwood** John, fen. and jun. John Rainier, William Morgan, and Joseph Starkey, Lombard street, bankers, Jan. 19.  
**Brown** William, Keeper Mill, Durham, miller, Dec. 21.  
**Brown** John, Long lane, Brompton, tanner, Dec. 15.  
**Bryon** William, St. Mary at Hill, London, brandy merchant, Jan. 21.  
**Burland** Thomas, Hungerford, Berks, draper, Jan. 21.  
**Carfrae** James and Robert Hillop, Liverpool, drapers, Jan. 22.  
**Cheyney** John, Oxford street, linen draper, Dec. 22.  
**Childs** John, Hoxington, grocer, Dec. 15.  
**Chippindall** Thomas, St. Martin's lane, upholterer, Dec. 18.  
**Clive** Theophilus, and Samuel Richardson, Tokenhouse yard, merchants, Nov. 30.  
**Clutton** Owen, Tooley street, corn merchant, Dec. 15.  
**Coleman** John, Silver street, Golden square, talow Chandler, Dec. 22, 15.  
**Collett** Thomas, Uxbridge, grocer, Jan. 8.  
**Cooper** James, Epfom, brewer, Jan. 8.  
**Cowgill** Joseph, Manchester, merchant, Dec. 29.  
**Cowley** John, Basinghall street, Blackwell hall, factor, Dec. 22.  
**Cowey** John, and Francis Field, Basinghall street, Blackwell hall, factors, Dec. 22.  
**Cowpar** Robert, Cateaton street, warehouseman, Dec. 12.  
**Cowpich** Waite William, Old Fish street, grocer, Jan. 5.  
**Coxe** Daniel, fen. and jun. Mark lane, brandy merchants, Dec. 27.  
**Croton** Joseph, Drury lane, linen draper, Jan. 5.  
**Cumming** Peter, Union court, Broad street, merchant, Jan. 12.  
**Curtis** James, and Honor Pitt Griffin, oil and color merchants, Jan. 22.  
**Daman** Thomas, Taddington, malier, Jan. 8.  
**Dan** John Kirby Stephen, Westminster, banker, Dec. 15.  
**Danfon** William, Lancaster, woollen draper, Jan. 22.  
**Darwin** Henry, Southampton, tailor, Dec. 22.  
**Davies** Richard, Rose's Gateway, Russell street, Southwark, leather dresser, Dec. 18.  
**Davies** Daniel, Old street, victualler, Dec. 15.



- Descon Joseph, baker street, confectioner, Jan 5  
De la Chaignette Francis David, Leadenhall street, merchant, Jan 5  
Dennett George, Gray's inn lane, cow keeper, Jan 8  
De Prado John, Lime street, lead merchant, Dec 18  
Derbishire Robert, Liverpool, grocer, Jan 14  
Dicke-John Joseph, broad street, London, merchant, Jan 19  
Dixon William, Rotherhithe, timber merchant, Jan 12  
Dixon William and Henry, Rotherhithe, timber merchants, Jan 12  
Dods Joseph, Commercial Chambers Minorities, ship and insurance broker, Dec 1  
Dove James, Wexham House, Buckingham, money scrivener, Jan 1  
Dowle John, Great James street Bedford row, scrivener, Dec 22  
Earl John, Uxbridge, shopkeeper, Jan 28  
Eaton Samuel, Dover, brandy merchant, Dec 15  
Edmonds Elias, Monument yard, Jan 12  
Edmund Abram Gompert, Portmouth, shopkeeper, Jan 8  
Fearn James Peter, Upper Grafton street, Fitzroy square, dealer, Dec 15  
Field William, Trowbridge Wilts, innholder, Dec 24  
Forge William, Witham York, threshing machine maker, Dec 28  
Foy Walter, Beach street, linen draper, Dec 31  
Friedberg Joseph and Benjamin, Seim street, bishopsgate, merchants, Jan 8  
Gresham Charles, Liverpool, merchant, Dec 26  
Hamilton, Samuel, shoe lane, primer, Dec 22  
Harris John, Cannon street, felt maker, Jan 8  
Harris John, Edward Lowe, Thomas Gaskell, and Henry Lowe, Cannon street felt maker, Jan 8  
Harrop Benjamin, addieworth, York, manufacturer, Dec 22  
Haw Samuel, Radford, Notts, dealer and chapman, Dec 24  
Hawley William, Chiswell street, carrier, Jan 1  
Hawkey Joseph, Piccadilly, army accoutrement maker, Dec 22  
Haynes Benjamin, Pepper street, Southwark, hat maker, Jan 8  
Hewson Robert, Robert Higgin, and Joseph Hett, Isleworth, calico printers, Jan 8  
Heywood Richard, Shaw, Manchester, linen merchant, Dec 28  
Heywood William, and Richard Shaw H. Manchester, linen merchant, Dec 28  
Hickocks Zachariah, Bristol, draper, Dec 24  
Hobbs Richard, Chandos street, liquor merchant, Jan 8  
Holloway William, Dunsley, and Thomas Greening, Carn, Gloucester, clothiers, Dec 17  
Hueston John, Bani, ex, Hackney grove, merchant, Nov 27  
Jackson John, Farnham, surgeon, Feb 16  
Jackson Samuel, Bermondsey street, wallpaper, Jan 5  
Jones Eyan, Morton, Denbigh, horse dealer, Jan 16  
Jones High, Skinner street, cheesemonger, Jan 12  
Jones Elizabeth and C Birmi gham, brass founders, Dec 18  
Joy Thomas, Birmingham, factor, Jan 11  
Kenefick Patrick, Bristol, merchant, Dec 18  
Keymer, Robert, Colchester, victualler, Dec 22  
Killick John, Shepherd, Hackney mills, Lee Bridge, miller, Jan 8  
Knibbs John, Haus, Lime street square, insurance broker, Jan 1  
Kopp Fredericus Caspar, Garden row, Old street road, cutler, Dec 31  
Kruke Adam, Union court, Broad street, merchant, Dec 15  
Leach Mary, Preston Lancaster, earthenware dealer, Jan 8  
Lewis Henry, and William Chambers, Rathbone place, shopkeeper, Jan 6  
Lines Joseph, Rotherhithe, smith, Dec 1  
Linford Thomas, Cheapside silverfinch, Dec 15, Jan 8  
Lock Philip, Hoxley Gloucester, yarn maker, Jan 3  
Lonsdale Thomas, Lower brook street, linen draper, Jan 12  
Lowe Richard, Great St Helen's, broker, Dec 29  
Luke William, Richard Whitehall, and Henry Jenkin, West Smithfield, linen drapers, Dec 22  
Marth Rachel, Rayleigh, Essex, linen draper, March 19  
Marshall Christopher, Little Hermitage street, sail maker, Dec 29  
Mason Walter, Heartley place, Kent road Southwark, brandy merchant, Dec 22  
Mason John, Bradford, Wilts, linen draper, Feb. 20  
Morgan William, Lombard street, banker, Jan 19  
Morgan Stephen, and Matthew Readshaw Morley, York street Southwark, hop factors, Jan 22  
Newson James, Liverpool, tailor, Dec 27  
Newell John and Sampson, Stoke, Stafford, carriers, Dec 31  
Newman William, Canterbury square, Southwark, merchant, Dec 15  
Newton Isaac, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Jan 19  
Newton John, Job, Gray's inn lane, ironmonger, Jan 12  
Norton John, Bloxham, Oxford, publisher, Dec 31  
Ogden Ralph, Rotherhithe, Lancashire, cotton spinner, Jan 8  
Page James, Hoxley, butcher, Jan 8  
Palmer John, Canterbury, tailor, Dec 27  
Palmer George, Plymouth, halverdafter, Dec 4, 15  
Payne William, Great Canterbury, Doctor's Commons, drug-gill, Jan 29  
Pearson John, Bath, hofier, Feb 20  
Peirce Thomas, Canterbury, grocer, Dec 27  
Peirce Maria Walters, and Augustus William Brodesky, Little St Helen's, merchants, Jan 26  
Peters John, George, Chatham, confectioner, Dec 15  
Phillips Richard, Maidstone, linen draper, Dec 18  
Pickman Richard, Puchead, surry, chipman, Dec 29  
Pinner Joel, bury street, St James', tailor, Dec 22  
Porter Thomas, Union court, merchant, Jan 12  
Powell Henry, Uxbridge, builder, Dec 31  
Rafter John, Lombard street, banker, Jan 19  
Raffell Richard, Shoreham, Kent, shopkeeper, Dec 31  
Rawlinson Samuel, Manchester, merchant, Jan 2  
Read Robert, Caroline Mews, B.ford square, stable keeper, Dec 15  
Readshaw John, Telford hill, Middlesex, distiller, Jan 12  
Reed W. South End Essex, apothecary, Dec 31  
Rowe Richard and William David Jones, Vere street, Mary le bone, stationers, Dec 18  
Riddiott William, Uley, Colchester, clothier, Dec 17  
Robins William, Leven Tugwell, Bartlett's buildings Holborn, scrivener, Jan 15  
Roper William, Piddock, London, merchant, Jan 15  
Sanders Thomas, Tooting Surry, tallow chandler, Jan 22  
Sanders Joseph, Hinxley, Leicester, corn dealer, Dec 18  
Schaefer John, London road surry, floor cloth manufacturer, Jan 1  
Scott John Pitt, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer, Dec 31  
Self George, Fenchurch street, grocer, Dec 29  
Surge Christopher, Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant, Jan 28  
Sherwood Mary, Doncaster, jeweller, Jan 15  
Simpson John, Rofs hereford, innholder, Dec 29  
Simpson John, and William Graydon Fairman, Old Change, factor's warehouse, Jan 8  
Smith Thomas, Brandon, Suffolk, wine merchant, Jan 3  
Stapton Thomas, Sheerness, shopkeeper, Jan 30  
Starkey Joseph, Lombard street, banker, Jan 19  
Szedman George and John McLean, Lamb street Spital fields, potatoe merchants, Feb 2  
Sutton Edwin, Hoxley, butcher, Dec 22  
Syme George, Vine street Minorities, Dec 22  
Symons James, Cheapside, milliner, Jan 8  
Taylor George, Beaited, Kent, paper makers, Jan 30  
Taylor William, Liverpool, merchant, Jan 7  
Thomas Anthony, Duke street Piccadilly, feather manufacture, Jan 8  
Thomas Joseph, Broad street buildings, merchant, Jan 12  
Tidmarsh Joseph, late of New County Terrace Surry, but now in the King's bench prison, builder, Dec 29  
Todhunter J. and Preston Lancaster, linen and woollen draper, Dec 17  
Wagner Frederic, Uxbridge, clothier, Dec 15  
Wallis John, Eglon, Colchester, merchant, Jan 28  
Ward James, Banbury, Oxford, dyer, Jan 12  
Ward Robert, Old street, victualler, Dec 4  
Wardle George, Newcastle on Tyne, grocer, Dec 29  
Warwick William, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, jeweller, Dec 15  
Weller William, Waterly, Deptford, miller, Jan 30  
Wetherill William, Fen and Jun, Bristol, merchants, Jan 2  
Whitaker William, Wakefield, and Joseph W. West Ardley, York, colliers, Dec 20  
White Thomas, Jun, trow, Kent, coal merchant, Jan 29  
Whittemburg E. Liverpool, merchant, Dec 22  
Wicks Mary, Minshamhampton, Gloucester, miller, Dec 27  
Williams Arthur, Cheltenham, jeweller, Dec 15, Feb 23  
Wilson John and William, Dean's court St Martin's le Grand, warehouseman, Jan 8  
Wood Robert, Margate, grocer, Dec 29  
Young Gaven and Gaven Glennie, Bridge row, merchants, Dec 22  
Young Henry, George street, Middlesex, victualler, Dec 15,

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON : With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

NOVEMBER 20th, about six o'clock in the evening, an alarming fire broke out at Mr. White's flour-warehouses, Kennet's Wharf, Queenhithe, Upper Thames street, which raged with the utmost fury for half an hour, owing to the want of water, it being low tide at the time. Soon after, the fire-engines from various parts of the town arrived, and the exertions of the firemen and inhabitants were

astonishing. It however soon communicated to the adjoining houses, and numbers of people were seen flying in all directions, exhibiting a scene truly distressing. A number of barrels of gunpowder were taken out of a warehouse not many yards distant from the fire. In about an hour after it broke out, some of the craft in the river took fire, by flakes falling on them, but by the great exertions



tions of the watermen they were extinguished. Property to the amount of several thousand pounds has been consumed, but no lives were lost.

On the night of the 23d of November, a fire broke out in the house of Miss Larpent, *Stoane-street*, and entirely consumed it. Miss Larpent has been for several years past collecting a variety of curious and valuable articles, consisting of gold, silver, jewellery, &c. which she kept in a chest in the house. On the day above-mentioned she went with her sister to celebrate the birth-day of a friend at Hoxton, and when they returned at night the house was burnt to the ground. The fire broke out about ten o'clock in the second floor. The alarm was given, and the doors broken open, and some of the furniture was saved. The chest was deposited in the second floor; and the loss sustained by Miss Larpent is very considerable.

At three o'clock in the morning of December 5th, a dreadful fire broke out at the premises of Mr. Weede, tallow-chandler, in *Nightingale-lane*, *East Smithfield*, which entirely consumed the same, and damaged the two houses adjoining. Property to a very considerable amount was lost.

December 8th, about two in the morning, the Mexican Hotel, in *Lisle-street*, *Leicester Fields*, kept by Mr. Simeon, was discovered to be on fire. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that the interior of the house, with the whole of the valuable furniture, stock, &c. was consumed before any assistance could be procured. Mr. and Mrs. Simeon perished in the flames. Three female servants saved their lives by jumping out at a two pair of stairs window. Part of the body of Mr. Simeon has since been discovered among the ruins, but no vestiges of his wife have yet been found.

December 14th, about five o'clock in the evening, a house in *White Hart Yard*, *Drury Lane*, fell down with a tremendous crash, burying several persons in the ruins. Among others, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were precipitated from the garret into the cellar, and were taken out dead. A nephew of the unfortunate sufferers, a youth about 20, was also taken out, but had sustained no material injury. The son of Mr. Anderson made his escape by dropping out of the two pair of stairs window, by which he was dreadfully hurt. Two other young men were taken out of the ruins, with broken thighs, and otherwise hurt.

*Westminster Abbey* is about to be restored to all its former grandeur. Mr. Wyatt, the architect, has undertaken to put the walls and ornaments in a complete state of durability, without doing the least injury to the monuments. A drawing of the original structure has been found in a vase taken from the Court of Records in a high state of preservation. From this the artist will be enabled to produce all the minute ornaments which time

has destroyed. The saints which stood in the niches are to re-appear.

Proposals are in circulation for raising by subscription a fund for the erection of another bridge in the metropolis, from the bottom of *Queen-street*, *Cheapside*, to *Bankside*, *Southwark*, about half way between *London* and *Blackfriars Bridges*, with a new and handsome street running from the bridge to *St. George's Church*.

A question of fashionable consequence has occurred in respect to the property boxes of the Opera, of the annual value of from 350 to 400 guineas each. In the leases and tenure of these, there is a positive covenant that none of them shall be disposed of by public sale, or let, otherwise than by private contract; directly contrary to which have been all the dealings at the *Bond-street* shops and other places, now of several years standing, by which it is contended, that leases so implicated have become void; and as a very considerable property is involved in the question, it is likely to be carried through all the stages of litigation, and ultimately to the House of Lords itself. In the interim, the property boxes of such a description must probably must be locked up from all use or benefit to the contending parties, unless the Court of Chancery can interfere, and direct the letting of such boxes, bringing the rents of them into court to await the issue of the causes, which may probably be determined when all the parties now interested are no more.

#### MARRIED.

Francis Eccles Barker, esq. eldest son of Francis B. esq. of *Hans Place*, to Louisa, only daughter of the Rev. John Stewart, of the Charter-house.

At *St. Mary's*, *Newington*, Mr. Young, of *Fenchurch-street*, to Miss Jane Grandon.

At *Ealing*, Benjamin Sandford, esq. of *Manchester*, to Catherine, eldest daughter of John Harrison, esq. of *Chorley*.

At *Hackney*, Mr. J. Kirby, of *Bicester*, *Oxfordshire*, to Miss Gibbs, of the Grove.—Mr. Walter Erty, of *Lombard-street*, to Miss Hamilton, of *Sudbury*, near *Harrow*.—Abraham Wilkinson, M D, of *White Webb Park*, *Enfield*, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Jabez Smith, esq. of *Stoke Newington*.

At *St. Paul's*, *Covent Garden*, John Ponton, esq. son of Thomas P. esq. of *Nizells*, near *Tunbridge*, to Catherine, eldest daughter of John Dunn, esq. of *Bedford-street*.

Edward Charles, esq. of *Lawn Place*, *Shepherd's Bush*, to Miss James, eldest daughter of the late Edmund J. esq. of *Ham Common*.

At *St. Matthew's*, *Friday-street*, Major Blundell, esq. of *Great Coram-street*, to Ruth, second daughter of Stephen Wilson, esq. *Goldsmith street*.

At *St. James's*, *Clerkenwell*, Alfred John Russell, esq. of *Gray's Inn*, to Susanna, only daughter of the late Mr. P. Joslen, of *Hart-street*.

At Edmonton, William Timson, esq. of Thames-street, to Miss Louisa Ponpard.

At Wanstead, H. Combe, esq. son of Boyce C. esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Quarles Harris, esq. of Blake Hall, Wanstead.

Frederic Charles Street, esq. of Gower-street, to Olive, second daughter of Joseph Nailer, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

At Clapham, Wm. Nibbs, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Bankes, eldest daughter of the late John B. esq. of Clapham Common.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Thomas Chase Patrick, esq. of Winchmore-hill, to Anne, eldest daughter of Boyce Combe, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row. And at the same time, John James, esq. of Dowgate-hill, to Hester, second daughter of Boyce Combe, esq.

At Deptford, Captain Andrew Hutton, of the Elizabeth Indiaman, to Elizabeth Mary, only daughter of Mr. John Cormack, of New Cross, Surry.

At Mary-le-bone, J. Egerton, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Mrs. Forbes, of Welbeck-street, widow of Arthur F. esq. of Culloden, N.B. and daughter of the late Sir John Cumming.—The Hon. Philip Sidney Pierrepont, youngest son of Earl Manvers, to Georgiana, only daughter of the late Herbert Gwynne Browne, of Imley Park, Northamptonshire, and widow of the late Pryce Edwards, esq. of Talgarth, Merionethshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Guise, esq. of Lower Grosvenor Place, to Maria, second daughter of the late Richard Westmacott, esq. of Mount-street.—John English, esq. of Bath, to Frances, daughter of the late Thomas Huddleston, esq. of Milton, Cambridgeshire.—George Proctor, esq. to Miss Hale, daughter of Wm. H. esq. of King's Walden, Herts.—Sir Denzie Cope, bart. of Bramshill Park, Hants, to Miss Francis, of Park Place, St. James's.

At St. James's, Mr. John William Newby, of Poland-street, to Miss Barry, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Bath.

At Greenwich, Lieut. Yorke, of the Royal Engineers, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel Rimington, of the Royal Invalid Artillery.

At Lee, William Moore, esq. of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Walter, R.N.

At Camberwell, Mr. Dendy, of Monument-yard, to Miss Peacock, daughter of Wm. P. esq. of Nun Green, Peckham.

At St. Pancras, Stephen Williams, esq. of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Ann, only daughter of the late J. Rotton, esq. of Templebogue, county of Dublin.

At Stoke Newington, Richard Smith, jun. esq. to Barbara Celia, eldest daughter of Christopher Sunding, esq. of Devonshire-square.

By special license, in Stratford Place, MONTHLY MAG. No. 207.

James Wedderburn Webster, esq. of Clapham, to Lady Frances Caroline Annesley, second daughter of the Earl of Mountnorris.

At Chelsea, Mr. John Croft, jun. of Southwell Notrs. to Sophia, third daughter of the late James Thompson, esq. of Hackney-road.

At Kensington, G. V. Neunburgh, esq. of Stamford Baron, Northamptonshire, to Mrs. Schneider.

Walter Smith, esq. brother of Mrs. Fitzherbert, to Mrs. Strickland.

At Woolwich, Captain Jones, R. N. to Miss Smith; and the same day, Captain Croft, of the marines, to Miss Ann Smith, daughters of Stephen S. esq. of Woolwich Dock-yard.

At St. George's, Queen's-square, Charles Court, esq. captain in the East India Company's Bombay marine, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of G. S. Holroyd, esq. barrister-at-law, of Gray's-inn.

At Clapham, Charles Webb, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Wiltshire, daughter of George W. esq. of Clapham-common.

At Chiswick, the Rev. C. H. White, rector of Shelden, Hants, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Edward Wise, esq. of Workingham, Berks.

At Tottenham, Lieutenant-general David Wemyss, governor of Tynemouth, and colonel of the 93d regiment, to Miss Tuckett.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles George Webber, esq. of Oporto, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late William Babbington, esq.—The Rev. James Cazalet, eldest son of Peter C. esq. of Bedford square, to Miss Arnold, eldest daughter of Mrs. A. of Argyle-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis Garner, esq. of Coombswood, Surry, to Miss Sarah Anne Waghorn.—John Smyth, esq. of Cheveton Lodge, to Mrs. Strickland, widow of Captain William S. of the 82d regiment.—Francis Lovell, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Otley, of New Bond-street.—Thomas Bradshaw, esq. to Elizabeth Catherine, third daughter of the late James Cocks, esq.—William Tuckfield, esq. R. N. to Miss Stephens, eldest daughter of James S. esq. of Parson's-green.—The Hon. Gerard Vanneck, second son of Lord Huntingfield, to Miss Lovelace, daughter of Robert L. esq. of Quedenham Hall, Norfolk.

At Mary-le-bone, J. T. Simpson, esq. of the Coldstream Guards, to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Gilder, esq. of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.—Brook Kay, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, to Mrs. Hobson, relict of J. P. H. esq. late of Prince of Wales's Island.

At S. Pancras, Thomas Peacock, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. Cameron, widow of Captain C. of the royal navy.

At St. James's, Richard Wood Fairfield, esq. captain in the 59th regiment, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Archibald Campbell, esq.



esq.—Roger Partridge, esq. of Clement's-inn, to Miss Ann Wallace, daughter of the late John W. esq. of Golden-square.

At Newington, Mr. J. W. Dixon, of Walworth-terrace, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late J. Chamberlain, esq. of the Tower.

## DIED.

In Doctors' Commons, *Henry Stephens*, esq. senior proctor and registrar of the Archies Court of Canterbury.

In Montague-square, *J. L. Douglas*, esq. admiral of the blue.

In the Temple, *C. Runnington*, esq. only son of Mr. Serjeant R.

In Lower Brook-street, *Sophia*, wife of Mr. Jeffry Wyatt, 35.

In Montague-street, *Robert Jenner*, esq.

In Upper York-street, New-road, *Mrs. Madden*.

At Knightsbridge, *Mrs. Miller*, 82.

In Tottenham-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mr. Augustus Leukfield*, well known as one of the most eminent piano-forte manufacturers of the present day.

In Southwark, *William Henry Coffin*, esq.

At Hammersmith, *Mr. Francisco Bianchi*, the celebrated musician.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Wortham*, wife of James W. esq. of that place, and of Castle-street, Holborn.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, *Thomas Ashner*, esq. 74.

In Upper Wimpole street, *Bernard Shirley*, esq. 57.

In Portland-street, *M. Franks*, esq. many years chief justice of the Bahamas.

In Upper Wimpole-street, in child-bed, *Mrs. Morgan*, wife of Jonathan M. esq.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, *John Barnard*, esq. 83.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *General Peter Craig*, late colonel of the 67th regiment of foot, 62.

In Whitehall, *Mr. David Watson*.

At Chelsea, *G. S. Poole*, sen. esq.

At Hampton-court Palace, *Peter Calvert*, esq.

At Knightsbridge, *Charles Carpus*, esq. 73.

In West-square, *Mrs. Tanner*, wife of Mr. Nathaniel T.

In William-street, Chatham-place, *Louisa*, fourth daughter of Charles Price, esq.

In Mark-lane, *William Boyd*, jun. esq. 26.

In Queen's-square, *Sarah Nibbs*, third daughter of the late Thomas Jarvis, esq. of Antigua, 14.

In Paradise-row, Chelsea, *Mrs. Mary Jenner*, relict of Colonel J.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, *Mrs. Loveday*.

In Southampton-place, New-road, *Mrs. Lockett*, widow of George L. esq.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, the Right Hon. *Frederic William Ginnell*, Earl of Athlone, Viscount Aghrim, and Baron of Ballymore, 45. This truly amiable and unfortu-

nate nobleman had for some years been afflicted with an incurable malady, which has, since his death, been ascertained to have proceeded from water in the head. His lordship married in 1800, Maria, daughter of Sir John Eden, bart.

At Kingsland, near Stoke Newington, aged 18, *Mr. Thomas Unwin*, of a rapid mortification occasioned by a slight cut on the forefinger of the right hand, to which, at first, no attention was paid, but which, notwithstanding the medical and surgical skill of Mr. Ashley Cooper, and another medical gentleman, has terminated thus fatally. Of the character or life of this young man little can necessarily be generally known, but what was known was of the best; perhaps the friend who writes this might view him with an eye of partiality, for he had seen his virtues gradually budding and unfolding themselves, ripening with his growth, and strengthening with his strength; but, alas! gentleness, humanity, generosity, all the virtues, are of no avail against the ruthless stroke of death; they must be rewarded in another world, where neither rust or moth consumeth; yet, to a mother and two sisters it is distressing, doubly distressing, to be bereft of this their only remaining son and brother, in so quick and sudden a manner; scarcely four years since the death of his brother, who was drowned bathing. The friend who writes this feeble tribute to the memory of one of his intimates, doubly grieves, knowing he could, were he not fully convinced to the contrary, almost repine at Providence; but he consoles himself with the reflection, that whatever God ordaineth must be for the best, and though the Lord taketh away, yet the Lord giveth.

At Whitechurch, Edgeware, the Rev. *Henry Poole*, M.A. chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and formerly tutor to the present Lord Southampton and the Fitzroy family, 66. By the death of this gentleman, two livings are become vacant; that of Whitechurch, ably occupied by the deceased during thirty-four years, seventeen of which he received no tythe; and another at Hearneshill, in Kent, presented to him by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, at the instance of Lord Southampton. To give any adequate outline of the character of this truly good and amiable man, would far exceed our limits, and even then it would be but an imperfect shadow of the original. Private life has its incidents which engage the heart without affecting the imagination, much more permanently than the achievements of the hero, or the labours of the statesman; and those who have enjoyed Mr. Poole's society, felt the warmth and purity of his friendship, witnessed the soundness of his judgment, and benefited by his instructions, are best able to judge of this truth, and to estimate the loss of one of the best of men. As a scholar, few of the present day, perhaps, could surpass him; and



as a lover of truth, and of every virtue which characterizes the exalted Christian, he was eminently conspicuous. In the pulpit he inspired reverential awe, and the plain, easy, yet nervous style of his discourses, never failed to make a due impression on the mind of his hearers, and often awakened the feelings of those who had hitherto lived in a state of thoughtless indifference respecting their future existence :

With aspect mild, and elevated eye,  
Behold him seated on a mount serene  
Above the fogs of sense, and passion's storm :  
All the black cares and tumults of this life,  
Like harmless thunders, breaking at his feet,  
Excite his pity, not impair his peace.

At Malta, in the 27th year of his age, *Mr. Theodore Galton*, second son of Samuel G. esq. of Dudson, near Birmingham. He was returning from a long voyage, undertaken from a classical taste, and in search of knowledge, to the coasts of the Mediterranean, and particularly to Asia Minor and Greece. He had been daily and impatiently expected by his anxious friends, and was actually supposed to be on board the vessel that brought the account of his decease. This young man is deeply and deservedly regretted. Few persons have been so strikingly distinguished for those attractive qualities and graces of the mind that excite regard ; and for those disinterested and generous perfections that retain it. A school may be considered as the epitome of the world, where the future character is first unfolded and made known. A native dignity, that scorned a meanness, or a misrepresentation, or any plausible duplicity, soon distinguished him. A high sense of honor, and all the magnanimous virtues that stamp the mind with true nobility, excited in his equals at school a kind of idolatry towards him. Even his preceptors felt the force of his character ; his superiors learnt to respect and honor him ; communicating to his parents exultingly, from time to time, extraordinary instances of his great and feeling mind, and of that sacred observance of truth in its unperverted simplicity, which raised him in after life above little, designing men. Such was the basis of his future character ; a character which never abandoned him, but which might be said to have grown with his manly growth, and to have strengthened with his advancing years. The same influence of a superior nature that was felt by his early connexions and associates, was felt ever after in future life by all who approached him. Those who obtain dominion over the youthful mind through fear, could never succeed in debasing him ; but many undue advantages were obtained through the medium of his affections. It was a pre-eminent excellence, and it distinguished him from the cradle to the grave, that to a Roman spirit he united the most affectionate sensibilities. He might,

perhaps, in some instances, have merited that observation which is made by Fielding, respecting Allworthy, "that the best of heads was misled, by the best of hearts!" The phlegmatic and cold may consider this as censure ; such censure is distinguished praise. Mr. Theodore Galton was never known to have lost the affections of a friend. The regard he had once excited, was a feeling deeply established in the heart ; and the boy who had been attached to him, however early the period, became so imperceptibly more and more, as life advanced. Nor was he remembered with indifference even by those who had not seen or heard of him during long periods of time—he was thought of with regret, for scarcely was his equal to be expected in future life ! He never had a personal enemy ; though upon one or two occasions of his life he had been ill used, from motives of interest, by designing and sordid minds. He was, however, not capable of a malignant feeling ; he was never known to have harboured a resentment ; he was often known to have entirely forgotten that he had been injured : he was capable of being made angry, but his anger was not the retaliation of low passions. It was the indignation of a noble mind that spurned at a meanness, or at any injurious suspicion that cast a shade over the open day-light of his own conduct. His commanding figure, and the Grecian contour of his features, might have been considered by the sculptor as models for his art. The dark shade of his hair and eyes, and the manly red and white of his complexion, gave a brilliant effect, and added a rich lustre to his face. These personal advantages were however forgotten, and, as it were, lost in the captivating influence of his manners and countenance. No human features were ever lighted-up with more beaming splendors, with more intelligence, or with finer sensibilities ; always awakened to the occasion. His mind was seen in its emanations ; it shone forth externally, and its brightness seemed like a light to surround him. In every society he was a distinguished object ; and his superiors in age, in class, and even in attainments, felt themselves flattered by his notice. This influence was never weakened by habit ; it was felt by those who lived with him equally as by others. Almost every person who had accidentally met him as a stranger, left him with the feelings of a friend. This was exemplified in the following fact. A gentleman, who had never before seen Mr. Theodore Galton, spent one morning with him, by chance, nothing before he left England. When the same gentleman afterwards saw in the public papers the account of his death, he burst into tears ! Those who possessed a congenial nobility of mind, felt the influence of his character peculiarly. Mr. Simmons, a merchant from Smyrna, and a stranger to Mr. Theodore Galton, embark-

ed in the same Puniscian vessel, for Malta. When Mr. Theodore Galton was given over by the physicians, and the fever declared highly infectious, Mr. Simmons (who was performing quarantine in the same apartment) was offered another, for his own preservation. But Mr. Simmons refused to abandon him, and he continued to sleep where he was, and to attend him, as he had done throughout, with assiduous care, until the last, being fixed to the spot by his anxieties; although Mr. Theodore Galton's invaluable friend, Dr. Sacheverel Darwin was there, and watched him unremittingly, night and day, at the hazard of his life! This short account flows from a heart, warmed by the virtues of no common character; and also from a wish, inspired by a sense of justice, that such a character should not pass away unknown and unnoticed, merely because coincident events are wanting to bring it more publicly forth! But the public can never fully know or appreciate Mr. Theodore Galton, as he appeared in private life; bringing joy and animation, and diffusing brightness around in a circle of friends at home, where he was an ornament and a pride to his family. He rarely sought pleasures in public, or spent an evening from home; but passed his leisure hours in the attainment of knowledge, and in the delights of elegant literature. He had been led to a love of study, after his school education was over, by some events of his life; but principally by a mind that had acquired a discerning taste, and that was capable of the richest cultivation. It was necessary to have resided under the same roof, in order to have seen how deeply his deportment had interested every class throughout a large family. For his heart and behaviour were governed by sympathies that were in accordance with the feelings of those who wanted protection, or who wanted support. Every friend and every domestic, felt his gentle kindness, a kindness rarely combined with the strong energies of such a character. But he possessed very opposite perfections, and such as are not often brought together in bright assemblage in one mind. Those who habitually resided with Mr. Theodore Galton were well aware how great he was upon small, as well as upon the more important, occasions of life; they saw and felt the sublime in all his actions, even in his errors; for he never committed a fault, but it was instantly repaired with such a noble candour, as established him more firmly in the affections of the person inadvertently

offended. His heart was warmed towards every friend; it was a heart that exulted in their joys, and that met their sorrows. To his parents he exhibited a very uncommon example of filial duty, and of filial love. But, he is no more!—May he still be contemplated in his character, like a fine model for imitation! Should this inadequate sketch meet the eyes of any one of his juvenile friends, from whom time and events may long have divided him, the heart of that friend will acknowledge the likeness, and the influence be revived of such feelings, as probably no individual has since excited. He will dwell with a mournful satisfaction upon the past; and recalling the image of his bright associate, he will embalm his memory with tears.

The Rev. Dr. Champneys, whose death is mentioned at p. 465 of our last Number, was born April 24, 1736, O.S. was entered of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. there 1760, M.A. 1767. He was elected a minor-canon of St. Paul's in 1760; and, after filling several offices in that cathedral, eventually became sub-dean thereof. For nearly 50 years he was minor-canon of Westminster-abbey; and for almost as long a period minor-canon of Windsor. He was successively possessed of the benefices of Kensworth and Cad-dington, Hertfordshire; Langdon Hills, Essex; and St. Pancras, Middlesex; all in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Dr. C. at one period also enjoyed a living from the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, who permitted him to resign it in favour of his eldest son, the Rev. Weldon C. In the early part of his life he was for a short time minister of the chapel at Market-street, Herts, which he resigned 39 years ago. He also held, for many years, under the patronage of Sir Christopher Whichcot, bart., the vicarage of Deeping James, Lincolnshire. He was the oldest lecturer in London, having been chosen to the lectureship of St. Bride's in 1767; and was for many years chaplain to the worshipful companies of Goldsmiths, Cutlers, &c. In all his various preferments, Dr. Champneys was very indefatigable in his attention to the duties of his profession; and, from his pleasant and convivial habits, and lively turn of conversation, was much esteemed by the members of the respectable corporate bodies to which he had the honour of being chaplain, and by an extensive circle of private friends.



# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, \*

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**I**N pursuance of an act of parliament lately obtained, the town of Sunderland has undergone, and continues to receive various improvements. It, together with Bishopwearmouth, is already lighted with lamps; common sewers are made, and a great number of obstructions removed, so that the High-street is rapidly becoming one of the handsomest in the North of England.

*Married.*] At Haughton, near Darlington, the Rev. Mr. Arrowsmith, to Miss Robson, of Burdon.

At Newcastle, Mr. R. P. Anderson, son of Mr. A. printer, to Miss Jane Clark, of London.

At Hexham, Lieutenant Davison, of the 85th regiment of foot, to Miss Mary Gibson.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Alexander, to Miss Guest, of Bishopwearmouth.

At North Shields, Mr. John Cook, to Miss Isabella Spoir.

At Ryton, Mr. James Taylor, of the Folly, Durham, to Miss Margaret Benson, of Crock.

At Stranton, J. T. Mowbray, esq. of Hartwaren, to Miss Sarah Goalbraith, of Seaton.

*Died.*] At Whickham, Mrs. Ann Taylor.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Paterson, 20.—Mrs. Metcalf, wife of Mr. Richard M.—Mrs. Margaret Rowe, 53.—Mrs. Hardy, wife of Mr. William H. 45.—Mr. Matthew Frankland.—Mrs. Waters, 66.

At Hylton Ferry, Mrs. Mary Hall, widow of Mr. Anthony H. 82.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Davison, widow, 67.—Mrs. Mary Hodgson, wife of Mr. William H. surgeon, 45.

At Shieldfield, Richard Burdon, esq. father of the mayor of Newcastle.

At Mitford, near Morpeth, Mr. John Wardall, 78.

At Bedlington, Mrs. Catcheside, 79.

At Ryhope, Mr. Michael Willey, 99.

At Haverton Hill, near Stockton, Mrs. Bamlett.

At Bambro', Mrs. Foster, widow of George F. esq. of Berwick, 65.

At Darlington, Captain Joshua Burton, R. N. 24.

At Sedgefield, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, wife of Mr. James S. 81.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Elizabeth Clough, 90.

At Alnwick, Mr. Ralph Story, 80.

At Witton Gilbert, Mrs. Isabella Scorer.

At Durham, Mrs. Elizabeth Waugh, relict of Robert W. esq. 74.—Mrs. Margaret Adamson, 84.—In the House of Correction, where he had been confined upwards of seven years, under sentence of transportation for life, James Allen, a character well known, particularly in Northumberland, where he was distinguished by the name of Jemmy the Duke's Piper. He was capitally convicted of horse stealing at the assizes held at Durham, in 1803, and received sentence of death, but was afterwards pardoned on condition of transportation for life: on account, however, of his age and infirmities, this sentence was not carried into execution. He had very nearly completed his 89th year.

At Berwick, Mrs. Wilkie.—Mrs. Margaret Ancrum.—The Rev. J. W. Askew, fellow of University College, Oxford.—Mr. John Cummins, 74.—Mrs. Ann Tindale, 56.—Mr. Robert Totherick, 53.

At Roseden, near Wooler, Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Chrisp, 22.

At Harraton Staiths, Miss Mary Golightly, 36.

At Marwood Grange, near Barnard Castle, Mr. Robert Atkinson, 71.

At North Shields, Mrs. Cannoway, relict of Mr. Thomas C. jun.—Mrs. Mary Wakefield, sister of the late George W. esq.—N. Bird, esq. one of the oldest master-mariners of this port. He was at the taking of Quebec, in 1759, and was one of those who supported the immortal Wolfe, when he fell.

At South Shields, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. Robert C. 39.—Mrs. Jane Beath.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Ismay, jun.—Mrs. Hannah Clarke, wife of Captain Thomas C. of the Forfarshire militia, 55.—Mr. William Fielding, 82.—Thomasin Robinson, 111. She resided in Newcastle ever since her birth; and when upwards of 100 had the misfortune to break her thigh, of which accident, however, she perfectly recovered.—Mr. Joseph Walton, 20.—Mr. Joseph Reed, 53.—Mrs. Barbara Hunter.—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, 66.—Mrs. Jane Stewart, wife of Mr. William S. 56.—William Hawks, esq. whose life was strongly marked by habits of industry and integrity. The cheerfulness of his disposition will be remembered with pleasure by the wide circle of his acquaintance; and the character of a kind parent and good master, will remain deeply engraven on the minds of his family, and



and the numerous workmen of the extensive iron manufactory, which had for its origin his personal exertions;—John Lowes, esq. of Ridley Hall, 20.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND

The Workington Agricultural Meeting was numerously attended from all parts of the kingdom, on the 26th and 27th of October. Amongst the experiments at the Schoose that attracted attention was the substitution of earth taken from the quarries of the most inferior kind, impregnated with lime: this was applied for raising potatoes. The produce was found to be two thirds of what was obtained from upwards of seventy single horse carts of dung. By proper attention in securing the drainage from horses and cattle, a great source of manure may be obtained. The manure collected and made at the Schoose amounts to upwards of 13,000 single carts, supposing three to a ton, or 4,350 tons; in the carrying of it out, the horses are estimated to travel full 20,000 miles. Of the experimental wheats sent by order of Bonaparte to the Board of Agriculture, and distributed by them, none of those tried at the Schoose are likely to answer; they are all spring wheats, supposed to have been brought from Egypt; the extensive trials made of spring wheat at the Schoose have not succeeded. Friday morning was spent in adjusting the premiums for stock. The milch cows, which had been constantly soiled for twelve months, were in a condition beyond any thing that could have been supposed. The mode of supplying milk for the poor, was reported to have been adopted in various parts, in consequence of what had been done at the Schoose; and the result has been every where the same, producing the greatest benefit and comfort to the public.

November 23d, about one in the morning, a dreadful fire was discovered at the cotton mill of Messrs. Robson and Arthur Graham, in Carlisle. It raged with such violence, that, although every exertion was made to subdue the flames, the building was soon reduced to ashes. Such was the celerity of the flames in reaching every part of the mill, that no part of the machinery, or stock of cotton in the warehouse could be saved.

Two merchildren were lately discovered by three respectable tradesmen of Douglas, Isle of Man, during an excursion on the Calf of Man, in quest of sea-fowl. Attracted by a sound somewhat resembling the cries of a young kitten, they found, on searching amongst the rocks, two small marine animals, exactly resembling in their form that species of creature so often described and known by the name of the merman. One of them was dead, and much ulcerated by the violence with which it had been driven on shore, during a violent gale of wind on the preceding night; the other was however conveyed to Douglas, where it still remains, and seems likely to do well. It is one foot eleven inches and three quarters in length, from the crown

of its head to the extremity of its tail; five inches across the shoulders; its skin is of a very pale brown colour, and the scales on its tail are tinged with violet; the hair, if it may be so called, on its head, is of a light green cast, it is attached to the crown of the head, only hanging loose about the face, about four inches in length, very gelatinous to the touch, and somewhat resembling the green sea-weed commonly growing on rocks; its mouth is small, and has no appearance of teeth. It delights much in swimming about in a large tub of sea-water, and feeds chiefly on muscles and other shell-fish, which it devours with avidity: it also now and then swallows small portions of milk and water, when given to it in a quill.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. Robert Park, to Miss Jane Robley, daughter of Mr. Joseph R. of Cumwhinton.

At Skelton, Mr. Thomas Davison, of Rainhouse, second son of the late Captain D. to Miss Mary Queen, of Ellonby.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, to Mrs. Ann Clarke, of the Pump Inn.—Mr. Thomas Dalrymple, to Miss Speight.—Aged 72, Mr. Samuel Bolton, to Miss Atkinson, aged 20.

At Kirky Lonsdale, Mr. Arthur Foster, bookseller, to Mrs. S. Willoughby.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Brocklebank, to Miss Watts.—Captain Potts, of the brig Eleanor, to Miss Edwards.—Captain William Farish, of the Mona, to Miss Crosby.

At Old Hutton, near Kendal, Mr. George Theobalds, to Miss Susannah Nebson.

*Died.*] At Flimby, Mrs. Falcon, 71.

At Ribton Hall, Mr. Jonathan Fawcett, 65.

At Whitrig Lees, Mrs. Bridget Sheppard, 94.

At Anthorne, parish of Bowness, Mr. John Pape, 64.

At Appleby, Mary, wife of Mr. Matthew Todd, 27.

At Newton, near Penrith, Mr. John Redhead, 77.

At Harriithwaite, Mrs. Nicholson.

At Egremont, Mrs. Elizabeth Bragge, 82.

At Stocklethath, Mr. Robert Lamonby, 70.

At Nook in Nicholforest, Mr. Wm. Graham, 91.

At Kirkbeck's-town, Bewcastle, Richard, son of Mr. John Armstrong, 21.

At St. Bees, in his 45th year, the Rev. John Barnes, near twenty years master of the free grammar school at that place, and curate of Loweswater.—Mrs. Gilmore 64.

At Matterdale, Mrs. Martin, mother of the Rev. Timothy M. 94.

At Kendal, Mr. Edmund Harker.—Mr. James Wilson, 63.—Mr. Thomas Simpson, many years in the service of Messrs. Wilson, Cartmell, and Co. in which he had by care and frugality saved a considerable sum of money, 75.

At Cargo Hill, near Carlisle, Miss Jane Richardson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Nicholas Green, 85.  
—Mrs. Ornaby, 32.—Mrs. Plasket.

On his passage from Carlisle, Captain William Richardson of the *Mona*, of Whitehaven.

At Brampton, Mr. Thomas Bell, of the Bush Inn.—Mrs. Burns.

At Berkby, Mrs. Scaife, wife of Mr. Robert S. 63.

At Penrith, Isabella, wife of Mr. William Hodgson, 81; and the next day, her husband, in his 74th year.—Mrs. Dinah Nicholson, 53.—Mrs. Workman.—Mrs. Adamson.—Isabella, wife of Mr. Joseph Smith, 77; and a few days afterwards, her husband, in his 81st year.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Barnfather, 68.—Mrs. King, 77.—Mr. William Taylor, 45.—Jane, wife of Mr. John Wardrope, 23.—Mrs. Jane Carr, 81.—Margaret, wife of Mr. Thos. Sergeant, 28.—Miss Frances Irving, 21.

#### YORKSHIRE.

About one o'clock in the morning of the 29th November, the Driggle Reservoir at the top of Stanedge in Marsden, about nine miles west of Huddersfield, burst, and the water flowing in an easterly direction, inundated the whole of the adjoining valley. This reservoir, formed for the purpose of supplying the Huddersfield canal, covered about 28 acres of land, and such was the destructive impetuosity of the flood, that it swept away a cottage occupied by James Scholfield, standing on the declivity of a hill, and his wife and four children perished in the flood. Rushing forward in its fatal course, the water advanced to the mill of Messrs. Horsfall, and so completely inundated the house of the miller, James Balmforth, that himself and his wife were floated out of their beds; he seized the stone-work in the window, and for some time held his wife in his embrace; but she was at length forced from him; and the next morning her lifeless body was taken up at a place called The Paddock, two miles from Huddersfield; the husband, however, kept his hold of the window till the water subsided, and by that means preserved his life. Besides these fatal accidents, in which six lives were lost, many others of less consequence occurred.

December 10th, the first stone of the new bridge over the river Ouse, at York, was laid with the formalities usual on such occasions by the Lord Mayor, attended by the city-officers, and the lodges of free-masons. The procession having reached the ground where the ceremony was to take place, Mr. Peter Atkinson, the architect, presented to the Lord Mayor a plan and beautiful elevation of the intended bridge, and addressed his lordship in an appropriate speech. The Lord Mayor having received the plan of elevation, which he described to the Provincial Grand Master, replied. He then proceeded to lay the stone, and deposited therein the different and latest current coins of the present king, together with a medal struck in commemoration

of his Majesty having entered into the 51st year of his reign, which were placed in a glass vessel, and covered by a brass plate, on which the following inscription was engraved: "The first stone of this bridge was laid December 10th, in the year 1810, and in the fifty-first year of the reign of George the Third, by the Right Hon. George Peacock, Lord Mayor: Peter Atkinson, Architect. After which his lordship, in a neat and brief speech, congratulated his fellow citizens on the magnitude and utility of a work which was to be of such great benefit to the public at large, and to the further aggrandisement of the ancient city of York. The procession then returned to the Guildhall, in the same order in which it had come.

*Married.*] The Rev. Stephen Allen, jun. of Lynn, to Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. Godfrey Wolley, of Hutton Bush-ell.

At Thirsk, John Bentley, esq. to Miss M. Flintoff, daughter of Thomas F. esq. of Thirkleby.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Gascoigne, to Miss Jane Saynor.

At Hull, the Rev. John Simpson, of Hook Halt, near Howden, to Miss Robinson, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael R.

At Wakefield, Mr. Timothy Beaver, attorney, to Miss Audsley.

George Kelk, esq. of Sutton Hall, near Bawtry, to Miss C. Fisher, of Selby.

At Leeds, Mr. Christopher Bolland, attorney, to Eliza, daughter of the late W. Fearn, M. D.

At Scrayingham, John Hutchinson, esq. of Kayingham, to Miss Benson, of Howsham.

At Paul, Edward Lorimer, esq. of Tunstall, to Miss Frances Hardy, of Newton Garth, Holderness.

At Pontefract, Louis Lazenby Fox, esq. to Miss Atkinson, sister of Mrs. Rideal.

*Died.*] At Summergangs, Mrs. Jane Davison, 79.

At Swanland, Mr. John Westerdale, 67.

At Whitley Hall, near Huddersfield, Richard Henry Beaumont, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the West Riding. He served the office of high sheriff for the county in the year 1793, aged 61.

At Sheffield, Mr. Thomas Regester.—Mr. Linsitt.—Mrs. Turner, relict of Mr. Jonathan T. 33.—Mr. Benjamin Scott, sen.—Mrs. Dawes.—Mrs. Mary Corker.—Mrs. Gould.—Mr. Samuel Broadley, 65.—Mr. Benjamin Smith.

At York, aged 91, Mr. William Readshaw. He served as common-councilman for Monk Ward upwards of 60 years, which office he resigned about two years ago. Mr. Readshaw was the youngest of twenty children. His grandfather lived to the age of 95; and his father to 84. He retained his faculties to the last; and has outlived all his relatives.—Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Rylah, gov-  
nor



nor of the city goal, 15.—Mr. Champney, surgeon, 65.—Mrs. Hartley, 60.—Mr. Elwick, 90.

At Halifax, Mr. Samuel Edwards, school-master. In a fit of lunacy, he unfortunately swallowed a large quantity of arsenic; the dreadful effects of which soon began to operate in a most melancholy manner; and it was a considerable time before his friends could persuade him to declare the cause of his sufferings: immediate assistance was procured, but too late to counteract the effects of the pernicious drug, and he died in about four hours after. He had formerly been a travelling preacher in the connexion of the late Mr. Westley, and was sincerely respected and beloved by the methodists in general for the uprightness and integrity of the principles he inculcated, and for his good conduct during that period.

At Hull, Mr. John Kitchen, 54.—Mr. Anthony Emmett, 65.—Mrs. Jane Thornton, 70.—Mr. Thomas Bird, 80.—Mr. George Dale, 58.—Mrs. Mary Charlesworth, 73.—Robert Garton, only son of Mr. Martin Foster, 18.

At Ewes Farm, Mr. Paul Parnell, farmer, grazier, and maltster, aged 76, of whom it is truly said, that in his life-time he quaffed out of one old family silver cup upwards of £000l. sterling worth of genuine Yorkshire stingo, of which he was remarkably fond. This was the *bon vivant* whom O'Keefe celebrated in more than one of his Bacchanalian songs, under the appellation of Toby Philpot.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Mandall, wife of Mr. Alderman M. 66.

At Hedon, Mr. John Bedell, an alderman of that corporation, and many years one of the searchers in the customs at Hull, 73.

The Rev. John Alcock, rector of the second mediety of High Holland, near Barnsley and Burnfall, near Skipton, 82.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Stockdale, 79.

At Attercliffe, Mary Eyre, 25. About two months ago she was so severely crushed over the body, while she was attempting to rescue her child from the wheels of a waggon that killed it before her face, in the public highway, that the birth of another child following so soon after, inevitably proved, as was expected, her death.

At Bridlington, Mrs. Marshall, 48.

At Sledmere, Mr. William Pontey, many years groom to Sir C. Sykes, barr.

At Healaugh, near Tadcaster, Mr. Richard Archbell, 65.

At Nunnington, Mr. Richard Kendall, 59.

At Howden, Mr. Henry Pearson, 38.

At Catwick, in Holderness, Eliza, second daughter of the late George Gibson, esq. 19

At Freeton, near Rotherham, Mr. William Rodgers, 66.

At Whitby, aged 53, Mrs. Mary Killing-

beck, widow of Mr. Samuel K. late master of the Diana frigate; and next morning, in the same house, her son-in-law, Mr. William Crawford, aged 25. The case of Mrs. Killingbeck was singular: for seven years she had been afflicted with a dropsical disorder, for which she was tapped no less than twenty times; and the water taken from her, in the course of these operations, amounted to 176 gallons.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Manchester, the Rev. Thomas Waters, of London, to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late John Whittenbury, esq.—Mr. John Parker Hall, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Shawcross.—Mr. George Bramal, to Miss Sarah Irlam, daughter of Mr. J. of the Navigation Inn.—Mr. Thomas Landor, of Rugeley, Staffordshire, to Miss Wilson, daughter of the late — W. esq.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Crompton, printer, to Miss Agnes Musgrove.—Mr. Richard Martcroft, printer, of Chester, to Miss Eliz. Orom, of Wolverhampton.—Charles Ryan, esq. of Demarara, to Miss Jesse Robinson.—Mr. George Burdy, of Durham, to Susan, youngest daughter of Mrs. Backhouse, of Brookfield Cottage, near Ormskirk.—William Cross, esq. of Goosnargh, to Miss Parkinson.

At Lancaster, Mr. James Bateson, of Liverpool, to Miss Stables.

Robert Sandland, esq. of Ellesmere, Salop, to Mrs. Fielding, of Blackburn.

At Warrington, Mr. Jos. Pownall, of Hale Mount, near Altringham, to Miss Newton, daughter of Mr. Peter N. sen.

*Died.*] At Slyne, Thomas Greene, esq.

At Manchester, the Rev. Ralph Harrison, for 39 years one of the joint ministers of the dissenting meeting in Cross-street, 63. [*A further account will be given in our next.*]

At Lancaster, Mr. James Hogarth, 27.—Mrs. Lowther.—In his 66th year, Rowland, Lord Viscount Fauconberg, one of the few catholic noblemen remaining of the ancient stock of the peerage of England. As his lordship was never married, his title descends to his brother, the Rev. Charles Belaysse, a doctor in divinity, the only remaining male of his family.

At Forton Lodge, near Lancaster, Mrs. Brade, eldest sister of William and James B. esqrs. 67.

At Prescott, Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John Jackson, 23.—Miss Wright.—Mr. Thomas Spencer, sen. 71.

At Garstang, James, son of Mr. Stephen Winder, of the Royal Oak Inn, 20.

At Wigan, Mr. Thomas Rymer, 56.—Mrs. Collins.

At Kirkdale, Mr. James Hargreaves, sen. 75.

At Preston, Mrs. Fallowfield, wife of Mr. John F. sen.

At Aughton, near Ormskirk, Mr. William Welsby.

At Walton Breck, Mr. W. Appleton, jun. 16.



At Liverpool, Mrs. Judith Doyle, 49.—Mrs. Smallpiece.—Sarah Lucy, daughter of Mr. Richard Golightly.—Mrs. Eleanor Clarke, mother of the late Capt. H. Kennedy, 90.—Miss Fosbrook.—Millicent, youngest daughter of Mrs. Blundell, 36.—Mrs. Robbs, 50.—Mr. George Tod, managing partner of the house of Clarke and Tod's.—Mrs. Lowe.—Mrs. Carmichael.—Eleanor Mytton, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Wood.—Mrs. Warrington.—Mr. Michael Boyle, 38.—Mr. David Shaw, 36.—Mrs. Ann Redgate, 90.—Mr. Thomas Gardner, surgeon, 27.—While on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Boulton, relict of Joseph B. esq. banker, of Bridgnorth

## CHESHIRE.

By the report of the state of the Blue-coat Hospital, in Chester, from the 1st of January, 1809, to the 1st of January, 1810, it appears that there are now educated in that seminary,

Blue boys	-	25
Probationers	-	65
Green boys	-	100

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The blue boys are clothed, educated, and fed; and the probationers are elected from the Green School.

*Married.*] At Chester, R. W. Vyse, esq. of Stoke Place, Bucks, M.P. for Beverley, to Miss Frances Hesketh, second daughter of Henry H. esq. of Newton.

At Roasthorn, Mr. William Newton, of Martincroft, to Miss Newton, of High Legh. At Woodchurch, Mr. Daniel Smith, to Miss Ann Warton, both of Oxon.

At Astbury, Mr. Joseph Lounds, of Stockport, to Miss Mary Beckett.

At Penkridge, Mr. John Stockley, of Kinet, Salop, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Richard Bagnall, esq. formerly of Eaton House.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Bebbington, wife of Mr. B.—John, only son of Captain Lowndes.—Edward Griffith, esq.

At Audlem, Mrs. Bailiss, third wife of Dr. B.

At Middlewich, Mr. Peter Jackson, 90.

At Helsby, Mr. Thomas Hassell, sen. 65.

At Much Hoole, Mrs. Barton, relict of Mr. Miles B. surgeon, late of Southport.

At Winnington, near Northwich, Mr. George Jackson.

At Rake Hall, near Chester, Mrs. Cheeseborough, wife of the Rev. Mr. C. vicar of Stoke, 26.

At Nantwich, Mr. John Hyde.—Mrs. Elwale.

At Lawton Hall, Mrs. Lawton, relict of J. L. esq.

At West Kirby, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Trevor, prebendary of Chester.

The Rev. George Taylor, rector of Church Eaton, in the county of Staffordshire, and of Aldford, in this county, (whose death is re-

corded in our last number) was descended from an ancient, respectable, and opulent family in Devonshire, near Totness; which borough his father represented in parliament. In the course of a morning ride, he called upon his friend Henry Crockett, esq. of Little Own Hall, wishing to inspect some alterations now making there, when his horse took fright, threw him, and thus put a period to his existence at the age of 89 years. He was endowed by nature with an acute and vigorous understanding, which was greatly improved by a good education and by classical studies: he was an excellent scholar, equally free from the ostentation of the pedantic, and the empty parade of the superficial; his manners were polished, refined, and gentlemanly, neither fastidious or licentious: though naturally warm in temper, he was most forgiving, kind, compassionate, and merciful. In friendship he was open, sincere, and generous, neither disguising his real sentiments by mere formal civilities, nor avowing friendly intentions without correspondent feelings. At his table always plentifully supplied, his friends and neighbours ever received a hearty welcome: nor were the poor and the distressed forgotten by him, being ever ready and happy to relieve the wants of the former, and to mitigate the pains of the latter. His travels into foreign countries were extensive and judicious, and being more than once repeated, had made him intimately acquainted with whatever is most curious, entertaining or instructive in the finest portions of Europe. From all these causes, his conversation was refined, amusing, and instructive, and ever made him a desirable and welcome guest in the best and most polished society; indeed such was the versatility of his talents, and the variety of his acquirements, so elegant his manners, and so accommodating his disposition and habits, that his company was alike courted and admired by every class, by the young and by the old. His religious principles were in strict unison with those of the church of England, neither debased by deistical licentiousness, nor contaminated by supercilious and impious fanaticism. The infirmities of old age had for some years rendered him unequal to the active duties of his sacred profession; as a preacher, his tone and manner were solemn and impressive; his enunciation clear and distinct; his accent and emphasis most correct and judicious; his voice sonorous and audible. A chasm and void is occasioned, which his friends and acquaintance will in vain attempt to fill up or supply.

## DERBYSHIRE.

A scheme has been projected for making a canal over the High Peak, to open a nearer and more expeditious channel of conveyance between the Metropolis, Manchester, and Liverpool; in the course of which canal, there are four miles and a half of tunnel through limestone rocks, and numerous locks, con-

taining together six hundred and eighty feet. The adventurers seem not to have considered that there is already a canal communication between the several places before mentioned, and that in point of distance it will be shorter than theirs, particularly when the intended improvements are made on the Oxford canal; and also, that their proposed line has upwards of one thousand feet more lockage than the present, with two miles more of tunnels. There is another matter which seems not to have been in their contemplation, namely, that as the sum to be necessarily expended will be enormous, the tolls must be high in proportion, and if high, then but few goods will pass, since the existing canals take only a moderate toll, and would of course take less rather than lose the trade.

*Married.*] At Bakewell, Samuel Perkins Ward, esq. of the Island of St. Helena, to Miss Ann Pidcock, of Doves Wood, near Worksworth.

At Ashborne, Mr. T. Hawthorn, printer, to Miss Frith, daughter of Mr. John F.

*Died.*] At Ticknall, G. Wilkinson, labourer, 104. This poor man, on the Jubilee day (October 25, 1809) sat at the head of the first table, when the labouring poor of Ticknall and their families, to the number of near one thousand, were entertained with a plentiful dinner.

At Stanton, Mr. William Briggs, yeoman. This person had accumulated a considerable property, and his attachment to it was excessive, he deemed it an act of great extravagance to wear a shirt, and he indulged himself in doing it only on two days in the year, viz. when he attended the races at Derby and at Lichfield.

At Chesterfield, John Cock, esq.

At Derby, Mr. Samuel Fletcher, soap manufacturer. He was attending a copper of boiling soap, when he unfortunately fell in, and was so terribly scalded that he survived the accident only three hours.

At Allestree Hall, Sabina Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. C. Girardot, esq. 15.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Mansfield, E. Kendall, esq. to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Mrs. Darling.—Mr. J. Wragg, to Miss Ann Curtis.—Mr. Thomas Brothwell, to Miss Mary Kitchen.

At Newark, Mr. Langley Curtis, to Miss Jane Bottomley, of Carlton-upon-Trent.—Mr. Robert Hall, to Miss Flint.

At Tythby, Mr. Slack, jun. of Bingham, to Miss Mary Foster.

Mr. Chapman, of Nottingham, to Miss Gill, daughter of the Rev. Mr. G. of Wilford.

*Died.*] At Newark, William Handley, esq. 59.

At Scamblesby, Mrs. Marsh.

At Southwell, Rowland, son of the Rev. Godfrey Heathcote.

At Nottingham, John Richards, gent. 79.

—Mr. Wigley.—Mrs. Barwick, wife of Mr. B. keeper of St. John's prison.—Mrs. Whitehead, 80.

At East Retford, Mrs. Marshall, relict of Thomas M. esq.

At Wilford, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Bradley, of Newark, 15.

At Langar, near Bingham, Mrs. Rowbotham, 59.

At Swinderly, near Newark, Mr. Henry Pounders, 70.

At Bridgeford on the Hill, Joseph Caunt, gent. 75.

At Farndon, Mrs. Horsepool, late of Newark.

At Cransley, John Robinson, esq. brother to Sir George R. bart.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A subscription has been entered into at Grantham, for the purpose of establishing a school on the Lancastrian system.

The pillar on Lincoln heath was built in the year 1751, by a spirited individual (Sir Francis Dashwood) who dedicated it to public use. It stands in the parish of Dunston, and is a square pillar, encompassing a flight of steps, ninety-two feet high. Until within a few years it had at the top a lantern, fifteen feet and a half high, for the reception of which the structure was designed. The lantern was lighted up at night, and served as a beacon to travellers over the dreary and extensive heath. As soon as the circumjacent tract began, by inclosures and the formation of good roads, to lose something of its wildness, the lighting of the lantern was discontinued; and for about thirty years the pillar has been of no use, beyond that of perpetuating public admiration of the liberal spirit of the founder. The estate upon which it stands, is now the property of the Earl of Buckinghamshire; and his lordship has put the column to a noble use, by placing, in the part lately occupied by the lantern, an extremely well finished colossal statue of our vernal King. It has been executed by Code, in artificial stone, measures fourteen feet in height, and stands upon a pedestal nine feet high. Though its elevation from the ground be one hundred and fifteen feet, yet the features of the statue are perfectly distinguishable, and have been admired by many hundreds of visitors. His Majesty stands erect, crowned with a sceptre in his right hand. On the west side of the pillar, (two feet above a short Latin inscription of Sir F. Dashwood,) is affixed a tablet with the following:

“The statue upon this pillar was erected A.D. 1810,

by Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third.”

The rapid improvements of drainage in this county will, very shortly, dry almost the whole of the marsh grounds; and the system now pursued of uniting the waters of as many drains



drains as possible, to pass by one large outfall to the sea, instead of discharging them, as heretofore, through several small ineffectual channels, widely distant from one another, will permanently prove and establish its superiority; for, in the latter cases, the out-lets, continually silting and choking up, occasioned infinite mischief and expense, whereas, upon the present plan, the great body of water always keeps the course clear, and the lands secure, at a trifling charge. There is an improvement of this kind in contemplation, by six or seven parishes, between Alford and Saltfleet, which are now drained through three or four different sluices, but which may, with great facility, unite and pass their waters through one sluice, and this must evidently be attended with very great advantage to all, but, more particularly, to two of those parishes, (Theddlethorpe and Mablethorpe,) which will, at little or no expense, in the first instance, obtain a much better fall for their waters, and, for ever afterwards, be relieved from, perhaps two-thirds of the charges that would otherwise be continually incurred, from the insufficiency of their present works of drainage. Thus it is clear, that the combination of measures so essential to the improvement of the low lands, cannot be too much encouraged, nor too speedily adopted.

*Married.*] At Boston, the Rev. J. B. Spooner, rector of Blyborough, to Miss Lawrence, youngest daughter of the late John L. esq. of Lincoln.

At Scawby, John Nelthorpe, esq. of Feriby, son of the late Sir John N. bart. to Marianna, third daughter of John Brooke, esq. of Bardney Hall, Barton on Humber.

At Gainsborough, Charles Henry Schwanfelder, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Elizabeth Wade.

At Grimsby, Mr. Piercy, to Miss Stockdale, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.—J. Moody, esq. surveyor of the customs, and an alderman of the borough, to Miss Cooke, only daughter of Robert C. esq.

At Scremby, Mr. Mitchel, of London, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D. rector of Langton, near Spilsby.

*Died.*] At Brunston Hall, in child bed, Mrs. Curtois, wife of the Rev. Peregrine C. and daughter of the late Sir James Patie, bart.

At Boston, Mr. William Drake, many years a teacher in the royal navy, and well known as an able mathematician, 36—Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, 75.—Aged 40, Henry Clarke, esq. merchant.—At the time of the late high tide, the cellars of this gentleman's house being filled with water, he exerted himself to remove some casks which were floating there, and lacerated one of his fingers against an iron hoop. Not giving proper attention to the wound, it in a few days became serious, and ultimately occasioned his death.

At Kirton, Mr. Bishop, surgeon, 42.—Mrs. Borwell.

At Houghton, Mrs. Goodacre, 50.

At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Franklyn, surgeon.—Mrs. Bott, of the Green Man, on Lincoln Heath.—Susan, daughter of Robert Smith, esq.

At Tinwell, near Stamford, Mrs. Christian, wife of B. C. esq. 65.

At Appleby Carr Side, Mr. John Wharton, 31. When only 18 years of age, he weighed 18 stone, and continued to increase in weight, a stone each year, till he was 30 years old. His coffin was so capacious, that a side of the house was taken down to permit its egress. It was six feet broad at the shoulders.

At Revesby, Mr. Briscoe, who accompanied Sir Joseph Banks in his circumnavigation of the globe, 73.

At Marcham, Mrs. Souby.

At Mowis Enderby, Mrs. Franklin, wife of Mr. Willingham, F. 59.

At Swaton, near Falkingham, Mr. Stennett.

At Spilsby, Mr. Thomas Barker.—Mr. Thomas Barker, of Halton Holigate, 84.

At Candlesby, Benjamin Grantham, 83.

At Langton Hall, near Spilsby, aged 11 years, Maria Jane, third daughter of George Langton, esq. being the sixth child out of thirteen, snatched from him during the last twelve months.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married*] At Leicester, John Smart, esq. of Red Lion Square, to Miss Parsons.—Mr. T. Onion, to Mrs. Lenton.

At Osgathorpe, Captain Hackett, of Breendon, to Miss Bostock.

At Stapleford, Mr. John Tablin, to Eliza, daughter of John Simpson, gent. of Melton.

At Melton, Mr. Digby, of Burton, to Miss Eyre.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mrs. Berrington, 40.—The Rev. Obadiah Clayton.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Reeves, of Uttoxeter, to Mrs. Talbot, late of Bridgford.

At Walsall, Mr. Timothy Glover, to Miss Jane Russell, eldest daughter of Mrs. R.

*Died.*] At Turnstall, in the Staffordshire Potteries, aged 49, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Anthony Keeling, esq. formerly an eminent manufacturer of china and earthenware. This lady furnished to her friends and the world another consolatory instance of this important truth, that all which is taken away from us ought not to counted loss; strongly exemplifying the impartial goodness of providence in its distribution of temporal benefits and privations. Owing to a fall in her tender years, she contracted such a degree of lameness, as rendered any continued bodily exertion very irksome; and was thereby prevented from partaking of many of the festivities and enjoyments of genteel life: but this, far from tincturing her mind with any portion of peevishness or discontent, only



led her more assiduously to cultivate those social and heart-binding virtues, which rendered her character most amiable, and continually drew round her, both of her own relations and remote acquaintances, a circle of pleasing and elegant associates; who were charmed with the suavity of her manners, exhilarated with the unvarying cheerfulness of her disposition, and warmed with the benevolence of her heart. She possessed a bright and vigorous fancy, and her understanding was fervid and vivacious. She was a great lover of the belles-lettres, and had attained such proficiency in the practice of the delightful science of music, as to rank her the first amateur performer upon the harpsichord in the county. After a patient but ineffectual struggle with a delicate constitution, she cheerfully and serenely, as she had always lived, resigned her life, rich in that faith and hope of future felicity, which leaves upon the minds of her family and friends, the sweetest impressions to console them for the loss of the object of their tenderness.

At Huntley, Sarah, wife of Colonel Bunkeley.

At Uttoxeter, James, youngest son of Mr. Garle, of the Red Lion.

At Darlaston, Mrs. Foster, 65.

At Stafford, Mrs. Peake.—Mrs. Hand, relict of Mr. H. of Park Hall.—Mrs. Barnes, of the Bull's Head Inn, 75.

At Newcastle, Mr. Ralph Wood, 64.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Earp.

At Tutbury, in consequence of a fracture of his leg by falling from a gig, the Rev. John Stubbs, curate of Uttoxeter.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

From a statement published by the Committee of the Guardians of the Poor in Birmingham, it appears that the money collected for their use in that town during the last five years, amounts to the enormous sum of 115,531l 19s. 10d.

The hurricane which extended over the greatest part of the Kingdom the 10th of November last, raged with particular violence at Hatton, in this county. In the night of that day, or very early the following morning, the frame of a beautiful painted window, which in 1794 had been put up in the chancel by the late ingenious Mr. Egington, was blown upon the ground to a considerable distance, and broke by its fall a masonry grave stone: some large stones which supported it, were wrenched from the wall. The window itself, which had for some time been an object of admiration to the neighbourhood, was shattered into a thousand pieces; and one of the shutters which had usually protected it from the weather, was blown over the church-yard and a little lane into an adjacent field.

*Married.]* At Birmingham, Mr. C. A. Feidler, to Miss Elizabeth Sprigg.

*Died.]* At Packing on, the seat of the

Earl of Aylesford, John Francis Rigaud, esq. Royal Academician, a Member of the Academy of Bologna, and of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, and historical painter to Gustavus IV. King of Sweden.

At Henley, Charles Parsons, esq.

At Birmingham, Mr. Swinburn, schoolmaster.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. Richard E.—Mr. Simon Peele, 65.—Mrs. Jane Attwood, 99. She retained her faculties to the last.—Mr. John Higgott.—Mrs. Shore, wife of Mr. William S.—Mr. Thomas Goode.—Hannah Julia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hadley, 18.—Mr. Henry Allcock, 83.—Isaiah, youngest son of Mr. John Danks.—Mr. William Dutton.—Mr. Joseph Ashford, 61.

At Darlaston, Mrs. Foster, 65.

At Solihull, Mr. George Bullivant, 72.—Mr. Benjamin Parnell, many years an eminent solicitor in London. 71.

At Selly Hall, James Dickinson, eldest son of Mr. James Bingham, 26.

At Spark Brook, Mr. Joseph Chellingworth, 61.

At Grindon, Mrs. Payne, 69.

At Coventry, Mr. George Wingrove, of Bath.—Mrs. Simmons.

At Baginton, Mrs. Cox, relict of the Rev. Thomas C. formerly of Deritend, 79.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

A Dispensary has been established at Wellington. In that neighbourhood, where casualties so frequently occur, it will no doubt prove of great utility. Two professional gentlemen are employed; and Thomas Eyton, esq. is the sole proposer and patron of this benevolent institution.

*Married.]* At Whitlington, Mr. Jonathan Wilde, of Oswestry, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Usher, of Fernhill.

At Stanton Lacey, Mr. Thomas Burd, of Liverpool, to Miss Wilkes.

At Newport, Mr. Benjamin Shaw, of Wolverhampton, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Thomas Thompson, esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Francis Pritchard, of Buttington, Montgomeryshire, to Miss Elizabeth Hughes.

*Died.]* At Whitchurch, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. and only child of Mr. James Wright, stationer. She survived the accident only 24 hours.—Mrs. Beckett, relict of Mr. Charles B.—Miss Read.—Samuel Turner, esq.

At Oswestry, Mr. Isaac Evans.—Mr. Edward Jones.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Phillips.—Mr. Nehemiah Scoltock.

Mr. E. Fennell, one of the Charter-masters at Cornbrook Coal Works, on the Clec-hill.

At Beatchcott, Miss S. Wilding, of Underhill Hall.

At Bolas, Mr. Slack, 67. In the course of fourteen days, four persons have been carried

died from this house to the grave: viz. two servants, a daughter, and the truly respectable and much lamented father.

At Ludlow, Mr. Haynes, 84.

At Bridgnorth, Miss Hinchley, daughter of the late Mr. H. surgeon.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. J. Gough.

At Colebatch, Charles Vaughan, gent. 79.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Old Swinford, Mr. Tomlinson, of Stourbridge, to Miss Ann White, of Hallows End, near the latter place.

At Hampton, near Evesham, Mr. Joseph Saunders, of the Old Bank, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, to Miss Brown.

*Died.*] At Dennis, Mrs. Hill, wife of T. H. esq. banker, of Stourbridge.

At Kidderminster, Mr. John Probart, of Bewdley, 75.—Mr. Walter Knowles, 66.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, son of Mrs. B. of the Meriden Tavern, Coventry, 24.

At Worcester, aged 102, Mary Merchant.—Mrs. Minchall.—Mrs. Harper.—Mr. Hulbert.—Mrs. Woodward, 63.—Mr. Joseph Davis, 74.—Mr. Joseph Jones, 18.

At Bell's Farm, King's Norton, Mr. Joseph Tomkins, 68.

At the Bank Farm, Leigh, Mr. W. Jones, 66.

At the Norrice, Mr. Benjamin Jones.

At Dudley, Mr. John Knowles, 73.

At Boughton House, near Worcester, Caroline, second daughter of Joseph Helme, esq.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

A melancholy accident lately happened at Belmont near Hereford, which strongly shews the great danger of sleeping within the influence of the noxious vapour arising from fires made of charcoal or coke, both of which are equally destructive to life. It had been the custom of the stable servants to burn charcoal in the harness room during the day-time in damp weather, when the ventilation made by two opposite doors prevented the noxious effluvia from having any bad effects. One day the room was fired in this manner with coke, and more fuel of the same kind was imprudently added at night, and left in a burning state, when the doors were shut. The coachman and groom have their sleeping chamber immediately over the harness room. An alarm was given from their not appearing at breakfast the next morning, and upon going to their bedchamber, the groom, a young lad of 17, was found quite dead, and the coachman with some signs of life remaining. The usual means of restoring suspended animation were immediately tried on both the bodies; all endeavours were in vain towards the boy; the coachman appeared to revive a little by the unremitted application of stimulants, and even bled rather freely, but sensibility never returned, and he too died the following day. Thus two young men in the bloom of life, excellent servants, greatly regarded by the

family where they lived, and all who knew them, have fallen victims to an act of inadvertency. The carbonic gas has been supposed to be so much heavier than common air, as not to ascend to any great height; it might consequently have been imagined, that this deadly vapour would not have penetrated by ascending from a lower room into one over it, between which, communication seemed to be cut off by a close ceiling, and a door well fitted at the top of a staircase. The present fatal instance proves, that no person should think himself safe in sleeping in any situation near the poisonous influence of these effluvia, which are the more dangerous from being attended with little or no smell.

*Married.*] At Eaton Bishop, John Samuel Gowland, esq. of Leigh Court, Worcestershire, to Miss Price, niece to J. M. Green, esq. of Cagebrook.

At Leominster, Mr. J. Mainwaring, to Mrs. Jefferies.

*Died.*] At Leominster, Mrs. Goode, relict of Mr. John G. surgeon.—Philip, eldest son of the late Philip Davies, esq.

At Willersley, Mrs. James.

At the Lea, near Ross, Frances, wife of Samuel Drinkwater, gent. 71.

#### GLOSTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cheltenham, Captain Michael Riddell, of the Madras cavalry, to Caroline Alicia, third daughter of the late C. F. Sheridan, esq. and niece to Richard Brinsley S. esq.

At Barnwood, Colonel Gordon, of Bryanstone street, Portman square, to Eliza, daughter of Robert Morris, esq. M.P. for the city of Gloucester.

At Gloucester, Andrew Kinsman, esq. of Plymouth Dock, to Miss Jane Nelson.

At Westbury upon Trim, Joshua Jenour, jun. esq. to Miss Wingrove, of Paul Street, Bristol.

*Died.*] At Berkeley, Mrs. Black, relict of the Rev. Mr. B. and sister of Dr. Jenner.

At Dursley, Mrs. Pegler, 88.

At Newnham, Mr. Thomas Horwood, 76.

At the Rock Mills, near Painswick, Mr. James Stanley.

At Kinsham, Mr. George Richards, 57.

At Northleach, Mr. James Heath, of the King's Head Inn.

At Gloucester, Mr. John Russell, late keeper of the prison in that city; a man who was remarkable for his kindness and humanity to those unfortunate persons who were committed to his care. It is a fact not generally known, that no adequate provision is made for the support of these persons, who, were it not for the contributions of the charitable and humane, must often experience the most severe privations. To the credit of Mr. Russell, it ought to be known, that he appropriated more than half his salary to this benevolent purpose; and to the humanity of the keeper, and the liberal contributions of a benevolent

involent lady, these poor creatures were often indebted for a comfortable meal.—Mrs. Coke, wife of Mr. C. surgeon.—Mr. William Hardwick, painter.

At Cheltenham, aged 35, Lady O'Brien, wife of Lord Edward O'B. brother of the Marquis of Thomond.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

In the storm of Saturday evening, November 10th, one of the large leaden images representing the Muses, on the top of the Clarendon printing-office, was blown down, and fell into the area, facing the schools, with a tremendous crash. Fortunately no one was passing at the moment. The weight of the image is nearly a ton, and it measures seven feet high.

*Married.*] At Cuddesdon, Mr. Joseph Gardner, of Worminghall, to Miss Coggin. At Oxford, Mr. Joseph Gough, of Brightwell, to Miss Mary Lewis, of Watlington.

*Died.*] At Witney, Susannah, wife of Mr. Hobbs, 49.—Mr. Job Partlett, 37.—William, eldest son of Mr. Smith.

At Woodstock, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. W. Smith.

At Oxford, Mrs. Mary Macklin, wife of Mr. M. of the Blue Lion.—Mr. James Woodward.—Mr. John Showell, 68.—Ann, daughter of Mr. Midwinter, 22.—Ann, wife of Mr. Samuel Sutton, 28.

At Banbury, Mr. Fairbairn, of the Red Lion Inn.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Winslow, Mr. Sinco, to Miss Hawley.—Mr. J. King, of Whaddon, to Miss Moorcraft, of Winslow.

At Great Marlow, Philip Bond, esq. of Cornhill, to Miss Ann Hawes.

*Died.*] At High Wycombe, John Charsley, esq. town clerk.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hitchin, D. Times, esq. to Miss S. Barry.

At Hatfield, the Rev. J. R. Thackeray, rector of Downham Market, and vicar of St. Magdalen, Norfolk, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Franks, esq.

*Died.*] At Trent Park, — Wigton, esq.

At Baldock, Mr. James Ind.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ampthill, Mr. P. Small, surgeon, to Mary, only daughter of the late G. Exton.

*Died.*] At Bedford, the Rev. John Hook, of Gloucester.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ashby Lodge, Mr. John Montgomery, to Miss Cure.

*Died.*] At Spratton-place, Mrs. Twinings, wife of Thomas T. esq. 22.

At Cosgrove, Mr. Joseph Foster, 34.

At Northampton, Mr. Watts, bookseller.

At Milton, Mrs. Mary Toll, relict of Ash-

burnham T. esq. and mother of Dr. Newmarch, of Thornbury Park, Gloucestershire, 91.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At St. Ives, Mr. Edward Shinfield, of Wisbeach, to Mrs. Wilson.

*Died.*] At Stilton, Henry Thornton, esq. At Huntingdon, while at supper at the George Inn, Mr. John Ingrey, late of the Angel Inn, Bampton.

At Godmanchester, Mr. Baumgartner, surgeon.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject of the Norrisian prize this year is—"The Divisions of Christians are not inconsistent with the Truth of Christianity."

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Wm. Baitson, of Beverley, Yorkshire, a student of St. John's College, 19.

At Linton, aged 102, Mrs. Taylor, grandmother of T. Brightwell, esq. of Thorpe, near Norwich.

At Royston, Mrs. Nash, wife of Mr. N. attorney, 63.

At Wimbeldon, Mrs. Lewin, wife of Mr. Thomas L.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] The Rev. George Howes, rector of Spixworth, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Robert F. esq. of Shotesham.

Mr. Cole, of Fritton, to Miss Todd, daughter of Mr. T. of Farnett.

Mr. Arnold, to Miss Spalding, daughter of Mr. S. of Shotesham.

*Died.*] At Southburgh, near Hingham, Mrs. Ann Smyth.

At Saxlingham, Mr. Thomas Tallent, 69.

At Irstead, Mrs. Joy, relict of Mr. J. 37.

At Tasburgh, Mrs. Sayer, wife of Mr. S. of the Bird in Hand, 78.

Mr. Stephen Buckle, son of the late Rev. Stephen B. of this city.—William, youngest son of the late Thomas Watson, esq. 22.—Mr. John Trull, 66.—Mr. John Mendham, 54.—Mrs. Mary Francis, relict of Mr. Robert F. attorney, 63.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Sudbury, Mr. John Lake, to Miss Simmonds, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.—Mr. Joseph Gooday, to Mrs. Cross.

Mr. Moor, of Hoxne, to Miss Lines, of Thorpe.

Mr. Wm. Button, of Ixworth, to Miss Maria Jacob, of Patesham.

Mr. Wm. Payne, of Waterhall, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. John Cobham, of Ware.

Mr. N. Ablett, of Ipswich, to Miss Scarlett, daughter of Mr. James S. of Rushmere.

*Died.*] At Yoxford, Mr. Thomas Sparrow, 97.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Clarke.—Philip Freeman, esq. eldest son of the Rev. John F. late rector of Combs.

At Henstead, Mrs. Clarke, relict of John C. gent.

At Beccles, Mr. Benjamin Alexander, 78.



## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Chigwell, Thomas Fisher, esq. of Beaconfield, Noits. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Wm. Windsor, esq. of Hewitts.

At Great Baddow, John McLachlan, esq. to Anna, daughter of Abraham Bullen, esq.

At Colchester, Mr. Peter Devall, jun. to Miss Mary Taylor.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Richard Parr, of the White Horse, to Miss Sarah Field, second daughter of Mr. F. of Great Waltham.—Mr. G. Till, to Miss Wilkinson.

At Mayland, Mr. Wm. Smith, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Page, of Mayland Hall.

At Walthamstow, Samuel Tabor, jun. esq. of Colchester, to Susannah, third daughter of Robert Burchall, esq.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mr. Godsell.—Mrs. Winnock, relict of Mr. Samuel W.—Robert Crane, esq. formerly captain in the 33d regiment of foot, 65.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Wm. Hayward.—Mr. Thomas Thorp.

John Perry, esq. of Moor Hall, one of the justices of peace for this county.

The Rev. Cavalier Jouet, curate of Rawreth.

At Hockley, Mrs. Sarah Nightingale, 61.

At the Boarded-Barn Farm, Finchingfield, Mrs. Myhell.

At Danbury, Mrs. Ellis, relict of Mr. Wm. E.

At Felsted, Miss Skill, daughter of Mr. James S. 15.

At Billericay, Mr. George Mead, 24.

At Nayland, Mr. James Potter, 77.

At Great Stambidge, Mrs. Davis, relict of Mr. James D. 93.

At Paglesham, Mrs. Prentice, 89.

At Harwich, Mrs. Tight, wife of Lieut. T. of the Signal Post.

At Rochford, Mrs. Lamprell, wife of Mr. L. of the New Ship inn.

At Writtle, Mr. John Parr, surgeon.

## KENT.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Henry Denne, esq. to Miss Whittle.—Mr. Wm. Harnett, to Harriott, second daughter of the late Mr. James Homersham.

At Folkestone, Lieutenant Robert Sandford, of the Folkestone Volunteer Artillery, to Miss Marsh, of Uphill Farm.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, R. Oakley, esq. of London, to Miss Banner, of Islington.

*Died.*] At Foot's Cray Place, Mrs. Harene, wife of Benjamin H. esq. 70.

At Welling, Sophia, daughter of Mr. Thos. Homersham, 40.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Stretch, widow of Major S. and daughter of the late Admiral Ward, 60.—Mrs. Selling, 89.—Charles Orleander Gore, esq. 68.

At Walmer, R. Keeler, esq. superannuated rear admiral.

At Addington Place, L. Bartholomew, esq. 83.

At Minster, Mrs. Jane Tatnal, relict of Mr. John T. and 26 years mistress of Minster workhouse, 81.

At Brompton, Mrs. Johnson, relict of Mr. J. of Maidstone, 71.

At Dover, Mrs. Russell, 56.

At Faversham, Andrew Long, esq. store-keeper at the royal powder-mills.

At Tunbridge Wells, Lieut. Janson, of the King's German Legion, son-in-law of Richard Cumberland, esq.—Mrs. Jukes, wife of G. M. J. esq.

At Ashford, the Rev. Francis Whitfield, vicar of Godmersham and Challock, and rector of Westbere, 67.

At Clairforestel, in the parish of Throwley, Mrs. L. Theobald, 76.

At Deal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, 76.

At Ash, Mrs. Pettley, wife of Mr. William P.

At Eythorne, Mr. F. Tayler, 46.

At Friendsbury, Ann, wife of George Gunnings, esq. 52.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mrs. May, 71.

At Goodnestone, Mr. John Gimber, 41.

## SURRY.

*Married.*] At Ash, Caleb Woodyer, esq. of Guildford, to Mary Anne Eleandr, eldest daughter of the late Henry Halsey, esq. of Henley-park.

At Morden, G. Hoare, esq. to Angelina, daughter of J. Greene, esq.

At Merton, Alfred Pulton, esq. to Miss Margaret West, of Clertsey.

*Died.*] At Dorking, Samuel Dendy, esq.

At Merton Abbey, the seat of her father James Newton, esq. Mrs. Christie, wife of Mr. Robert C. of Mark-lane, 26.

At Wimbledon, where he had arrived to meet a party of friends, Mr. Taylor, of Merton.

At Esher, Mrs. Diggle, wife of the Rev. Wadham D. vicar of Esher, and rector of Fyfield, Wilts.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Winchelsea, Edward Browne, esq. of Rye, to Miss Dawes.

At Lewes, the Rev. Wm. Pritchard, of Beddington Park, Surry, to Miss Wilds.

John Luttman Ellis, esq. of Petworth, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Ayling, esq. of Tillington.

*Died.*] At Brighton, John James, eldest son of Sir David Wedderburn, bart. of Ballindean.—Miss Young, daughter of Mr. Y. of Steyning, 22.

At Beauport, Lady Burgess, wife of Sir James Bland B. bart. and third daughter of Lieut. Col. Lewis Charles Montelieu, Baron de St. Hypolite.

At Cooksbridge, Mr. Samuel Ellis, 72.

At Chichester, Mr. Florence.—Mr. A. Williams.

Williams.—Mr. Hopkins, many years land-lord of the Crown.

At West Tarring, Mr. Burtenshaw.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

A statue of his majesty, one of the first likenesses ever completed, was, on the 25th inst. placed up in the town of Croxton, in commemoration of the ever-memorable Jubilee Day of our gracious Sovereign George III. It is situated on the King's Terrace there (one of the first promenades in England) so as to command a charming view from the Lines of Portsmouth, and to be seen from Spithead and the Isle of Wight.

A school, on Mr. Lancaster's plan, has been founded at Portsmouth; 400 scholars and upwards are at present on the establishment, and numbers have progressively increased since the commencement of the institution.

On the 7th and 8th of November, an examination of candidates, for a superior class of apprentices to shipwrights, took place at the Dock-yard, Portsmouth, before Commissioner Grey; Capt. Giffard, Lieut. Governor; Mr. Innman, Professor at the Naval College; and Mr. Didhams, master shipwright; when 36 young men offered themselves, 18 of whom were reported to the Navy Board as sufficiently qualified for admission; who will select twelve for this establishment, in the first instance. They are to be bound for seven years, and instructed in mathematics, drawing, naval architecture, and French; in the various kinds of labour connected with ship-building; and ultimately, if found competent, appointed officers in the dock-yard.

*Married.*] At Hemingford Grey, Henry Fowler, esq. to Miss Holgate, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. late rector of Easton, Essex.

At Northwood, Isle of Wight, George Judd, esq. of the Excise Office, Newport, to Mrs. Elliott, relict of P. J. E. esq. of Ramsey, Huntingdonshire.

At Fareham, Capt. John Nash, R.N. to Mrs. Loring, widow of Capt. John L. R.N.

At Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, Ensign Lament, of the 1st battalion of Royals, to Miss Galpine, of Newport.

At Broughton, John Hattatt, esq. to Miss Ann Foote, youngest daughter of Mr. F. of that place.

At Lyss, Mr. Richard Attree, of Brighton, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Wakeford, esq. of Hampshott.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John B. Flanagan, to Miss Mary Yates McBean, youngest daughter of Giles M'B. esq. of Buckland.

At New Church, Isle of Wight, Edmund Spettigne, esq. to Jane Ann, youngest daughter of the late Robert Blakely, esq. of Dublin.

*Died.*] In Jersey, Daniel Budd, esq. late his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Alicant, which place he was obliged to leave at the breaking out of the war.—John Heriot, esq. captain in the 77th regiment of foot, and son

of the late Roger H. M.D. physician to the forces in Jersey.

At Holywell, at the house of his son-in-law, W. S. Bourne, esq. Oldfield Bowles, esq. of North Aston, Oxfordshire.

At Southampton, Mr. Edward Jacobs.—Mr. Ventham Spencer, the oldest tradesman in this town, 87.—Mr. Simon Andrews, a man of the strictest justice and most uncorrupted integrity, 77.—Mr. Edward Jacobs.—Mrs. Deegan.—Mrs. Pitman.

At Winchester, Miss Turck.

At Ringwood, Miss E. Hooper, only daughter of Mr. Wm. H. 14.

At Fareham, Mrs. Woolls, wife of the Rev. John W.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Damon, 88.—Mr. Lowe, father of Joseph L. esq. of the Customs, London.—The Rev. Mr. Buil.—Mrs. Binsted, relict of Mr. Thomas B.

At Ryde, Mrs. Mary Saunders. Her mother and brother also died at the same place within the last three weeks.

At Havant, Mr. Wm. Gray, of the Dolphin inn, 59.

At Cowes, Capt. Ferrissen, sen. of the Stork revenue cutter.

At Kingsclere, John Carter, esq. 70.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Devizes, Lieut. Colonel Pilkington, of the Royal-Engineers, to Hannah, second daughter of John Tyler, esq.

At Overton, Mr. Wm. White, of the 81st regiment, to Miss King, youngest daughter of S. K. esq.

At Alderbury, the Rev. Charles Barter Sweet, of Kentisbury, Devon, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late G. Y. Fork, esq. of Alderbury House.

At Salisbury, Mr. Wm. Pickford, son of Thomas P. esq. of Islington, to Miss E. Brown, daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Millford, near Salisbury.

At Codford St. Peter, Mr. Richard Francis, to Miss Morgan, of the George inn.

*Died.*] At Warminster, John Middleton, esq.—Mrs. M'Tier.

At Berwick St. John, Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Foot, esq. 29.

At Salisbury, the Rev. Mr. Berghere, a respectable French clergyman.—Mr. Ralph Sheats, 65.—Mrs. E. Dowding, wife of Mr. W. D.—On his way to Devonshire, for the benefit of his health, Mr. Grubb, of New Bond street, London.—Miss C. Budd.—Mr. George Brownjohn.

At Malmesbury, John Hanks, esq. one of the justices for that borough.

At Nettleton, the Rev. W. Bowen, 57.

At Broughton, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. James Hicks, of Romsey.

At Cricklade, Mr. Richard Randall, 73.

At Devizes, Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. Mark S. 32.

At Wilton, Mr. Charles Chipps.

At Beeching Stoke, Miss E. Layland, 28.

At Wroughton Common, near Swindon, Mrs. Mary Dore, 86.

## BERKSHIRE.

The building adjoining St. George's Chapel, Windsor, called Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, was some time since filled with lumber, although it had been understood that his Majesty intended to have a vault made there for the interment of the remains of his family; however, within these few days the lumber has been taken out of it, and windows put in. As some labourers were employed in digging an archway in this Wolsey's chapel, they discovered a coffin; the wooden one was decayed, but the leaden coffin was in a very good state of preservation. The inscription on it could not be made out. On opening it, the contents proved to be a woman, wrapped up in waxed canvas of 50 folds, and a child, in a very high state of preservation, in spirits. It was supposed to be the Queen of Edward the IVth. and one of her children. It was kept open a few days, and then again soldered up.

*Married.*] At Wallingford, Mr. W. Hilliard, to Miss E. Cotterell.

At Reading, Thomas Roworth, esq. of London, to Mary Ann Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Valpy.

*Died.*] At Childrey, Wm. Shippery, esq. 76.

At Newbury, Mrs. Wroughton, wife of R. W. esq. late of Mount Beacon, near Bath.—Mary, wife of J. Bodman, esq.—Mr. John Collins.

At Padworth, Mrs. Cotterell, 88.

At Windsor, Mrs. Gray, of the Anchor inn.

At Thatcham, Mrs. Banks, wife of Mr. Benjamin B. 53.

At Wallingford, Mr. W. Wells.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Clarke, 62.

At Chilton Farm, near Hungerford, Mr. John Burgess.

At Warborough, Martha, wife of Mr. Benjamin Tubb, 35.

At Reading, the Chevalier de Torcy, captain in the regiment of Loyal Emigrants in the British service under the old French government, captain in the Queen's regiment of infantry, and a Knight of St. Louis. He was present in all the engagements in which his regiment distinguished itself during the campaigns of 1793, 4 and 5. He likewise accompanied the expedition to Quiberon, and was afterwards employed in the British service in Portugal, till the peace of 1802.—Mrs. Margaret Blane.—Mrs. Lydia Mace, 63.—Mrs. Golding, wife of Henry G. esq. of Wallingford, and mother of Mr. G. surgeon, of Reading.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Clifton, lately held at the York Hotel, at which Mr. Auriol presided, it was determined that a commodious chapel should

be erected by private subscription, for celebrating public worship according to the rites of the established Church; which subscription was accordingly commenced.

On Tuesday morning, October 23, about 11 o'clock, the inhabitants of Walcot-street, Bath, were alarmed by an explosion of gunpowder; and it was soon discovered that the house in Ladymead, near the river, where Mrs. Invetto, the ingenious fire-work maker, carried on her business, had been blown up, and the adjoining tenements much damaged. Mrs. Invetto and a young man, her assistant, were the only persons on the premises: the poor woman was rendered a shocking spectacle, and so deplorably burnt and disfigured that she died within twelve hours. The young man was carried to the Casualty Hospital, where he also soon afterwards expired. The immediate cause of the accident cannot be ascertained; but it is supposed to have arisen from the quantity of combustible ingredients which were, with too little caution, continually scattered in every part of the room. About twenty years ago, at a house in Orange-court, Bath, a similar explosion occurred, whereby the first wife and two children of the late Sig. Invetto met the same disastrous end.

*Married.*] At Bristol, John Purrier, esq. to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Rice Wasbrough.—Philip Chabert, esq. to Miss Moir, daughter of the Rev. John M. vicar of Nazing, Essex.—Mr. F. S. Brown, of the Royal Navy, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sumner, esq.

At Bath, the Rev. Gilbert Holmes, dean of Ardfort, in Ireland, to Lydia, only daughter of Francis Saunderson, esq. of Castle Saunderson, county of Cavan.—Thomas Smith, esq. of Lansdown Cottage, to Miss Hannah Wyld.

At Ansford, James Webster, esq. to Miss E. White, daughter of Robert W. esq.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Lieut. Colonel Frith, of the North Hampshire Militia.—Mrs. Owen Williams.—Mrs. Sarah Liptrap, widow of the late Samuel Davey L. esq. of London, 64.—Mr. Charles Madox, 75.

At Bath, Mrs. Goldwyer, wife of John G. esq. 74.—Mrs. Strange, wife of Mr. S. and fourth daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hazard, bookseller.—Mrs. Dennis, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Chapman, relict of Mr. Alderman C.—Mrs. Brooksbanks, 82.—Jane, second daughter of Mrs. Atkinson.—On her way to Devonshire, Mrs. Aspinall, of Liverpool.—John Stephens, esq.—Mr. H. Bowen, brother to the Rev. Wm. B. whose death at Nettleton, in Wiltshire, is recorded in the present Number.

At Steeple Morden, the Rev. Richard King, vicar of that place, and rector of Worthen, Shropshire.

At Clifton, Mrs. Clarke, relict of the Rev. John C. vicar of Hungerford, Berks, and sister of the late Charles Chapman, esq. of Bathford.



## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Poole, Henry Kemp, esq. to Miss Crew, daughter of T. C. esq.—David Lander, esq. collector, of Poole, to Miss Weston.

At Wimborne, Mr. J. Abbott, to Miss M. Harvey.

At Rampisham, Mr. Henry Brookes, of Charlton Horethorne, to Miss Ann Meggs, of Higher Kingstone, near Dorchester.

At Sturminster Marshal, Mr. John Baldwin, of Child Okeford, third son of John B. esq. of Wyke Farm, to Miss Barnes, eldest daughter of John B. esq.

At Dorchester, Mr. Samuel Bond, of Honiton, to Miss Mowlam, of the Black Horse inn, Dorchester.

*Died.*] At Wareham, Mr. Jonathan Laurence, mayor of that borough, 65.—Mrs. Mould, wife of Mr. Joseph M. of the paper-mills.—The Rev. John Brown, rector of Winterbourne Abbots, with Winterbourne Steepleton, and formerly fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, M.A. June 17, 1784, B.D. June 30, 1794.

At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Hannah Dowland.

At Pentridge, Mr. Robert Oke, many years an eminent merchant at Poole.

At Blandford, Mr. D. T. Biggs, youngest son of the late Mr. B. of that place, 28.

At Sherborne, Mr. Miller.—Mr. Corp, 86.

At Lyme, Mrs. Tucker, wife of Mr. T. attorney, of Chard.

## DEVONSHIRE.

On the night of Friday the 9th, and the whole of Saturday the 10th of November, the neighbourhood of Exeter was visited by the greatest fall of rain that has been remembered for many years past. The river Exe rose in consequence to an unprecedented height, overflowing the country for an extent of many miles, and carrying off in its rapid and tremendous course, ricks of hay, parts of houses, bridges, cattle, &c.; an immense quantity of apples have also been washed away; from the parish of Ide alone, it is supposed the quantity lost would have made one hundred hogsheads of cyder. In the evening of Saturday, the utmost consternation prevailed amongst the inhabitants of St. Thomas, from the recollection of the severe injuries sustained by former inundations. At midnight, the water was five feet high in most of the houses; and in the road leading from Oakhampton-street, it was six feet above the footpath. All the roads in every direction were impassable, and the coaches could not arrive until the next morning.—At the Exeter quay, three vessels were driven a-shore on the wharf, and were got off with much difficulty on the following day. Another arch of Cowley-bridge was washed away, which renders that road, for the present, impassable. The bridge near Launceston, which divides Devon from Cornwall, is nearly destroyed. At Budleigh Salterton, the streamlet was so swollen, that two new-

built houses were completely swept away, and carried, with great part of the furniture, into the sea. All parts of this neighbourhood have, in a greater or less degree, felt the effects of the flood; indeed every rivulet suddenly increased to an immense river, carrying with it cottages, cattle, barns, corn and hay-ricks, and almost every article that was moveable, leaving the poor suffering inhabitants in the greatest distress, deprived of their property and their homes, and exhibiting a grand scene of desolation where-soever it extended. Various accounts have reached us from different parts equally calamitous; but we most feelingly lament the very severe losses which numerous individuals must have experienced in the general wreck which the storm has occasioned. Dawlish, the most delightful watering-place on the Devonshire coast, has suffered severely: the improvements which had been made in this beautiful village, had been the admiration of all who had visited it; the rivulet which had been formed into a canal, was a charming object, and the ground on its banks which had been ornamented with gravel-walks, planted with shrubs, and enclosed as a pleasure-ground for the comfort of invalids who could not endure the more keen air of the sea-beach, as well as to increase the charming appearance of the place; all this was in a few hours swept away, together with several very good new-built houses on each side of its banks, and three large handsome wooden bridges, which were placed over the canal, of a size to admit the passage of carriages of every description; indeed, so rapid was the swell of the water, and so violent the current, that there was not even time to remove any part of the furniture of several houses: the whole was hurried away, and the inhabitants narrowly escaped the ruin.

At a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Totnes, and its vicinity, held on the 25th of October, it was unanimously resolved that a library, on a liberal and permanent basis, should be established in that town, under the denomination of the South Devon Library; that it should be raised by donations, and supported by subscriptions not exceeding one guinea annually.

The Mayor and Commonalty of Plymouth, have resolved to erect a ball-room, a commodious hotel, with suites of rooms for noblemen and gentlemen's families, and also a theatre, for the greater convenience, accommodation, and amusement, of persons resorting to this town, as well as of the inhabitants, than it now affords; they propose to take up the sum of twenty thousand pounds to assist them in carrying on the work, by the grant of annuities on the lives of persons to be named by the subscribers: no subscription to be less than one hundred pounds on each nominee. It is intended to appropriate part of one of the buildings to a public library.

On Wednesday, a tremendous fire broke out in Little Friery-street, Plymouth, which raged for seven hours; and when it was extinguished, about four o'clock next morning, four houses were burnt down, and one house pulled down, to prevent the fire from communicating. Three drunken sailors were with difficulty rescued from a burning room; nor would they quit, though the upper beams were falling round them in flames, until the engines were directed to play in upon them, which made them jump out of the window into the street. The tars fell, like cats, on their legs, without receiving the least harm, giving at the same time three cheers.

The Medical Report of the West of England Eye Infirmary, established at Exeter, for the last year, announces the cure of eleven hundred and ninety-five persons of various diseases in the eye, within the space of the last two years; among these, eighty-six have been cured of cataracts, of whom thirty persons were born blind.

*Married.*] At Brixton, John Embling, esq. to Harriet, daughter of P. Lyde, esq.

At Exeter, Mr. John Winter, of Bristol, to Miss Huxham, sister of George H. esq. of Plympton.

At Rame, near Maker, Samuel Carpenter, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Miss Drew, of Rame Place.

At Plymouth, Mr. John Smith, attorney, to Miss Pridham, daughter of John P. esq.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. Christopher, wife of Henry C. esq. commander of the Sir William Poltney East Indiaman.—Colonel James Brunton, 3d regiment of Madras Native Infantry, and late military Auditor-general at Fort St. George.—Mrs. Mary Densham, daughter of the late Richard D. esq. who in 1758 served the office of mayor of Exeter, 76.—Mr. Henry Gillett, overseer of the works in the western district for the Board of Ordnance, 68.—Mrs. Ford, wife of Mr. William F. governor of the county Bridewell.

At Sidmouth, Theodosia Maria, eldest daughter of Peter Rickards, esq. of Everjobb, Radnorshire.

At Otterton, Mrs. Mary Simons, 84, daughter of the Rev. William S. heretofore vicar of Otterton, and sister of the late Rev. James S. rector of St. Stephen's, Exeter.

At Tiverton, Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Northcote, rector of Upton Pyne.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Roch, widow of the late Mr. R. formerly a banker of that town, 84.

At Sandford Ash, Mrs. Pope, wife of William P. esq.

At Plymouth, of a consumption, Miss Meredith, daughter of the late Colonel Meredith, of the artillery, 19. The acute sorrow felt by a fond mother, who was her unremitting attendant during her illness, is much increased by the loss of an only son, a cadet

at Woolwich, a youth of great promise, who died after a short illness on the 24th of September last; which grievous affliction Mrs. Meredith had not only to contend with, with all the feelings of a tender mother, but had to conceal it from her daughter, who, till her death, was ignorant of the fate of her brother.—Mr. John Steer.

At Stonehouse, Joseph Bott, esq. commander of his Majesty's sloop Sabine.

At Colyton, Mr. Hathaway, surgeon and apothecary, 49.

At Shaldon, near Teignmouth, Mr. Christopher Towill.

At Fordton, near Crediton, Harriet, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Walter Burne, rector of Lison.—The Rev. William Evans, who had been upwards of forty years pastor of the Independent Congregation at Ford, near Kingsbridge, Devon. He possessed an excellent understanding, considerable learning, and an accurate knowledge of the Scriptures.

#### CORNWALL.

A silver mine has been recently discovered in this county, and promises abundantly to repay the working. The ore yields about a tenth part of silver, being a greater proportion of metal than any mine previously discovered in this kingdom.

*Married.*] At Maddron, Captain Askew, of the Providence letter of marque, of Liverpool, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. J. Matthews, of Penzance.

At Lower St. Columb, Mr. Roseware, surgeon, of Wadebridge, to Miss Hicks, daughter of Mr. Richard H. of St. Columb.

*Died.*] At St. Austell, Mr. Flamank.—Miss Ann Filkins.—Mrs. Hopwood.

At Helston, Captain Harris, of the 83d regiment of foot.—Mr. Charles Lanyon, 77.—Mr. John Webb, of the Duke's Head inn.

At Bodmin, Mr. Beard, some time ago steward to Sir Lawrence Palk, bart.

At Truro, Mr. Macmasters.

At Polperro, Mrs. Crouch, wife of Mr. C. surgeon.

At St. Ives, Mr. John Tregurthen, 73.—Mr. Henry Uren.

At Padstow, Mr. Richard Brewer.

At Penzance, Mr. Toll.—Mr. Ayres.—Mrs. Sweet.

At Camelford, Mr. Edward Pearse.

At Falmouth, Mr. Dawson.—Mrs. Campbell, wife of Colonel C. of the 92d Highlanders, serving at Cadiz.

At Carvedras, near Truro, Mrs. Kent, 103.

At Tredeeth House, near Bodmin, Miss Margaret Hext, sister of Francis H. esq.

At Redruth, Captain Edward Teague.

At St. Columb, Mr. John Jane, 77.

#### WALES.

On the 25th of October, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Jubilee Column, to be erected on the mountain of Moel Famma, in North Wales, took place. At the dawn of day the bells at Ruthin and

Mold announced the approaching moment, which had previously been deeply impressed by anticipation upon every loyal heart. Divine service was performed at each Church, after which the gentlemen from those places, preceded by a detachment of the West Denbigh, and the 2d Flintshire Local Militia, proceeded to Bwlch Penbarras, the place from which the general procession was to commence. At a little after one o'clock, the procession arrived at the summit of that sublime and gigantic mountain, the spot so happily chosen to erect this memorable pile. The architect read a list of the coins and medals intended to be deposited under the first stone, consisting of a guinea and half-guinea of the present reign, several medals of his Majesty alluding to various events since his accession, and others of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Earl Howe, Marquis Cornwallis, and Lord Nelson. Lord Kenyon then addressed the company, stating that he had received his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's gracious appointment, in his name, to lay the first stone of the edifice that they had determined to erect as a lasting monument of the loyal feelings so generally displayed throughout this principality upon this memorable occasion; and noticed the most prominent acts of his Majesty's conduct, from his accession to the throne of these realms to the end of the fiftieth year of his glorious reign. The first stone was then laid with the usual ceremonies, on which was a plate containing the following inscription:

This stone was laid

By George Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington,  
in the county of Flint,

He being graciously appointed by  
His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales,  
for and in

His name to lay the same;

When the Right Hon. Earl Grosvenor, and  
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Baronet,  
were Lord Lieutenants of these counties,  
Flint and Denbigh,

and in the Sheriffalty of Richard Lloyd, of  
Fronhawlog,

and Francis Richard Price, of Bryn-y-pys,  
Esquires, in the presence of the Nobility,  
Gentry, and Yeomanry, of each  
county;

It being part of the foundation of an Edifice,  
to be erected by Voluntary Subscription, in  
commemoration

of our much-beloved and revered Monarch,  
George the Third,

King over the United Kingdoms of  
Great Britain and Ireland.

Completing the Fiftieth Year of his Glorious  
Reign, and

upon the 25th day of October, in the year of  
the Christian Era, 1810.

Under the direction of Thomas Penon, archi-  
tect. This being done, the military fired three

excellent volleys, the bands playing, "God save the King," &c. and the air resounded with the loyal shouts of the multitude. The assemblage comprised most of the gentry, clergy, &c. of the surrounding country, amounting to upwards of three thousand persons. About twenty minutes after three o'clock the company left the mountain, to repair to the respective festive boards, where the remainder of the day was spent with that joy and loyalty so characteristic of ancient Britons. Lord Kenyon, desirous that the poor should not be entirely excluded from partaking of the general joy that prevailed, ordered a fat ox to be purchased and distributed in the neighbourhood of Mold, and likewise one in his own neighbourhood (Hanmer), and several sheep in smaller districts in the country.

#### NORTH BRITAIN.

A singular discovery has been made in one of the churches at Edinburgh. Some years ago, a chest, without any address, but of enormous weight, was removed from the old Weigh-house at Leith, and lodged in the outer aisle of the old church. This box had lain for upwards of thirty years in Leith, and several years in Edinburgh, without a claimant; and, what is still more extraordinary, without any one ever having had the curiosity to examine it. On Tuesday the 16th, however, some gentlemen connected with the town, caused the mysterious box to be opened, and to their surprise and gratification, they found it contained a most beautiful statue of his Majesty, about the size of life, cast in bronze. The statue is admirably well executed, and presents a very striking youthful likeness of the King, dressed in the Roman costume.

*Married.*] At Bothwell Castle, Captain Scott, of Gala, R.N. to the Hon. Caroline Lucy Douglas, second daughter of Lord D.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Sir James Hay, bart. 85.

At Killearn, Stirlingshire, Mr. G. M'Adam. On the 10th of September he fired at a covey of partridges, but the shot expelled backwards the dock of the piece, which had a long prong, through his forehead into the brain, in the line of the frontal suture, where it remained. He tugged it from side to side till he got it extracted, and then ran home, nearly a quarter of a mile, and sent for a person to dress it, who perceiving some brain upon the dock, and the pulsation of the brain through the aperture, sent for a surgeon. The patient continued sensible till within two days of his death, and used, contrary to advice, to rise and sit up without any assistance. On the 29th, two small pieces of the outer table of the skull came away with the dressing. On the



1st of October the surgeon took out a fractured piece of the outer table of the frontal bone, about the size of a sixpence. The brain began to obtrude on the 2d, and on the 14th, a portion of it, about an inch in diameter, and two inches long, came away with the dressing, to the innermost part of which a piece of the inner table of the frontal bone was attached, about the size of that formerly taken out. On the 16th he became very restless, and much pained, his pulse 72, and a considerable quantity of the brain continued to force itself outwards, mingled with blood. He became totally insensible on Thursday the 18th, his pulse then 120, and was seized with an universal quivering, which continued till his death, on the 20th.

In Caithness, Mr. Marcus Gun, tacksman of Dalemore, within one day of completing the 95th year of his age. It is singular, that he and his predecessors have possessed that farm for seventeen generations in succession. He is succeeded in it by his son, who makes the eighteenth.

At Raith, Fifeshire, Robert Ferguson, esq. father of the gallant Major-general F.

At Prestonpans, Rebecca Galloway, relict of John Mennons, aged 92. She lived to see 108 of her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

#### IRELAND.

A very curious piece of Irish antiquity, of pure gold, nearly in the form of a crescent,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with hooks at each termination, was found in the month of July last, near Derry, by a poor man cutting turf. It is supposed to have been part of an ornament of some Irish chief, and to have lain many ages in the earth. The man who found it, had it tossing about his house for a considerable time, till a travelling tinker stepped in to ask for a job, and upon seeing it in a child's hand, took and broke it into five pieces, and then offered a 20s. note for it,

which excited the owner's curiosity so much, that he took it to a jeweller in Derry, who paid him agreeable to its intrinsic value. It weighs near nine ounces, and is now, with the parts soldered to their original shape, in the possession of a jeweller in Dublin. The workmanship is very curious, being hammered out of a thick piece of round wire into a triangular form, and each plane concave. Although of simple appearance, the more refined of our days would experience much perplexity in executing a piece of hammer-work, which it is evidently, on a similar principle.

*Died.*] At Clones, the Hon. and Rev. R. H. Roper, brother of the late Lord Daire. At Everjobb, Mr. Eyan Jones, late of Chelsea.

At Trew, parish of Killyman, county Tyrone, Edw. Rafferty, 105. The only circumstance he had to regret was, that of sleeping one night out of the parish he was born in. He was perfectly sensible to the last moment of his life, and never had an hour's sickness.

Near Lisburn, Mr. Robert Galway, aged 104. He retained the use of his understanding to the close of his life. There was scarce an event took place in the religious or political world, from his youth till the last year of his existence, but he could correctly relate.

At Newton, near Kilmacthomas, in his 95th year, Denis M'Nemara, commonly known by the name of Rurah, or Redhaired, an obscure school-master, but whose works, in the judgment of those skilled in the Gaelic language, entitled him to the appellation of the last of the Irish bards: his writings in the mock-heroic, lyric, and sonnet style, were numerous, and many of them masterpieces of poetic beauty; but in his latter years he dedicated more to the composition of hymns, admired for their piety and sublime spirit of devotion.

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### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.**—In our last report we stated the vast increase of Bankruptcies within the last month, compared with similar months for seven years back, and we regret to say that they still increase in number, and that confidence in the mercantile world seems nearly at an end. With respect to *specie*, none of either gold or silver is scarcely to be seen; and in the shops, &c. it is difficult to get change of a *single pound note*, unless a part of it is laid out in purchase of some article. Discount (unless bills, &c. of a few of the first houses in the city) can only be done through the medium of bill-brokers, at an extra commission, exclusive of the regular interest.

In Lancashire, the cotton manufacturers appear by the late Gazettes, as well as by private information, to be greatly distressed; and business quite at a stand. In Manchester, and other places, houses stop not only every day, but every hour. Cotton-wool is in no demand at any price, and no export of the manufactured goods, except a few fine sorts to *Rio*, &c. &c. The trade of Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. quite at a stand, and no orders for execution there, except a few for our home-consumption. At London, Liverpool, and Bristol, the King's stores are full of all kind of colonial produce, as coffee, sugar, rum, &c. for security of their duties, and the proprietors in the greatest possible distress, not being able to force sales of these articles.

The following prices of colonial produce, taken from the London prices current, will show the loss which must eventually fall on the proprietor, either as the West-India merchant, or Planter in the Island, viz. Raw Sugar 68s. to 82s. per cwt. Rum 3s. 9d. to 5s. per gallons. Cotton 14d. to 20d. per lb. Coffee *nominal*.

PORTUGAL.—Large quantities of *Port wine*, *Lisbon*, and *Bucellas*, have arrived in the last fleet, with an immense quantity of fruit, &c. The wines are principally of last year's vintage; and without brandies in the country to make them up, must undergo the operation at home, ere they are fit for use, consequently old wines are valuable, and bring from £100 to £115 the pipe in our market. The exchange from London in Lisbon is 64d. per milrea, and 65d. in Oporto, being 3½d. per milrea under par, and in favour of Great Britain.

FRANCE.—According to the recent decrees of Buonaparte, the burning of all British manufactured goods continues to be carried on with the greatest activity possible, contrary to the laws of all civilized nations; yet still we continue to import their brandies, wines, fruit, cambrics, &c. every article of which is paid for in specie in this country!

Two of the most established bankers at Paris have lately failed for upwards of half a million sterling.

SWEDEN.—At length this country has formally declared war against Great Britain, and it is decreed that all British property or manufactures of Great Britain be confiscated. As yet this country has not issued orders for detaining the Swedish ships in our ports, but it may be hourly expected in the London Gazette.

WEST-INDIES.—Produce of every sort remarkably dull, and few public sales of sugars have been made. Coffee in no demand, except small quantities for home-consumption. Old rum rather scarce, and consequently dear. New Jamaica and Leeward Island rum sells from 3s. 9d. to 5s. per gallon, exclusive of duty and excise.

SOUTH AMERICA.—We are happy to find that the London and Liverpool merchants have received considerable remittances in dollars, principally by the late arrivals from Brazil, and we hope soon to find that a flourishing trade may be carried on with good effect to this country. The markets were full of all kind of European manufactured goods, and the sales rather slow, by our last advices thence.

NORTH AMERICA.—The large import of Flax-seed from this part of the world into Ireland, has already had its effect on the linen market, the prices of which have fallen full 10 per cent. and the purchasers of linen cloth for the American market have availed themselves of it, by making large shipments for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. &c.

Current Prices of Shares in Navigable Canals, Docks, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, and Fire and Life Insurance Companies, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, 'Change Alley, Cornhill, 21st December, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 260l. per share.—Grand Union ditto, par.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union ditto, ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 42l. per share.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 44l. ditto.—Basingstoke ditto, 40l. ditto.—Grand Western ditto, par.—Grand Surry ditto, 75l. per share.—Thames and Medway ditto, 50l. per share premium.—Rochdale ditto, 55l. per share.—Lancaster ditto, 26l. ditto.—London Dock Stock, 121l. per cent for the opening.—West India ditto, 162l. ditto.—East India ditto, 130l. per cent.—Strand Bridge, 10l. per share discount, pays 5l. per cent. half yearly.—Vauxhall ditto, 10l. per share discount.—Commercial Road, 136l. per cent.—East London Water Works, 185l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, 121l. ditto.—South London ditto, 126l. ditto.—York Buildings ditto, 30l. per share premium.—Kent ditto, 32l. ditto.—Portsmouth and Farington ditto, 15l. ditto.—Globe Insurance Office, 119l. per share for the opening.—Imperial ditto, 75l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.

## MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

HAVING for some months past made no mention of English Botany, we shall now resume our usual account of such phænogamic plants as occur from the 1st of July to the end of the year; of the cryptogamic plants, except those of the order of filices, we shall not take any notice.

*Galium verucosum*, the *Valentia Agarine* of Linnaeus. Dr. Smith has very properly swerved from his great master in this instance; indeed, the small importance of some of the flowers, being defective in part of the sexual organs, is now much better understood than formerly. The true *Valentias* are distinguished by much more important characters in the seed. The figure of this plant, as given by Mr. Sowerby, is strikingly different from that of *Vaillant*, in the greater length and straightness of the peduncles; found by Mr. G. Don, in corn-fields in the carse of Gowrie. *Juncus gracilis*, supposed to be a non-descript species, also found by Mr. Don among the mountains of Angus-shire, but very rarely. It approaches to *J. bufonius* *Caltha raiicans*: first described by T. F. Foster, Esq. in the 5th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society. *Pinguicula grandiflora*; of Decandolle and Lamarck, sent from Ireland by the Rev. Mr. Hincks, secretary to the Cork

Cork Institution; found plentifully in the western parts of the county of Cork, by Mr. Drummond.

*Carex pallescens*; common in moist groves and pastures.

*Salix tenuifolia*; native of Westmorland and Scotland, drawn from a specimen in the garden of Mr. T. F. Foster, at Clapton. The name is derived from the thinness of the substance of the leaf.

*Brassica Rapa*; the common turnip. A valuable observation of Mr. T. A. Knight's, the celebrated vegetable physiologist, is inserted, proving that the Swedish turnip is a variety of this, and not of the cabbage, as has been supposed.

*Sagina maritima*; a minute plant, much resembling *Sagina apetala*, found on the sea-coast of Scotland and Ireland, and on the summit of Ben Nevis!

*Rosa hibernica*. Some patrons of botany at Dublin offered a premium of 50*l.* for the discovery of a new Irish plant, which reward was claimed by J. Templeton, Esq. in consequence of his discovery of this supposed non-descript species. Its character is "fruit nearly globose, (red,) smooth, as well as the flower-stalks, prickles of the stem slightly hooked. Leaflets elliptical, smooth, with hairy ribs."

*Fragaria elatior*; the hautboy strawberry: found in a wood on the west side of Tring in Hertfordshire, and in Charlton Forest, Sussex. This species, bearing male and female flowers on different roots, is very apt to be unproductive, even in a cultivated state. It should be the business of gardeners to take care that some barren or male plants are intermixed with the fruit-bearing ones, which would probably insure a plentiful crop.

*Betula alba*; the birch. Every admirer of picturesque beauty is acquainted with the elegance, as every school-boy is with the disciplinarian virtues, of this beautiful and useful tree.

*Aspidium irriguum*: supposed to be a new species of fern, discovered by Mr. T. F. Foster, about the margins of clear springs, near Tunbridge Wells. The drawing was taken from a garden specimen.

*Galium Witheringii*; mistaken by Withering for the *G. montanum* of Linnæus.

*Cistus surreganus*. This species is become a very dubious one, no wild specimen having been found since the time of Dillenius; the drawing was of course necessarily taken from a garden specimen.

*Cistus tomentosus*, of Scopoli. Dr. Smith has received this from different botanists, gathered in Scotland, and discovers it to be the same as Scopoli's plant, from a comparison of it with a specimen from that excellent botanist himself. Judging from the figures of the above two plants, they appear to us to differ only in the form of the petals, and the nature of the pubescence on the under surface of the leaves; the difference of the former apparently arise from their being defective in *surreganus*, and the latter perhaps solely from cultivation.

*Scrophularia Scorodonia*, a rare native of Jersey, and found also by Mr. E. Llwyd, about St. Ives, in Cornwall; not yet observed in any other part of Great Britain; drawn from a garden specimen.

*Hieracium molle*, found by Mr. Dickson, in woods in the south of Scotland. It agrees with authentic specimens from Jacquin, in the Linnean Herbarium.

*Senecio sarracenicus*; one of the rarest of British plants, found in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmorland.

*Amaranthus blitum*; found in Battersea-fields, and elsewhere, in the neighbourhood of London, on dung-hills. Dr. Smith remarks, that it resembles *Atriplex* in habit more nearly than such of its more specious congeners as decorate our gardens.

*Avena fatua*; a pernicious weed, especially infesting barley.

*Frankenia pulverulenta*: a very doubtful British species, drawn from a garden specimen; said to have been found on the coast of Sussex, in the time of Dillenius; and Hudson professed to have gathered it himself between Bognor and Brighthelmston.

*Atriplex erecta*; this species, at first rightly defined by Hudson, but afterwards improperly joined by him with *parula*, has not been of late found by any botanist, and hence has necessarily been figured from a dried specimen in Mr. Rose's Herbarium, named under the inspection of Mr. Hudson.

*Polypodium Phlegopteris*; a beautiful delicate fern, growing in stony, rather moist places, on mountains in the south of Scotland and north of England.

Of the Botanist's Repository, we have received only one Number since our last account of this work. The contents are

*Ipamea pandura*; native of New Holland, about Port Jackson, as well as the tropical parts. It appears to be a very beautiful species, corollas large, flesh coloured. The drawing was taken at the Comtesse de Vandes collection at Bayes water.

*Fumaria mollis*; communicated by Mr. Donn, from the Botanic garden at Cambridge, at present one of the first collections in Europe.

*Globba purpurea*. The mantisia *saltatoria* of the Botanical Magazine, drawn at Sir Abraham Hume's, from whence Mr. Leo's collection was supplied with it.

*Euphobia spathuloides*; communicated by Mr. Donn, from the Cambridge garden. Na-  
t.ve



tive of Austria. The herbaceous euphorbia look so differently at different periods of their growth, that it is often difficult to determine the species; but from the very entire edges of the involucre, and the roundness of the leaves, we are inclined to doubt if this be the same as has been described and figured by Jacquin, in the *Flora Austriaca*.

*Euphorbia meloformis*. A much better figure of this plant, though uncoloured, is to be seen in the *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, and copied from thence in the first volume of *Annals of Botany*, pl. 2. It is a dioecious plant, and we believe the male only has been as yet seen in this country.

The Botanical Magazine for last month contains

*Aloe rigida* of Decandolle; the *expansa* of Haworth.

*Aloe pentagona*, of Haworth.

*Anthericum longiscapum*, of Jacquin; from Mr. Haworth's collection. This, according to Mr. Ker, is the *asphodeloides* of the late edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*, as is proved by the specimen, preserved in the Banksian Herbarium. It is not, however, the *asphodeloides* of Linnæus, Miller, &c.

*Tradescantia erecta*, an annual plant; native of Mexico.

*Fothergilla albifolia* var *obtusata*, and var *major*. Dr. Sims describes another variety, under the name of *scrobinia*. This genus was named in honor of Dr. John Fothergill, by the late Dr. Garden, of Charleston, South-Carolina. For an interesting life of the last-mentioned author, by Dr. Smith, see Dr. Rees's *Cyclopædia*, article Garden.

*Arctolis glutinosa*, a new species, as appears, though Dr. Sims is not certain with respect to the genus, to which it ought to be referred; drawn at Lee and Kennedy's Nursery, Hammersmith.

*Phlox carolina*; an old inhabitant of our gardens, but probably for some time lost, and now recovered by Mr. Fraser, of Sloane Square. The smooth leaves and rough stem united, seem to be sufficient to distinguish this from every other known species.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of November 1810, to the 24th of December 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

### Barometer.

Highest, 29.88. Dec. 16, Wind N.W.

Lowest, 28.60. Nov. 28, — S.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours.	72 hundredths of an inch.	{	This variation took place between the evenings of the 9th and 10th instant, when the mercury fell from 29.55 to 28.83.

### Thermometer.

Highest, 52° Dec. 13. Wind W.

Lowest, 26° Dec. 3. — N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours.	{	14°.	{	The mercury at the highest was only at 38° on the 12th inst. but on the 13th it was as high as 52°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to about  $4\frac{2}{3}$  inches: this, though less than one-half of what fell during the preceding month, must be considered as a large quantity for the season, and perhaps a wester autumn and early part of the winter were never known in this portion of the Island. In various districts of the kingdom there have been alarming and destructive floods, but no inconvenience, in this respect, has been felt in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, for, notwithstanding there have been eighteen days on which there has been rain, yet the intermediate periods have given ample time for the waters to run gradually off.

The average height of the barometer is about the same as it was the last month, viz 29.3, and the mean temperature not quite 39. We have had two or three sharp frosts, but they were of short duration, lasting in general but a few hours. On the mornings of the 1st, 2d, and 3d, and again on those of the 9th and 11th, the thermometer has been as low, or lower, than the freezing point: in one instance, as is seen above, it was at 26° in another, at 27°; the other days of the month have been unusually mild, and the common exclamation is, That Christmas has come before we have even felt the winter blast. In London, one of the thickest fogs remembered in the day-time, occurred about two o'clock on Sunday the 16th. The metropolis was almost enveloped in darkness, and artificial lights were resorted to a full hour and half earlier than the usual time. This fog did not extend to the villages about town. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points; on eight days it has been due west, on thirteen N.W. and on five S.W. We cannot reckon more than seven or eight days of bright sun-shine, and on one there was some snow.

Hyggate, Dec. 24, 1810.

# SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE THIRTIETH VOLUME OF THE

# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 30. No. 208.] JANUARY 31, 1811. [PRICE 2s.

## HALF YEARLY RETROSPECT OF LITERATURE.

**I** **HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, &c.**  
IN this class we have to notice a work of no ordinary consideration. "*A new Analysis of Chronology, in which an Attempt is made to explain the History and Antiquities of the primitive Nations of the World, and the Prophecies relating to them, on Principles tending to remove the Imperfection and Discordance of preceding Systems.*" By WILLIAM HALES, D. D. In three Volumes, Vol. I. 4to.

This work, we are assured, is the result of many years study of the history, antiquities, and prophecies, respecting the principal nations recorded in the Bible; namely, the Hebrews, Israelites, and Jews, the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Egyptians, the Medes and Persians, the Grecians and Romans. It was originally suggested by the embarrassments and interruptions experienced by the author in his historical researches, who found, what most scholars have had such frequent cause to lament, that the chronological systems even of the best writers, as they stand at present, are utterly insufficient to adjust and harmonize the leading dates of sacred and profane history; all of them differing from each other, more or less, in the principles upon which they are founded, and in the application of those principles: sometimes adjusting sacred by profane chronology, and sometimes the reverse, without any settled rule or standard.

In a short, but modest preface, Dr. Hales has explained the methods taken to produce the "New Analysis."

"His first attempt was to examine carefully the principles upon which the reigning systems were built, in order to seek a solid foundation for a general system. This led him into a minute investigation of the evidences for and against the longer and shorter computations of the Patriarchal generations from Adam to Abraham, found in the Masorete and Samaritan Hebrew texts, in the Greek version, and in Josephus;

and the result was a conviction of the untenableness of the shorter computation, which he discovered to have been first fabricated by the Jews, about the time of the publication of the Sedar Olam Rabba, their great system of chronology, in A. D. 130.

"His next attempt was to retrieve the genuine chronology of Josephus, many of whose leading dates had been adulterated by his early editors, in order to make them correspond with the Jewish system, which unfortunately was too soon adopted by several of the primitive christian writers."

The rectified era of the creation, B. C. 5411, forms the basis of Dr. Hales's system.

The first volume of the work (all that is now before us,) is confined to Dr. Hales's preliminary apparatus; in which he appears to have thrown all such matters as were merely of a controversial nature. It contains, 1. A *General Introduction*, shewing the necessity of his undertaking, from a review of the present state of chronology, of the leading systems, and of the means of improving it, on scientific principles. 2. *Elements of Technical Chronology*; and 3. *Elements of Sacred Geography*; both essentially connected with *Historical Chronology*, and designed to supply defects, and to correct mistakes, in the elementary treatises of Beveridge and Wells.

The second volume, which we shall have great pleasure in noticing hereafter, is to comprise the whole body of *Sacred*, and the third the several branches of *Profane* chronology.

Another work of first-rate importance will be found in "*Annals of the East India Company, from their Establishment by the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, 1600, to the Union of the London and English East India Companies, 1707—8.*" By JOHN BRUCE, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. In three Volumes, 4to.

The annals of the East India Company, the author observes, form a

subordinate branch of the political and commercial history of England, and unfold the rise and progress of the greatest commercial association, which has appeared in any country, or in any age.

The evidence upon which this review of their affairs has proceeded, has been drawn from documents preserved among his Majesty's archives in the State Paper Office, and from the records of the Company, in the Indian Register Office. In a preliminary dissertation, Mr. Bruce has traced the rise and progress of the intercourse of the European maritime nations with the East Indies, including the history of the Portuguese and Dutch establishments.

The work is divided into three chapters; each occupying a volume. The first, comprehends the rise and progress of the London East India Company, from the year 1600, to the restoration of their charter by King Charles II. in 1661. The second details the commercial relations of England, from the restoration to the revolution in 1688, with the events affecting the Indian sovereignties in the countries in which the London East India Company had established factories or seats of trade. "Chapter III. after referring to the political and commercial relations to England, from 1688—89 to 1707—8. discovers the sources and characters of the successive speculations for an open, and for a separate trade, which terminated in the establishment of a second, or the English East India Company; and brings under notice the facts which satisfied the Legislature and the public, of the necessity of entrusting the East India trade, to the exclusive management of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies."

To the annals of each of these periods the author has subjoined results, affording in a short compass, from authentic evidence, the progressive aspects of the Company's rights.

Here also we have to announce the third, fourth, and fifth volumes of "*British Family Antiquity, illustrative of the Origin and Progress, of the Rank, Honours, and Personal Merit of the Nobility of the United Kingdom, accompanied with an elegant Set of Chronological Charts.*" By WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, Esq.

The third volume contains the peerage of Scotland. The fourth and fifth volumes, the peerage of Ireland. At the end of the two Peerages are "Conclusions." One, containing an appeal to facts that in ancient times the Scotch acted right in leaguings with France against England; and right also, at another period, in sacrificing their own importance to the good of their country. The other, reciting a short outline of "the oppressed state of Ireland from the conquest by Henry II. till the reign of George III." and endeavouring to prove "that nothing short of a union of Parliaments could afford true relief to Ireland."

The removal of the Portuguese government from Lisbon to South America gives the first part of "*The History of Brazil*," by ROBERT SOUTHBY, a livelier interest than it might possibly have had in times of greater quiet. In the preface the author assures us that something more is comprised in the present work than the title promises. "It relates the foundation and progress of the adjacent Spanish provinces, the affairs of which are in latter times inseparably connected with those of Brazil. The subject may therefore be considered as including the whole tract of country between the rivers Plata, Paraguay, and Orellana, (or the Amazons,) and eastward towards Peru, as far as the Portuguese have extended their settlements or their discoveries."

"The only general history of Brazil," he adds, "is the *America Portuguesa* of Sebast. da Rocha Pitta, a meagre and inaccurate work, which has been accounted valuable, merely because there was no other. There are many copious and good accounts of the Dutch wars. Earlier information is to be gleaned from books where it occurs rather incidentally than by design. Authorities are still scarcer for the subsequent period, and for the greater part of the last century printed documents almost entirely fail. A collection of MSS. not less extensive than curious, and which is not to be equalled in England, enables me to supply this chasm in history. The collection was formed during a residence of more than thirty years in Portugal, by the friend and relation," (the Rev. Herbert Hill,) "to whom this work is inscribed. Without the assistance which I have received from him, it would have



have been hopeless to undertake, and impossible to complete it."

The present volume comes down no farther than the year 1640. At a future time we shall hope to present our readers with an elaborate detail of the contents of the complete work. We need not add that Mr. Southey's style is clear and elegant.

In this division of our retrospect, also, we have to notice "*The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the year 1795.*" Toward the close of the preface the volumes for 1796 and 1804, are announced to be in the press, and the proprietors add "they will be speedily followed by other volumes, both of the old and new series; and we have a well grounded hope that, in the course of a reasonable time, the arrear which we have incurred will be discharged, and the *Annual Register* be thenceforth laid before the public with due punctuality."

#### THEOLOGY, ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

"*Biblia Hebraica, or the Hebrew Scriptures of the Old Testament, without points, after the text of Kennicott, with the chief various Readings, selected from his collation of Hebrew MSS. from that of De Rossi, and from the ancient Versions, accompanied with English Notes, Critical, Philological and Explanatory, selected from the most approved ancient and modern English and Foreign Biblical Critics. Part I. Comprising the Book of Genesis.*" This work, printed at Pontefract in Yorkshire, is in fact but a specimen of one intended, and is given to the world that it may be ascertained what patronage the whole is likely to receive.

"The object of the editor has not been to give all the variations found in MSS. or the ancient versions; but to select such as the state of the text seems to demand, the best critics judge to be genuine; or at least probable and deserving notice. Such various readings have been preferred as contain the *matrices lectionis*—correct grammatical errors—supply omissions—and give beauty, strength, and propriety to the text.

"The English notes have been chiefly collected from the works of the most eminent critics; and the editor flatters himself that the emendations proposed are such as will meet the approbation of competent judges. To the critical remarks of the learned Dr. Geddes he

has been much indebted: but he feels it necessary to state, that while he has selected what he found useful for his purpose, he detests the spirit displayed, and the sentiments avowed in many parts of his work."

The present specimen is stated to be printed by and for the editor, B. Boothroyd, and seems to deserve encouragement.

In this class also, we have to notice "*A brief View of the Doctrines of the Christian Religion as professed by the Society of Friends, in the Form of Question and Answer, for the Instruction of Youth.*" By JOHN BEVANS.

Nor must we forget "*The Works of the Rev. THOMAS TOWNSON, D. D. late Archdeacon of Richmond; one of the Rectors of Malpas, Cheshire, and some time Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford. In two volumes. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Author, with an Introduction to the Discourses on the Gospels, and a Sermon on the Quotations in the Old Testament.*" By RALPH CHURTON, M.A. 8vo.

It is with pleasure we see the works of any author of profound ability collected by an editor: but a still greater pleasure to see the amiable trait which marks the publication of the present volumes. Mr. Churton "was the youngerson of one of Dr. Townson's parishioners, a yeoman. At a proper age he was put to the grammar-school in Malpas, with wishes of being educated for the church. It pleased God that both his parents died; but he continued at school; and his worthy master the Rev. Mr. Evans, mentioned him to Dr. Townson, who made him presents of books, and frequently assisted and directed his studies. By Dr. Townson's recommendation he was entered at Brasen-nose in 1772; and the same generous hand contributed one half towards his academical expences. In 1778 he was chosen fellow of his college, and his kind friend and benefactor lived to congratulate him on being presented by that society, March 12th, 1792, to the rectory of Middleton Cheney, in Northamptonshire."

The first volume of Dr. Townson's works, beside the life, introduction, and sermon, mentioned in the title, contains the "*Discourses on the Four Gospels;*" with a "*Sermon on the manner of our Saviour's teaching.*"

The second volume contains, Dr. Townson's "*Discourse on the Evangelical*

gelical History, from the Interment to the Ascension of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;" a sermon "on Religious Meditation;" another, "on the History of the Rechabites;" and a third "on the Righteousness and Peace of the Gospel;" "Babylon, in the Revelation of St. John, considered with reference to the Claims of the Roman church;" "Doubts," and "a Defence of the Doubts, concerning the Confessional;" and "a Dialogue between Isaac Walton and Homologistes."

The Life of Dr. Townson prefixed, is one of the most valuable productions in English biography we have of late seen, and does credit both to the head and heart of Mr. Churton.

"*The Wisdom of the Calvinistic Methodists Displayed, in a Letter to the Rev. Christ. Wordsworth, D. D.*;" by THOMAS WITHERY; will be found a tract of no mean consideration. It contains much sound advice respecting several of our religious societies; and is ably and temperately written.

A clearer view of the most important doctrines of Christianity will hardly any where be found in a more concise form than in "*an Address from a Clergyman to his Parishioners.*" By R. VALPY, D. D. Rector of Streddishall, Suffolk.

Nor have we of late seen a more valuable specimen of scriptural criticism, than the "*Attempt to throw further Light on the Prophecy of Isaiah*, chap. viii. v. 14, 15, 16." By JOHN MOORE, L. L. B. Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

The "*Analysis of Hooker's Eight Books of Ecclesiastical Polity.*" By the Rev. J. COLLINSON, though not the first, is certainly the most successful abridgement we have seen.

Among the single SERMONS, we cannot but commend that upon "*The Duty of Church Communion, altered and abridged from Dr. Rogers, with additional Passages interspersed.*" By EDWARD PEARSON, D. D. Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Dr. HAGGITT's "*Sermon, preached at his Majesty's Chapel at Whitehall, Jan. 21st, 1810, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester*" is another discourse deserving attention.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

The most interesting work which has of late appeared in this class, is the

"*Hortus Kewensis; or, a Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew. By the late William Aiton.*" The second edition enlarged, by WILLIAM TOWNSEND AITON, gardener to his Majesty, vol. I.

In order to render this edition as convenient as possible to the English reader, for whose use the catalogue has been principally compiled, and at the same time to show to those foreigners into whose hands it may fall, that Englishmen have not of late years been inattentive to the advancement of their favourite study, care has been taken to refer in the synonyms to all the figures that have appeared in the numerous periodical works lately published, not excepting the few that have already been quoted by Wildenow, in his edition of the *Species Plantarum*; in the case of new foreign publications such figures only are quoted from them, as are not cited by Wildenow.

"When no modern figure could be met with, an older one has been selected from the synonyms of Wildenow, preference having been always given to a coloured figure, when a good one could be found; the *Hortus Romanus*, however, and Knippof's *Botanica in originali*, have not been made use of; these books not having been deemed likely to assist effectually the studies of young botanists."

As specimens of the general manner in which the work has been conducted we make the following quotations.

P. 9. GLOBBA. *Gen. pl.* 51.

*Anthera duplex. Filam. lineare, incurvatum, longissimum, appendiculatum. Stylus laxis, filiformis, in medio antheræ receptus. Stigma incrassatum. Nectarium utrinque bifidum.*

I. G. filamenti appendiculo bilunato, spica foliis brevioribus, bracteis late ellipticis calyce longioribus. *Roscoe in Linn. Soc. Transact.* 8. p. 356. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 2. p. 85. t. 103.

Marantine globba.

Nat. of the East Indies.

*Introd.* 1800, by lady Amelia Hume, *Fl.* July and August.

P. 136. "SACCHARUM. *Gen. pl.* 104.

*Cal.* 2-valves, lanugine longa involuatus. *Cor.* 2-valvis.

1. S. floribus paniculatis, foliis planis. *Wilden. sp. pl.* 1. p. 321.

*Arundo saccharifera. Sloan. Jam.* 1. p. 108. t. 66.

Common sugar-cane.

Nat. of both Indies.

*Cult.* before 1597, by Mr. John Geffard. *Ger. herb.* 35.

*Fl.* S. 27.

P. 320. "SPRENGELIA. *Smith's Tracts*, 270.

*Cal.* 5-partit, persistens. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* receptaculo inserta. *Anth.* connatæ. *Caps.* 5-locularis, 5-valvis; dissepimentis e medio valvularum.

1. SPRENGELIA. *Willden. sp. pl.* 1. p. 833. *Smith's Tracts*, 272. t. 2. *Andrews's reposit.* 2. *Brown prodr.* 555.

Flesh-coloured sprengelia.

*Nat. of New South Wales.*

*Introd.* 1793, by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy.

*Fl.* April — June. G.H. 12.

The utility of such a catalogue, so conducted, is too obvious to need further recommendation.

Another curious production which ought to have been noticed in our last supplement, will be found in "*Petrificata Derbeiensia; or Figures and Descriptions of Petrifications collected in Derbyshire*," by WILLIAM MARTIN, F.L.S. A part of this volume was published some years ago in detached numbers in *fasciculi*, but the completion of it was prevented. We believe it was at that time, the only attempt that had been made in England to give coloured figures of extraneous fossils. In the descriptive part of the work, Mr. Martin has applied to these subjects the mode of investigation established in botany and zoology. Hence instead of giving a mere list of names, and these chiefly of species formed from entire genera or tribes of organic bodies, he has considered in the first instance every genuine or permanent fossil species to depend on a single recent one; and accordingly has endeavoured to fix the essential characters, by which it may hereafter be discriminated.

We give the following as specimens of the work; sufficiently indicative of its general execution.

Pl. xix. fig. 4, 5, 6.

"PHYOLITHUS PLANTITES. (*steltatus*) caule simplice tereti striato, foliis linearibus verticillatis. S. p.

"A fossil vegetable. Original a plant. Stem simple, round, slightly striated in a longitudinal direction. Leaves whorled, linear, entire, about twelve or fourteen in each whorl. The whorls numerous but distant.

Found now and then in ironstone,

coal, bind, &c. with other vegetable remains. The prototype of this petrification is generally supposed to be an *Equisetum* or *Horsetail*; but there are other plants with stellate leaves, to which it might with as much propriety be referred: *Hippuris*, *Asperula* and *Galium*, for instance.

"We may here observe, that little has yet been done with respect to discriminating the original genera of fossil plants; those parts, indeed, on which such discrimination must be founded, are rarely, if ever, visible in the petrified state. The characteristic distinctions of the species are frequently attainable, if studiously sought after by a diligent and careful comparison of various specimens; and the habit or general appearance of the fossil often leads to the knowledge of the natural class and order of the recent plant: but its genus, for the most part, remains undetermined, or doubtful.

"Fig. 4. Part of a nodule of ironstone, broken (in regard to its contents) in a transverse direction, showing three whorls of leaves belonging to the above described petrification. Similar remains have been called *petrified flowers* by collectors of fossils. These differ, however, from the next specimen, only in size, in being found three or four together in the same nodule, and in the direction in which they lie in the stone.

"5. A nodule holding a single plant in a different direction.

"6. I am not certain if the remains in this nodule are the same as those above. The stem is much thicker, and the whorls more distant, in proportion to the size of the plant, than in most other specimens I have examined. There is also some appearance of branches in one part of the stem; but I have not, as yet, met with any specimens that would enable me to determine a specific distinction."

Pl. xlv. fig. 4.

"ENTOMOLITHUS MONOCULITES, (*lunatus*) testâ marginatâ anticè subretusâ, posticè lunatâ, caudâ rectâ: stylo elongato simplici. S. p.

"A fossil insect. Original a *Monoculus*? Its shell or covering semiorbicular, depressed, margined: surface unequal: front subretuse, or terminating in a slight blunt sinus: hinder part of the shell lunate: the angles very acute. The tail or posterior part



part of the body straight, rounded, and considerably less than the crescent-shaped covering from which it proceeds. It is divided by segments, somewhat similar to those on the back of *E. derbyensis*, and terminated by an undivided, subulate style, equal in length to the rest of the tail.

"I am sorry the rareness of this fossil in Derbyshire prevents me from giving a more accurate description. The specimen figured is in a nodule of ironstone; it was found in argillaceous strata along with vegetable petrifications, on the borders of the county, I believe near *Mansfield*, and is the only one I have yet seen. It is not very perfect; but sufficiently so to determine its specific difference from the *Entomolithus*, before described. To this I have little to add, except that the original appears to have approached nearer in size and figure to the *Monoculus Apus*, than to any other known recent species of that genus. Another note of agreement is its having been a fresh water, and not a marine insect, if we may judge by the strata, in which the fossil occurred, and the petrifications with which it was accompanied."

These descriptions, though not accompanied here by plates, will be sufficiently intelligible even to those who have no deep acquaintance with extraneous fossils. We recommend the work with confidence.

Here also we shall mention "*Interesting Discoveries in Horticulture; being an easy, rational and efficacious System of propagating all hardy, American and Bog Soil Plants, with ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of general Description; Green-House Plants, including Botany Bay and Cape Plants; Herbaceous Plants, affording favourable Shoots; and Fruit Trees, in every Variety, by planting Cuttings chiefly in the warm Months without artificial Heat.*" By THOMAS HAYNES.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Agreeable to our promise in the last retrospect, we proceed to a more copious account of "*Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa, by Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D.*"

Part the first, (containing the observations collected in *Russia, Tartary, and Turkey*. The first chapter of the volume opens with the state of public affairs in Russia about the middle of March 1800, when the author, after

having suffered a number of indignities in common with others of his countrymen withdrew to Moscow. Previous, however, to the account of his departure, he presents us with a picture of the government as administered by Paul I. in which some readers may possibly suspect that the characters both of the ruling powers and the inhabitants were drawn under circumstances and impressions of an unfavourable kind.

"Every day brought with it some new example of the sovereign's absurdities and tyranny, which seemed to originate in absolute insanity. The sledge of Count Razumoski was, by the emperor's order, broken into small pieces, while he stood by and directed the work. The horses had been found with it in the streets, without their driver. It happened to be of a blue colour; and the count's servants wore red liveries: upon which a ukase was immediately published prohibiting throughout the empire of all the Russias, the use of blue colour in ornamenting sledges, and red liveries. In consequence of this wise decree, our ambassador, and many others, were compelled to alter their equipage.

"One evening, being at his theatre in the Hermitage, a French piece was performed, in which the story of the English powder-plot was introduced. The emperor was observed to listen to it with more than usual attention; and as soon as it was concluded, he ordered all the vaults beneath the palace to be searched.

"Coming down the street called the *Perspective*, he perceived a nobleman who was taking his walk, and had stopped to look at some workmen who were planting trees by the emperor's order—"What are you doing?" said he "Merely seeing the men work," replied the nobleman. "Oh, is that your employment?—Take off his pelisse, and give him a spade!—There, now work yourself!"

"When enraged, he lost all command of himself, which sometimes gave rise to very ludicrous scenes. The courtiers knew very well when the storm was coming on, by a trick which he had in those moments of blowing from his under lip against the end of his nose. In one of his furious passions, flourishing his cane about, he struck by accident the branch of a large glass lustre, and broke it. As soon as he perceived what had happened,

pened, he attacked the lustre in good earnest, and did not give up his work until he had entirely demolished it.

"In the rare intervals of better temper, his good humour was betrayed by an uncouth way of swinging his legs and feet about in walking. Upon these occasions he was sure to talk with indecency and folly.

"But the instances were few in which the gloom, spread over a great metropolis, by the madness and malevolence of a suspicious tyrant, was enlivened even by his ribaldry. The accounts of the Spanish Inquisition, do not afford more painful sensations, than were excited in viewing the state of Russia at this time. Hardly a day past without unjust punishment. It seemed as if half the nobles in the empire were to be sent exiles to Siberia. Those who were able to leave Petersburg went to Moscow. It was in vain they applied for permission to leave the country, the very request might incur banishment to the mines. If any family received visitors in an evening; if four people were seen walking together; if any one spoke too loud, or whistled, or sung, or looked too inquisitive, and examined any public building with too much attention; they were in imminent danger. If they stood still in the streets, or frequented any particular walk more than another, or walked too fast or too slow, they were liable to be reprimanded and insulted by the police officers. Mungo Park was hardly exposed to greater severity of exaction and villainy among the Moors in Africa, than Englishmen experienced at that time in Russia, and particularly in Petersburg. They were compelled to wear a dress, regulated by the police; and as every officer had a different notion of the mode of observing these regulations, they were constantly liable to be interrupted in the streets and public places, and treated with impertinence. The dress consisted of a cocked hat, or for want of one, a round hat pinned up with three corners; long cue; a single-breasted coat and waistcoat knee-buckles, instead of strings; and buckles in the shoes. Orders were given to arrest any person seen in pantaloon. A servant was taken out of his sledge, and caned in the streets for having too thick a neckcloth; and if it had been too thin, he would have met a similar punishment. After every

precaution, the dress, when put on, never satisfied; either the hat was not straight on the head, the hair too short, or the coat was not cut square enough. A lady at court wore her hair rather lower in her neck, than was consistent with the decree, and she was ordered into close confinement, to be fed on bread and water. A gentleman's hair fell a little over his forehead, while dancing at a ball; a police officer attacked him with rudeness and with abuse; and told him, if he did not instantly cut his hair, he would find a soldier who would shave his head.

"When the ukase first appeared concerning the form of the hat, the son of an English merchant, with a view to baffle the police, appeared in the streets of Petersburg, having on his head an English hunting-cap, at sight of which, the police officers were puzzled. "It was not a cocked hat," they said, "neither was it a round hat." In this embarrassment they reported the affair to the emperor. An ukase was accordingly promulgated and levelled at the hunting-cap; but not knowing how to describe the anomaly, the emperor ordained that "no person should appear in public with the thing on his head worn by the merchant's son."

"An order against wearing boots with coloured tops was most rigorously enforced. The police officers stopped a gentleman driving through the streets in a pair of English boots. The gentleman expostulated, saying, he had no others with him, and certainly would not cut off the tops of his boots; upon which the officers seized a leg as he sat in his drozki, fell to work, and drew off his boots, leaving him to go barefooted home."

These and other anecdotes related, sufficiently account for the revolution which took place shortly after.

In the second and third have the journey from Petersburg to Moscow. The directioneller, who sets out from the south of Russia

"Setting out from Petersburg for the south of Russia, adieu to all thoughts of houses with the comfortable bread and water. I find clean straw, if I am upon the chance of finding anything he may want

chapters we have Petersburg to as for a traveller the capital are interesting. Petersburg for the traveller bids of inns, or even the necessities of life will not even should speculate a bed. Every must therefore be taken

taken with him. A pewter tea-pot will become of more importance than a chest of plate, and more so than one of silver, because it will not be stolen, and may be kept equally clean and entire. To this he will add, a kettle, a saucepan, the top of which may be used for a dish, tea, sugar, and a large cheese, with several loaves of bread made into rusks, and as much fresh bread as he thinks will keep till he has a chance of procuring more. Then, while the frost continues, he may carry frozen food, such as game, or fish, which being congealed, and as hard as flints, may jolt about among his kettles in the well of his carriage without any chance of injury. Wine may be used in a cold country, but never in a hot, nor even in a temperate climate, while upon the road. In hot countries, if a cask of good vinegar can be procured, the traveller will often bless the means by which it was obtained. When, with a parched tongue, a dry and feverish skin, they bring him bad or good water, to assuage his burning thirst, the addition of a little vinegar will make the draught delicious. Care must be taken not to use it to excess, for it is sometimes so tempting a remedy against somnolency, that it is hardly possible to resist using the vinegar without any adulteration of water."

The account of Novogorod is also curious; but in what relates to Russian manners, both here and in succeeding chapters, the statements are so widely different from what we have been accustomed to read, that we cannot help forming a hope that Dr. Clarke may have been deceived on his journey.

To the end of the ninth chapter, the reader is detained at Moscow: the buildings, manners, ceremonies, and inhabitants of which are minutely described. In the tenth chapter, we accompany Dr. Clarke from Moscow to Woronetz: and in the eleventh chapter from Woronetz to the territory of the Don Cossacks. On the origin of this race of people we have the following remarks:

"I do not know whence the notion was derived, that the Cossacks are of Polish origin; but it has become prevalent, and a seasonable opportunity now offers, to shew that it is founded in error. The Cossacks have been known, as a distinct people, near nine hundred years. According to Con-

stantine Porphyrogenites, their name has continued unaltered, since the time in which he wrote. It is found in the appellation of a tribe near mount Caucasus. "And beyond the Russian country," says he, "is the country called Casachia; but beyond the Cossacks are the summits of Caucasus." It is impossible to obtain more striking information. Our countryman, Jonas Hanway, calls the Don Cossacks "a species of Tartars." Storch, who has written fully and learnedly on the subject, although he admits the resemblance they bear to Tartars, in their mode of life, constitution and features, insists that they are of Russian origin. Sherer, who has appropriated his work entirely to the investigation of their history, and continually the notion of their Polish origin, nevertheless opens his work with an extract of a different nature; but it has all the air of a fable. It is taken from Newton's Russian Annals. A Russian prince, and a Cossack chief, at the head of their respective armies, agree to determine their differences by a wrestling match, which ends in the assassination of the Cossack by the Russian. This event is followed by the subjugation of the Cossack territory. To have seen them, and to have lived with them, is sufficient to establish a conviction that they have nothing common with Russians, except the language they now speak, and which probably was introduced when they became converted to the Russian church. Let us pay some attention at least to what they say of themselves. Those of the Don relate, that a party of Cossacks being engaged in their usual occupation of hunting, near the range of Mount Caucasus, met a number of people, with whom they were strangers, going towards the east; and having inquired who they were, the strangers answered, that they were emigrants from Poland, who had fled the oppression of their nobles, and were proceeding to Persia, to join the troops of that country against the Turks. The Cossacks told them they might spare themselves the trouble of so long a march in order to commit hostilities against the Turks, and persuaded them to return with them to the town of Ischerchaskoy, where they would find an asylum, and whence in concert with them, they might attack the fortress of Azof. Assisted with this reinforcement, and  
with



with only four pieces of cannon, which was all the artillery they possessed at that time, they made the attack upon Azof, which fell into the hands of the combined forces. From the circumstances of this association, which first enabled the Cossacks to make a figure among the nations at war with Turkey, might have been derived the erroneous notion, of their having emigrated from Poland. The Cossacks of the Don, according to the account which the best instructed among them give of their own people, (and they are much better qualified to write a history than any of the Russian academicians,) are a mixture of various nations, principally of Circassians, Malo-Russians, and Russians, but also of Tartars, Poles, Greeks, Turks, Calmucks, and Armenians. In the town of Tscherchaskoy alone, and in the same street, may be seen all these different people at once, and each in the habit peculiar to his nation. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants have ever been refugees, escaped from Turkey, Greece, or other countries, to this place. Concerning the first establishment of their town, they relate that it was founded by refugees from Greece, to whom the people of Azof denied admission, and, who, in consequence, proceeding farther up the river, came to this island, on which they made their settlement; giving to it a name derived from the people upon whose frontier it was situated, and with whom they afterwards intermixed. The name of the town, although pronounced *Tscherchasky*, is written *Tscherchascy*, which implies "The small village of Tscherchas, pronounced generally Tscherchess, or, as we write it, Circassians. *Koi* or *Koy*, in the Tartar language, signifies a small village; and is therefore often the terminating syllable in the names of places in that country; as *Kazinskoy*, *Moscooskoy*, and *Nikitskoy*. Thus from a small settlement of rovers, augmented principally by intercourse with the neighbouring Circassians, has since accumulated, like a vast *Avalanche*, the immense horde of the Cossacks. Before the middle of the tenth century, they had already reached the frontier of Poland, and began an intercourse with the people of that country, which was often attended with an augmentation of their horde, by the settlement of Polish emigrants among them. Their first notable armament is said to have been in the year 948, when the

Greek emperor employed them as mercenaries in his war against the Turks. From their address in archery, their neighbours had given them the name of Chozars, and Chazars, under which latter appellation they are frequently mentioned by Constantine Porphyrogenites, and their country called Chazaria. The Greek emperor, for the services they rendered, sent them, with assurances of protection, and commendatory letters, to the Polish sovereign, requesting that, in future, their appellation might be *Cossacks* and not *Chozars*."

Certain however it is, that in his observations on the Cossacks of the Don, Dr. Clarke appears to have drawn a contrast between them and the Russians uncommonly striking. An impartial reader cannot help suspecting an unfavourable bias in the mind of the author against the latter.

Having devoted the fifteenth chapter to the European and Asiatic shores of the sea of Azof, in the sixteenth we accompany him through Kuban Tartary, to the frontier of Circassia; and in the seventeenth, along the frontier to the Cimmerian Bosphorus. The eighteenth chapter carries the reader from Taman to Caffa; and the nineteenth to the capital of the Crimea. In this last chapter we have some interesting anecdotes of Professor Pallas. The twentieth extends from the capital of the Crimea, to the Heracleotic Chersonesus: and the twenty-first, along the south coast of the Crimea. The twenty-second chapter is occupied by a second excursion to the minor peninsula of the Heracleota. In the twenty-third chapter, which extends by the isthmus of Perecop, to Nicholaef, we have a remarkable account of the banditti of the Ukraine. Towards the close are some interesting particulars of the death of Howard, communicated to Dr. Clarke by his two friends Admiral Mordvinof and Admiral Priestman. The twenty-fourth chapter carries the travellers from Nicholaef to Odessa; and in the twenty-fifth we have their voyage from Odessa to the harbour of Ineada in Turkey. The twenty-sixth chapter closes the first part of Dr. Clarke's travels, at Constantinople.

"Considering the surprising extent of the city and suburbs of Constantinople, the notions entertained of its commerce, and the figure it has long

made in history ; all the conveniences, if not the luxuries, of life might be there expected. Previous to an arrival, if any inquiry is made of merchants, and other persons who have visited the place, as to the commodity of its markets, the answer is almost always characterized by exaggeration. They will affirm, that every thing a stranger can require, may be purchased in Constantinople, as in London, Paris, or Vienna ; whereas, if truth be told, hardly any one article good in its kind can be procured. Let a foreigner visit the bazars, properly so called, he will see nothing but slippers, clumsy boots of bad leather, coarse muslins, pipes, tobacco, coffee, cooks' shops, drugs, flower-roots, second-hand pistols, poignards, and the worst manufactured wares in the world. In Pera, where Greeks and Italians are supposed to supply all the necessities of the Franks, a few pitiful stalls are seen, in which every thing is dear and bad. Suppose a stranger to arrive from a long journey, in want of clothes for his body, furniture for his lodgings, books or maps for his instruction and amusement, paper, pens, ink, cutlery, shoes, hats ; in short, those articles which are found in almost every city of the world : he will find few or none of them in Constantinople ; except of a quality so inferior as to render them incapable of answering any purpose for which they were intended. The few commodities exposed for sale are either exports from England, unfit for any other market, or, which is worse, German or Dutch imitations of English manufacture. The woollen cloths are hardly suited to cover the floor of their own counting houses ; every article of cutlery and hardware is detestable ; the leather used for shoes and boots so bad that it can scarcely be wrought ; hats, hosiery, linen, buttons, buckles, are all of the same character ; of the worst quality and yet of the highest price. But there are other articles of merchandize, to which we have been accustomed to annex the very name of Turkey, as if they were the peculiar produce of that country ; and these at least a foreigner expects to find ; but not one of them can be had. Ask for a Turkish carpet, you are told you must send for it to Smyrna ; for Greek wines—to the Archipelago ; for a Turkish sabre—to Damascus ; for the sort of stone expressly denominated tur-

quoise—they know not what you mean ; for red leather, they import it themselves from Russia or from Africa ; still you are said to be in the centre of the commerce of the world ; and this may be true enough, with reference to the freight of vessels passing the straits which is never landed. View the exterior of Constantinople, and it seems the most opulent and flourishing city in Europe ; examine its interior, and its miseries and deficiencies are so striking, that it must be considered the meanest and poorest metropolis of the world. The ships which crowd its ports have no connection with its welfare : they are for the most part French, Venetian, Ragusan, Slavonian, and Grecian vessels, to or from the Mediterranean, exchanging the produce of their own countries for the rich harvests of Poland ; the salt, honey, and butter of the Ukraine ; the hides, tallow, hemp, furs, and metals of Russia and Siberia ; the whole of which exchange is transacted in other ports, without any interference on the part of Turkey. Never was there a people in possession of such advantages, who knew or cared so little for their enjoyment. Under a wise government, the inhabitants of Constantinople might obtain the riches of all the empires of the earth. Situated as they are, it cannot be long before other nations, depriving them of such important sources of wealth, will convert to better purposes the advantages they have so long neglected."

At the end of all is an appendix of seven articles. Of these, the second contains a translation of the discourse which usually goes by the name of Suvorof's Catechism ; a curious production, highly characteristic of the general ; and the fifth presents a list of the plants collected, by the author, during his different journeys in the Crimea."

The plates which accompany the work are numerous, and, on the whole, well executed. They are in number, fifty, including charts : beside thirty vignettes.

*"A Description of the Feroe Islands, containing an Account of their Situation, Climate, and Productions ; together with the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, their Trade, &c."* By the Rev. G. G. LANDT, illustrated with a Map and other Engravings. Translated



*lated from the Danish.* In one volume octavo.

In these islands, twenty-two in number (though seventeen only are inhabited) Mr. Landt officiated for several years. His acquaintance with them seems to have been complete: and his work though copious, is by no means tedious.

The Feroe islands occupy in a direction from north to south, sixty-seven miles; and extend in breadth, from east to west, forty-five miles. They consist of a group of steep rocks, or hills rising from the sea, for the most part of a conical form. The highest of all the hills in these islands is Skæling, in the southern part of Northstromoe. Its perpendicular height is 2240 English feet, and when the weather is clear the whole of the Feroe islands may be seen from it. The stratum of earth, we are told, by which the rocks of the Feroe islands are generally covered, is so thin, that it is sometimes no more than eight inches in depth; and in the vallies where the land is arable it never exceeds four feet.

The largest of these islands is Stro-moe, of which Thorshavn is the capital, the seat of government, and the staple of trade: containing about a hundred houses, all built of wood.

To follow Mr. Landt, in our summary, through every island, would occupy more room than our limits will allow. Let it suffice to say that he gives an exact topographical description of each; and his account of the whole group will not only be found indispensable to those who may visit these remote regions, but from the circumstance of the principal currents which run among the islands being detailed will be found valuable to navigators. The description of the hurricane at Feroe, is highly interesting; and there are many peculiarities in the manners, customs, superstitions, and employments of the inhabitants. Their modes of fowling and whale-fishing, which form material sources of existence, are curious and minutely detailed. The Feroe Islands present altogether a singular spectacle. They are inhabited by an inoffensive race of people, unshackled by feudal oppressions, and in a state of industrious as well as moral improvement.

“Remarks on several Parts of Turkey. Part I. *Ægyptiaca*, or some Account of the ancient and modern State of Egypt, as obtained in the

“Years 1801, 1802.” By WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq. F. A. S. Accompanied with Etchings, from original Drawings taken on the spot by the late Charles Hayes of the Royal Engineers.

The preface, after a tribute of respect to the memory of Major Hayes, concludes with an intimation that the present work is submitted to the public, rather as a supplement to the valuable memoirs of Pocock, Norden, Volney, Sonnier, Denon, and Wilson, than as a substitute for either of them.

The following are the subjects of the different chapters into which it is divided. Chap. I. State of Egypt in the autumn of 1801. Chap. II. Motives and extent of the Author's Tour in Egypt. Chap. III. State of the Country above the Cataracts. Chap. IV. Antiquities above Es Souan, Parembol. Chap. V. Antiquities between Es Souan and Thebes. Chap. VI. Description of Thebes. Chap. VII. Voyage from Thebes to Dendera. Chap. VIII. Observations on the State of Egypt while a Province of the Roman Empire. Chap. IX. Voyage from Dendera to the Northern Frontier of the Thebaid, and to Alyi. Chap. X. Voyage across the Oxyrynchite Nome to the Bahhr Jousouf. Chap. XI. Voyage from Benisouef to Cairo, Memphis, and the Pyramids. Chap. XII. Tour round the Delta from Rosetta to Cairo, thence to Damietta, Rahman'e, and Alexandria. These are followed by an appendix containing a few notes and a postscript. The latter being a transcript and translation of the Greek inscription of the triangular stone found at Rosetta.

The sixth chapter, on *Thebes*, is one of the most interesting. It closes with some valuable observations on the celebrated statue of Memnon.

On the temple of Dendera, in the seventh chapter, Mr. Hamilton is more minute than any writer who has gone before him. He concludes his account with some remarks which we think judicious, and well worthy the attention of those who refer every erection in the interior of Egypt to the ages of its most remote antiquity.

“By those antiquaries and travellers, Mr. Hamilton observes, who are not inclined to attribute the construction of any of these Egyptian temples to any other than the indigenous sovereigns of the country, the Greek inscription upon them, wherein either the Emperors of Rome or the Ptolemies are cited



cited, are allowed, as far as they have hitherto been examined, to have no other authority than as purporting that the buildings they are attached to, were repaired during their respective reigns.

"I have already offered some reasons on the subject of other temples why I am inclined to a different opinion; and arguing *à priori*, it would seem very unlikely that Egypt should so long continue to flourish and even to increase, as she did under the Ptolemies, in population, wealth, and commerce, (many of these sovereigns being at the same time described as great promoters of the arts, and as having adopted at least the exterior forms of worship practised by their subjects,) without any additions being made to her public buildings, without any new temples, during a lapse of three centuries. No argument, I think, can be drawn from the resemblance which these buildings, of supposed modern construction, bear to those of an earlier date, in their general form, the distribution of the apartments, their proportion, sculptures and the like; as these coincidences would naturally follow from the protection and countenance given to the religion of Egypt by the Ptolemies, from the general prejudice throughout the then civilized world in favour of these superstitions, from the bigotted attachment always felt by the borderers of the Nile for their ancient institutions, and from the difficulty, and indeed uselessness of endeavouring to assimilate the manners, customs, and religious ceremonies of one people with those of another, which had always been held in a sort of contempt."

The work itself is printed in quarto, but the plates are in an atlas folio. The view of Phylæ, that of one of the gateways leading to the grand temple at Carnac, the scenes on the walls at Medinet Abou, the Zodiac at Dendera, and the paintings from Eleithias are perhaps the most curious.

#### TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

In our last retrospect we announced little more than the title of "*A History of the University of Oxford, including the Lives of the Founders,*" by ALEXANDER CHALMERS, F. S. A. with a series of illustrative engravings, by James Storer and John Greig, in two volumes octavo.

We now proceed to the promised

detail of its contents. The history of the English Universities, Mr. Chalmers observes, is one of the most interesting objects on which a lover of literature can fix his attention. It embraces all that is curious to the antiquary, or important to the scholar; and even to minds not deeply affected by curiosity or learning, it must be a delightful object to contemplate those extensive and magnificent establishments, not as emerging from national wealth, or royal favour, but from the liberality of a series of individuals in the darker ages of our history, who were insensibly led to become the benefactors of sound learning and religion, while their immediate object, although proceeding from the most honourable and benevolent motives, was to perpetuate superstition and credulity.

Merton College claiming priority in point of legal establishment is the first described by Mr. Chalmers. The account opens with a short life of the founder. The early history of the foundation is given in a clearer form than we have ever seen it before; followed by notices of all the later benefactors. The provision for the different classes of students is distinctly explained, and the livings attached to the foundation enumerated. The present state of the buildings of the college, the library, chapel, and other appendages follow. Merton College, Mr. Chalmers remarks, was fated to be a precedent in every appendage. The first common room was fitted up in it in 1661. A few anecdotes of the more eminent among the wardens, as well as of the most remarkable scholars of every rank who received their education in the college close the history.

Such is the general plan pursued in the account of the different foundations.

In the account of *University College*, Mr. Chalmers, upon fair authority, rejects the testimony of those ancient chroniclers and historians whose zeal led them to place its origin so far back as to be beyond the power of illustration from authentic records. He considers Alfred as neither the founder nor restorer of the society; but, with Dr. Smith, admits it to have been created by the liberality of William of Durham, rector of Bishops Wearmouth, who died at Rouen in Normandy, in 1249.

The following extract from the account of *Magdalen College Chapel*, (vol. i. p. 213.) will have an interest with every reader.

"In this elegant chapel," the original style of building still predominates, but in the screen and panning, put up about the year 1740, which last covers the east wall, formerly of great beauty, we have those Grecian ornaments which were generally adopted in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The body is enlightened by ten windows, painted with figures of the apostles, fathers, saints, &c. in *claro obscuro*. The west window, containing the last judgment, was executed after a design of Christopher Schwartz, originally prepared for the wife of William, Duke of Bavaria, as appears by a print engraved by one of the Sadelers. After being damaged by the high wind in 1703, it was restored in 1794 by Egginton to its pristine beauty. Eight of the lateral windows were removed from the ante-chapel in 1741, and two new ones next the altar added by the younger Price, who died in 1765. The eight fine windows now in the ante-chapel, put up in 1797, were executed from designs of Egginton, and are filled with the college arms, scripture history, and portraits of St. John Baptist, St. Mary Magdalen, Kings Henry III. and VI. the founders of Magdalen, New College, Corpus Christi, and Cardinal College, now Christ Church, the two last of whom had been fellows of this college, admirably drawn and coloured.

"The present altar was constructed in 1740, and corresponds with the modern alterations in the interior of this chapel. The altar-piece by Fuller, representing the last judgment, has not been fortunate in attracting universal admiration. As an imitation of Michael Angelo, it falls far short of the sublime, although sometimes wild imagination of that great artist; nor is the colouring harmonious, or natural. Some of the figures, however, are correctly drawn; and he has at least imitated the temper of Michael Angelo with success, in introducing, among the damned, the portrait of an hostler at the Greyhound Inn, near the college, who had offended him; Mr. Addison has honoured Fuller's painting with an elegant Latin poem, in which he seems to praise the genius that ought to have predominated in such a subject. This

painting was placed here about the year 1680.

"Underneath is a noble picture of our Saviour bearing his cross, which was long supposed to have been painted by Guido, or in the opinion of Mr. Byres of Rome, a very competent judge, by Ludovico Caracci; but it is now given to Moralez, styled El Divino, a Spanish artist who flourished in the sixteenth century, and whose works are rare in this country. Sherwin's beautiful print from it is well known, and Egginton made a copy for the east window of the church of Wanstead in Essex. It remains to be added that this picture was brought from Vigo in 1702, by the last Duke of Ormond, and afterwards fell into the hands of William Freeman, Esq. of Hamels in Hertfordshire, who gave it to the College. He gave also a new organ, and was in other respects a considerable benefactor."

*Christ Church* occupies a larger portion of letter press than any college in the *second* volume. The account opens with the following reflections on Wolsey's biography.

"An impartial life of Cardinal Wolsey, who was, in its first stage at least, the undoubted founder of this magnificent establishment, is still a desideratum in English biography. Cavendish is minute and interesting in what he relates of the Cardinal's domestic history, but defective in dates and arrangement, and not altogether free from partiality, which, however, in one so near to the Cardinal may perhaps be pardoned. Fiddes is elaborate, argumentative, and, upon the whole, useful as an extensive collector of facts and authorities; but he wrote for a special purpose, and has attempted, what no man can effect, a portrait of his hero free from those vices and failings of which it is impossible to acquit him. Grove, with all the aid of Cavendish, Fiddes, and even Shakspeare, whose drama he regularly presses into the service, is a heavy and injudicious compiler, although he gives so much of the Cardinal's contemporaries, that his volumes may be consulted with advantage as a series of general annals of the time. But Cavendish, on whom all who have written on the actions of Wolsey, especially our modern historians, have relied, has been the innocent cause of some of their principal errors. Cavendish's work remained



remained in manuscript, of which several copies are still extant, until the civil wars, when it was first printed under the title of "The Negotiations of Thomas Wolsey, &c. 4to. 1641." and the chief object of the publication was a parallel between the Cardinal and Archbishop Laud, in order to reconcile the public to the murder of that Prelate. That this object might be the better accomplished, the manuscript was mutilated and interpolated without shame or scruple, and no pains having been taken to compare the printed edition with the original, the former passed for genuine above a century; nor until within these few months has the work been presented to the public as the author left it\*."

The facts of Wolsey's life are thrown together by Mr. Chalmers with great compactness. The Cardinal's intimacy with Erasmus is touched with the pen of a master. "It is yet more in proof," Mr. Chalmers says, "having been of the most liberal kind, and accompanied with a corresponding liberality of sentiment, that he became acquainted with Erasmus, then at Oxford, and joined that illustrious scholar in promoting classical studies, which were peculiarly obnoxious to the bigotry of the times. The letters which passed between Wolsey and Erasmus for some years imply mutual respect and union of sentiment in all matters in which literature was concerned; and their love of learning and contempt for the monks, although this last was excited by different motives, were points in which we perceive no great disagreement. Yet, as Erasmus continued to live the life of a mere scholar, precarious and dependent, and Wolsey was rapidly advancing to rank and honours, too many and too high for a subject, a distance was placed between them which Wolsey would not shorten and Erasmus could not pass. Hence, while a courteous familiarity was preserved in Wolsey's correspondence, Erasmus could not help betraying the feelings of a client who has received little more than promises from his patron; and when Wolsey fell from his high state, Erasmus joined in the opinion that he was unworthy of it. For this he is severely censured by Fiddes, and ably defended by Jortin."

To go farther into the history of the different colleges here, would be superfluous. The accounts of all are written with the same care, and proper compression. At the close we have the history of the principal public buildings attached to the university. The schools, with the Bodleian Library—the Theatre—the Ashmolean Museum—the Clarendon Printing-House—the Radcliffe Library—the Observatory—the Physic Garden—and St. Mary's, or the University Church. After enumerating the exertions of Sir Thomas Bodley in restoring, or rather re-founding the public library of the University in 1597, Mr. Chalmers proceeds to notice the numerous additions to its contents by other persons as well during the founder's life as afterward.

"It would require a volume," he observes, "to enumerate the many important additions made to this library by its numerous benefactors, or to give even a superficial sketch of its ample contents in every branch of science. Among the earliest benefactors were, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset; Robert Sidney, Lord Sidney of Penshurst; Viscount Lisle and Earl of Leicester; George Carey, Lord Hunsdon; William Gent, Esq.; Anthony Browne, Viscount Montacute; John Lord Lumley; Philip Scudamore, of London, Esq. and Laurence Bodley, younger brother to the founder. All these contributions were made before the year 1600.

In 1601, collections of books and manuscripts were presented by Thomas Allen, some time fellow of Trinity College; Thomas James, first librarian; Herbert Westphaling, Bishop of Hereford; Sir John Fortescue, Knt.; Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; John Crooke, Recorder of London, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and Nicholas Bond, D.D. President of Magdalen College. The most extensive and prominent collections, however, are those of the Earl of Pembroke, Mr. Selden, Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, General Fairfax, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. St. Amand, Dr. Tegner, Mr. Willis, T. Hearne, and Mr. Godwin. The last collection bequeathed, that of the late eminent and learned antiquary, Richard Gough

\* In Dr. Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography, Vol. I.



Gough, Esq. is perhaps the most perfect series of topographical science ever formed, and is particularly rich in topographical manuscripts, prints, drawings, and books illustrated by the manuscript notes of eminent antiquaries."

Among the more beautiful of the embellishments we cannot forbear noticing the view of Oxford prefixed to the first volume, with the engravings of Oriel College, Lincoln, All-Souls, the old Gate Magdalen College, Brase Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church Cathedral, Hall, and Hall Stair-Case, Hertford College Chapel, and Radcliffe's Library, and St. Mary's Church.

Another work to which the commendation of the reader cannot be refused is the "*Trip to Coatham, a Watering Place in the North Extremity of Yorkshire*," by W. HUTTON, F. A. S. a veteran antiquary, now at the age of eighty-five. The route is from Alfreton, by Barnsly, Wakefield, Leeds, Harewood, Ripley, Ripon, Northallerton and Stokesley; and is enlivened by numerous episodes. Coatham, we find, though not supplied with all the amusements which are found at watering places nearer the metropolis, has still its "little modern circulating library," and expects to advance in these refinements with the credit of the spot. The volume is accompanied by a portrait of the author, a map of Cleveland, and three other engravings.

But the most splendid of all the works which have appeared is "*The History of Ancient Wiltshire*," by Sir RICHARD COLE HOARE, Bart. Part I.

It is somewhat singular, Sir Richard Hoare observes, that amongst our numerous writers on the subject of English topography, no one should have employed his pen in the description of Wiltshire; and that a county so abundant in British and Roman antiquities, and so interesting in a more modern point of view, should have been so very imperfectly illustrated; for if we except the writings of Dr. Stukely and others on our celebrated temples at Abury and Stonehenge, nothing important has been added to the ample store of county history which our topographical libraries have collected.

Sir Richard Hoare's present researches commence with the earliest period of British history, and are to

terminate with the Roman era. In his arrangement he divides the county of Wilts into different stations, from which as from head quarters he makes as many digressions as distance and time will allow of for one day; and in naming them he anglicizes a Latin word and calls them *Iters*. The following is the list of stations proposed. 1. Stourton. 2. Warminster. 3. Heytesbury. 4. Wily. 5. Amesbury. 6. Everly. 7. Salisbury. 8. Fovant. 9. Hendon. Of these the first three, only, are comprised in the present part.

In an introduction which follows the preface, Sir Richard Hoare makes some general observations on the early population of the western parts of Europe. He concludes them with remarking that at the period when Julius Cæsar wrote his Commentaries Gaul was divided into three parts, of which the Belgæ inhabited one, the *Aquitani* another, and a people called in their own language *Celtæ*, and in ours *Galli*, the third. The Celtæ were separated from the Aquitani by the river Garonne, and from the Belgæ by the Marne and Seine. These all differed from each other in their language, customs and laws. "But in the time of the Greek historian Polybius who was born a century before Cæsar, the country near Narbonne, which was afterwards included within the limits of Aquitania, was inhabited by Celtæ, '*Narboni vicina Celtæ habitant, et inde ad montes quos dicunt Pyrenæos*.' Thus we see the province of Aquitania inhabited by Celtic tribes, scarcely more than a century before the time when Cæsar allots it to the Aquitani."

The population of Britain in its origin, Sir Richard Hoare, of course, ascribes to the neighbouring continent of Gaul. He enters pretty minutely into the history, as far as it is authentically detailed of the Cassiterides, or Scilly Islands, and affords abundant proof that a very extensive commerce was carried on with them first by the Phenicians, secondly by the Romans, and thirdly by the inhabitants of Gaul.

With respect to the precise era of the first colonization of Britain, Sir Richard Hoare acknowledges we have no certain *data*. Richard of Cirencester indeed places it about the year of the world 3000, and adds that the Belgæ arrived in the year 3650; but Cæsar's is the first testimony which places

places our history on any thing like a solid foundation. From Cæsar and Tacitus Sir Richard Hoare gives the more interesting particulars concerning the way of life and habits of the Britons: assimilating the testimonies of the historians to the apparent traces of those Britons who resided upon the Wiltshire downs. "In treating of their towns and tumuli," he observes, "I shall have an opportunity of marking the strong resemblance between them and the *Fœni*" (of Tacitus.) "The numerous and diversified mausolea of their dead, are every where apparent on the high grounds throughout England; but the habitations of the living have hitherto escaped unnoticed, and their discovery and investigation have, fortunately, been reserved for us. To the learned Dr. Stukely we are much indebted for many interesting particulars respecting the stone temples at Abury and Stonehenge; but practical experience has shewn us in how imperfect and unsatisfactory a manner his researches on barrows were conducted. He has said but little on the fortresses and earthen works of the Britons, and the sites and remains of their towns have totally escaped his observation. These will form a very prominent feature in my work, and must naturally excite the curiosity of the historian, and of every lover of antiquity. To the general eye of observation, our Wiltshire downs appear as uninteresting as the moors in Yorkshire, or the fens in Lincolnshire: bleak, desolate, and shelterless; and affording only a scanty subsistence to the numerous flocks that are pastured on them: yet on these apparently barren and uninteresting spots we find the traces of an extensive British and Roman population; and the modern agriculturist confesses the superior excellence of those districts heretofore inhabited, and which are still decidedly marked by a verdant and more fertile soil."

Sir Richard Hoare next proceeds to some appropriate remarks on *earthen works*, (in the form of camps, circles, and ditches,) and *Tumuli or Barrows*; and that a correct idea may be formed of these last he has thought proper to describe them by a series of engravings taken from existing specimens in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge; representing, 1. The Long Barrow. 2. The

Bowl Barrow. 3. The Bell Barrow. 4. The Druid Barrow. 5. Druid Barrow, second class. 6. The Round Barrow. 7. The Twin Barrow. 8. The Cone Barrow. 9. The Broad Barrow: with varieties of the Long and Druid Barrows. "The nature of our Barrows," he adds, "having been hitherto so very imperfectly described, I have thought it necessary to enter rather minutely into the subject. Many of my readers will be astonished to see so great a variety of design in the sepulchral memorials of the Ancient Britons; and will regret, with me, that their history cannot be more satisfactorily ascertained. In the engravings, I have marked the decided forms, and the most prominent varieties, but many more of the latter might have been given."

On the most antient modes of burial it is hardly necessary to follow Sir Richard Hoare here. The reader will find his remarks those of a sound antiquary, who relies for information on facts and the testimonies of historians.

"My present researches," he says at the close of the introduction, "will be confined to my own county; though it is both my wish and intention to trace at some future period, the connection between the Wiltshire *tumuli* and those of other counties. By investigating the barrows in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and by extending our enquiries to the opposite shores of Brittany and Normandy, much real information might be gained, and we might then hope by the assistance of our spades and pick-axes to ascertain many important facts, and to prove with some degree of certainty, the original colonization of our island."

On STOURTON and its neighbourhood Sir Richard Hoare makes a few remarks, and affords some curious information on the singular excavations called Pen-Pits. Having in his first Itinerary from this station, mentioned the detached objects of antiquity in its immediate neighbourhood, he enters upon the wide and connected range of chalk-hills which extend across Wiltshire into the counties of Hants and Dorset; more particularly noticing the barrows on blackheath, Charnage, and Keesley Bowns. Many of these appear to have been opened and examined no longer ago than 1807. Remnants of a similar kind form the principal discoveries in the third Itinerary.

The iter from WARMINSTER, the second station, are four in number. The second illustration of Bratton Castle, contains a curious account of the battle of Eddington fought in the year 878 between King Alfred and the Danes.

HEYTESBURY, the third station, has also four iters diverging from it.

We should be very glad would our limits allow a more explicit detail of the contents of "Antient Wiltshire," especially as it is so rich in original information. The plates adorning it, which are both numerous and well executed, refer principally to the contents of tumuli and antient encampments.

#### CHEMISTRY.

"Rudiments of Chemical Philosophy: in which the first Principles of that useful and entertaining Science are familiarly explained and illustrated by N. MEREDITH," is the only work on this subject which we have to notice. It is neatly and perspicuously written, and will be found a useful manual for those who are entering on the study of chemistry.

#### MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Vaccination is still a subject canvassed in pamphlets.

"A Correspondence with the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment"—and "a Letter in reply to the Surgeons of the Vaccine Institution, Edinburgh," by THOMAS BROWN, Surgeon, Musselburgh, will perhaps be acceptable to the anti-vaccinists. Mr. Brown considers vaccination as a temporary preventive only.

"A Practical Treatise on Tinea Capitis Contagiosa and its Cure, with an Attempt to distinguish this Disease from other Affections of the Scalp; and a Plan for the Arrangement of Cutaneous Appearances according to their Origin and Treatment; including an Enquiry into the Nature and Cure of Fungi Hæmatodes and Nævi Materni. The whole exemplified by Cases. By W. COOKE, Surgeon."

On the subject of the scald-head Mr. Cooke has taken a review of opinions both ancient and modern, adding the result of personal attention to the disease. The remedies recommended differ but little from those commonly employed; there is only some variation in the mode of applying them.

The plan for the arrangement of cutaneous diseases is judicious. They

are distributed into six classes, the first includes

"Those appearances which arise from local and contagious diseases of the skin, viz. tinea capitis contagiosa, and scabies."

2. Those that are primarily local, and not contagious, and which are supposed to arise from a peculiar and disordered action of the vessels of the skin, viz. the various species of sarcomatous and encysted tumours, fungi hæmatodes, nævi materni, warts, corns, the cutaneous ulcer, and that which has been considered cancerous, or more properly phagedenic.

3. Those that accompany and are characteristic of some constitutional and contagious disease, viz. variola, rubeola, vaccina, scarlatina, varicella, and syphilis.

4. Those that depend upon morbid structure, disordered action of some internal organ or surface, upon an acrimonious state of the blood, or upon an increased or diminished strength in the vis vita, which have been generally known under the terms lepra, elephantiasis, alphas, psoriasis, scorbutus, erysipelas, urticaria, miliaria, gutta rosea, crusta lactea, porrigo, herpes, petechiæ, carbunculus, &c. &c. to which may be added, the state of the skin in gout, acute rheumatism, and jaundice.

5. Those that are induced by external and simple stimuli, such as incised, lacerated and contused wounds, burns, scalds, chilblains, and the bites and stings of various insects and animalculæ.

6. Those that are excited by the external and specific stimuli, viz. the bite of a mad dog and rattle snake.

"The Considerations respecting the Expediency of establishing an Hospital for Officers on Foreign Service by DR. FAULKNER," deserves the attention of the legislature; they were suggested by the writer's experience during the late occupation of Walcheren. The details of a similar establishment adopted by the French are given in a letter from M. Boudriot.

We have also to notice some "Cursory Remarks on Corpulency," by a member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

#### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The only work that we have to notice in this division of our retrospect at present, is the new and enlarged edition of

"Elementa Linguæ Græcæ; novæ, 4 R. - plerumque,



“plerumque, Regulis tradita, brevitate sua Memoriae facilibus. Pars prima, complectens Partes Orationis declinabiles; et Analogiam duas in unam Syllabas contrahendi, ex ipsa Vocalium natura deductam, et Regulis universalibus traditam.” In Usum Tyronum juniorum Classis Græcæ in Academia Glasguensi; studio JACOBI MOOR, L. L. D. 8vo.

Attached to it, are the “Fragmenta Grammatices Græcæ; ad usum Tyronum in Literis Græcis in Academia Edinensi.”

## BIOGRAPHY.

Nor have we more than two works of primary importance to notice in biography. First,

“The Life and Original Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe, Knight, L. L. D. the Friend of the Earl of Strafford.” By THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, L. L. D.

A publication which tends to throw considerable light on the unhappy times of Charles the first. The summary of the characters of Strafford and Radcliffe is peculiarly interesting.

The other work is entitled,

“Memoirs of the late Noel Desenfans, Esq. containing also a Plan for preserving the Portraits of distinguished Characters, Poems, and Letters.”

Noel Desenfans, Esq. was born in the year 1745, at Douay in Flanders, at the college of which place, as well as in the University of Paris, afterwards he gained distinguished honours. At the age of eighteen Mr. Desenfans wrote a work, entitled “L’Eleve de la Nature,” which procured him an introduction to Jean Jaques Rousseau. He afterwards distinguished himself by other literary productions on various subjects, and particularly in a dramatic piece, intitled, “La Fete du Coulange,” founded upon Marmontel’s tale of Laurette. The literary work however which gained him most credit was the vindication of Fenelon, against the reflections on his character in one of Lord Chesterfield’s Letters to his Son. His next production was “a plan for promoting the arts of this country by the establishment of a national gallery of paintings.”

When the Prince Primate of Poland, brother of the late amiable monarch of that country came to England, Mr. Desenfans received the appointment of Consul General of Poland; and was requested by the sovereign to form a collection for him of the works of the

best masters. The collection of pictures, however, in consequence of the Polish troubles, were left upon his hands: and the subsequent change which took place in the sentiments of the Emperor Paul towards this country frustrated even the hope which Mr. Desenfans had formed that the Prince who possessed so great a share of Poland, would feel himself bound to discharge the obligations of the deceased monarch. Mr. Desenfans bequeathed his own exquisite collection of pictures to Sir Francis Bourgeois. He died July 8th, 1807.

The plan for a national gallery follows the life, and is preceded by a short review of the fine arts. The volume also contains a few copies of French verses; a letter from Mr. Desenfans to Mrs. Montague, in French; another from M. Thomas to Mr. Desenfans on his vindication of Fenelon, with a translation; and some lines addressed to Mr. Desenfans by Mr. Taylor.

## POLITICS, POLITICAL ECONOMY, &amp;c.

It will not be easy to name a more important production in this class than that on the “*Effects of the Continental Blockade upon the Commerce, Finances, Credit and Prosperity of the British Islands.*” By Sir FRANCIS D’IVERNOIS, Translated from the Third French Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged; to which are added, Observations on certain Statements contained in a late Work, entitled “*A View of the Natural and Commercial Circumstances of Ireland.*” By THOMAS NEWENHAM, Esq.

“*A Letter from LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE to the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL, On the Subject of Naval Timber,*” is another publication of considerable moment. The advice his lordship gives is principally founded on the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the condition of the woods and forests of the crown in 1792. He strongly urges the necessity of husbanding and preserving the timber now remaining in the kingdom, as well as the providing means, without delay, for supplying the wants of the navy at a future period. And also points out such resources as may be collaterally useful in the interval.

In this class also we have a republication to report in a new edition of “*Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions, upon the State and Condition of England, 1696.*” By GREGORY KING, Esq. Lancaster Herald.

*To which is prefixed, a Life of the Author,* by GEORGE CHALMERS, F.R.S. S.A.

The life is founded on certain notes which Mr. King himself left in manuscript, and which are still extant in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

"The Question concerning the Depreciation of our Currency stated and examined by W. Huskisson, Esq. "M. P." Mr. Huskisson having taken a part in the discussion which preceded the Report of the Bullion Committee has here given an explanation of his opinions respecting the deplorable state of our currency and circulation, and of the grounds on which those opinions were founded.

To do justice to the merits of his pamphlet here would be impossible; we can only hope to communicate a faint notion of the valuable facts and arguments which it contains.

In a preface of nineteen pages he animadverts on several of the attacks made on the Committee's Report.

In considering the main question, Mr. Huskisson sets out with some remarks on the various definitions of the word "money", and the different acceptations in which that word is used in the ordinary transactions of life. He afterwards applies these general observations to the particular money of this country. He assumes, as admitted, that in Great Britain, gold is the scale to which all prices are referred, and, since the 39th of the King, the only LEGAL TENDER except for payments under 25l. He likewise assumes as unquestionable both in fact and law,

"1. That a pound of gold, of our standard, is coined into 44 guineas and a half, and that any person may, at the King's mint, procure any quantity of gold to be so coined, free of any expence whatever; the officers of the mint being obliged to return, in coin, precisely the same quantity which may have been deposited with them, without making any charge for the conversion of it into money.

"2dly, That by law, these guineas, which, when fresh from the mint weigh 5 dwts. 9 grains, and thirty-nine eightieths of a grain each, cease to be a "legal tender" if, by wear or otherwise they are reduced below 5 dwts. 8 grains, which is a diminution in their value of a small fraction more than one per cent.

"Consequently the law of England before the year 1797, distinctly secured to every man, that he should not be

compelled to take in satisfaction of a legal debt, for every guinea of that debt, less than 5 dwts. 8 grains of gold of standard fineness; and, as distinctly that he should not be obliged to receive as the "representative" of a guinea, or a guinea's worth; any article or thing which would not purchase or procure that quantity of gold.

"Such was the state of our current coin before the year 1797." At this period, in consequence of a demand upon the bank for gold, altogether unusual, and arising from a combination of untoward circumstances and events, partly political and partly commercial, the directors of that institution felt themselves bound to state to the government the unprecedented difficulties and embarrassments of their situation. It is needless perhaps to add that an act was obtained for the temporary suspension of cash-payments." The nature of the change which this act created in the state of our circulation is ably explained by Mr. Huskisson.

"If it had been proposed, at once, (he says) to make Bank Notes a "legal tender," and in direct terms, to enact that every man should, thenceforward, be obliged to receive them as equivalent to the gold coin of the realm, without reference to the quantity of gold bullion which might be procured by a bank note of any given "denomination;" such a proposition would have excited universal alarm, and would have forcibly drawn the attention of the legislature and the public to the real nature of our circulation, and to the possible consequences of such an innovation. But certainly, nothing of the sort was in the contemplation of any man when the first suspension act was passed. That it was then considered and proposed, as an expedient which would be but of short duration, the course of the proceedings in parliament abundantly indicates.

"Such being the original character of the measure it is not extraordinary that in that crisis, parliament without much hesitation, and without any suspicion of the ultimate possible consequences, should have afforded a temporary protection from arrest to a debtor, who should have made a tender of payment in bank notes. But, if, in the year 1797, it had been foreseen that this temporary expedient would be attempted to be converted into a system for an indefinite number

years;

years: and that, under this system, in the year 1810, every creditor, public or private, subject or alien, to whom the law as it then stood, and as it now stands, had secured the payment of a pound weight of standard gold for every 46l. 14s. 6d. of his just demand, would be obliged to accept in full satisfaction about 10½ ounces, or not more than seventeen shillings in the pound; with a prospect of a still further reduction in every subsequent year: it is impossible to conceive that the attention and feelings of parliament would not have been alive to all the individual injustice and ultimate public calamities, incident to such a state of things; and that they would not have provided for the termination of the restriction, before it should have wrought so much mischief, and laid the foundation of so much confusion in all the dealings and transactions of the community."

Mr. Huskisson afterwards goes on more minutely to illustrate his positions on the effect of the act of 1797.

In stating some of the assertions, and examining the arguments and explanations of those who have maintained the sound and undepreciated state of our present wretched paper currency, Mr. Huskisson shews great acuteness. The explanations which have been offered by those who have endeavoured to shew that the high price of gold in England is not connected with any excess in the enormous issue of bank paper, are next considered. Mr. Huskisson next enquires what aid the question of our foreign exchange can afford, in explanation of the difference between the standard of our coin, and the actual value of our paper currency.

It being, as Mr. Huskisson conceives, "placed beyond all doubt that our paper currency is much depreciated, that its depreciation is to be ascribed altogether, to an excess in the issue of that paper; and that without the restriction law no such excess could have existed, or at least have been permanently maintained, it follows, that the repeal of that temporary law is the obvious remedy for this great evil."

#### POETRY.

"The Genius of the Thames, a Lyrical Poem, in two Parts. By THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK."

The first part of this well written poem opens with an autumnal night on the banks of the Thames; followed by the characters of several rivers of

Great Britain, a view of some of the principal streams of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, an illustration of the singular pre-eminence of Thames, the port of London, the naval dominion of Britain and her commerce, and the tradition that an immense forest once occupied the site of the metropolis. Closing with an episode of a druid, supposed to have taken refuge in that forest, after the expulsion of the order from Mona.

The following we consider to be no mean specimen of the author's talents.  
 "Along thy course no pine-clad steep,  
 No Alpine summits proudly tower;  
 No woods, impenetrably deep,  
 O'er thy pure mirror darkly lower;  
 The orange-grove, the myrtle bower,  
 The vine, in rich luxuriance spread;  
 The charms Italian meadows shower,  
 The sweets Arabian vallies shed;  
 The roaring cataract, wild and white,  
 The lotos-flower of azure bright,  
 The fields, where ceaseless summer smiles,  
 The bloom that decks the Ægean isles;  
 The hills that touch the empyreal plain,  
 Olympian Jove's sublime domain;  
 To other streams all these resign:  
 Still none, oh Thames! shall vie with thine;  
 For what avails the myrtle bower,  
 Where beauty rests at noon-tide hour;  
 The orange-grove, whose blooms exhale  
 Rich perfume on the ambient gale;  
 And all the charms in bright array,  
 Which happier climes than thine display?  
 Ah! what avails, that heaven has roll'd  
 A silver stream o'er sands of gold,  
 And deck'd the plain, and reared the grove,  
 Fit dwelling for primeval love;  
 If man defile the beauteous scene,  
 And stain with blood the smiling green;  
 If man's worst passions there arise,  
 To counteract the favouring skies;  
 If rapine there, and murder reign,  
 And human tigers prowl for gain,  
 And tyrants foul, and trembling slaves,  
 Pollute their shores, and curse their waves?"

The second part opens with the influence of spring on the scenery of the river, contrasting the tranquil beauty of the vallies of the Thames with the sublimity of more open and elevated regions,

"Not here, in dreadful grandeur piled,  
 The mountain's pathless masses rise,  
 Where wandering fancy's lonely child  
 Might meet the spirit of the skies:  
 Not here, from misty summits hoar,  
 Where shattered firs are rooted strong;  
 With headlong force and thundering roar  
 The bursting torrent foams along:  
 These have their charms, sublimely dread;  
 For nature on the mountain's head  
 Delights the treasures to dispense  
 Of all her wild magnificence:  
 But thou art sweet, my native stream!  
 Thy waves in liquid lustre play,



And glitter in the morning beam,  
 And chime to rest the closing day :  
 While the vast mountain's dizzy steep  
 The whirlwind's eddying rage assails,  
 The gentlest zephyrs softly sweep,  
 The verdure of thy sheltered vales :  
 While o'er the wild and whitening seas  
 The unbridled north triumphant roars,  
 Thy stream scarce ripples in the breeze,  
 That bends the willow on thy shores :  
 And thus, while War o'er Europe flings  
 Destruction from his crimson wings ;  
 While Danube rolls, with blood defiled,  
 And starts to hear, on echos wild  
 The battle-clangors ring,  
 Thy pure waves wash a stainless soil,  
 To crown a patriot people's toil  
 And bless a patriot king."

The course of the Thames is next viewed from its source near Kemble meadow in Gloucestershire to the Nore. Toward the close of all we have a comparative adversion to the ancient state of the Euphrates and Araxes, at Babylon and Persepolis. At the end are a few explanatory notes.

Another poem of merit, perhaps superior, will be found in "Constance de Castile," by WILLIAM SOTHEY, Esq.

Constance de Castile, the heroine of the poem, was the daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of that country, in whose right the same title was afterwards assumed by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, her husband. The few anecdotes remaining to us on authentic evidence of Constance's life appear to have left Mr. Sothey at full liberty as a poet. We have not room to state the outline of the story; but we present the reader with a short extract descriptive of the march through the Roncevalles pass, which may serve as a foretaste of numerous passages of equal spirit, should he feel inclined to peruse the whole.

"The banners wave, the signal's given,  
 Wide clangour rends the vault of heaven.

From Bourdeaux' towers the long array  
 Swells onward through the crowded way,  
 And shouts of joy, and sighs of woe  
 Pursue the warriors winding slow,

"Along the realm of Gasgony  
 Passes the flow'r of chivalry,  
 Mid champaigns, o'er whose fertile bed  
 Free streams, and winding waters spread,  
 And from their mountain cradle pour  
 On earth's green lap their gather'd store:  
 Plains,—where the pipe of evening leads  
 Fair flocks amid luxuriant meads,  
 Where autumn carols as the swain  
 Shakes from full leaves the golden grain,  
 And sees down each sun-purpled brow,  
 Oil, and the jocund vintage flow.

"Now the green vales are left behind:  
 Slowly the length'ning battles wind

Through glens, where wolves at random  
 Prowl,

And bay the moon with ceaseless howl.  
 More slow the toilsome march ascends  
 Where the bold mountain range extends,  
 Where eagles in their aerie nest  
 On the top cliffs ice-mantled crest,  
 And famine on her bleak domain  
 Frowns o'er the rocks that barrier Spain.

The minstrels lead the host along,  
 And cheer the march with harp and  
 song."

But the most important poem we have to notice, is "*The Curse of Kehama*," by ROBERT SOUTHEY. We cannot explain the intention of the poem better than in the words of the PREFACE.

"In the religion of the Hindoos, which of all false religions is the most monstrous in its fables, and the most fatal in its effects, there is one remarkable peculiarity. Prayers, penances, and sacrifices, are supposed to possess an inherent and actual value, in no degree depending upon the disposition or motive of the person who performs them. They are drafts upon heaven, for which the gods cannot refuse payment. The worst men, bent upon the worst designs, have in this manner obtained power which has made them formidable to the supreme deities themselves, and rendered an *Avatur*, or incarnation of Veeshnoo the preserver, necessary. This belief is the foundation of the following poem. The story is original; but in all its parts consistent with the superstition upon which it is built; and however startling the fictions may appear, they might almost be thought credible when compared with the genuine tales of Hindoo mythology."

Immediately after the account of the contents of the poem, follows a brief explanation of the mythological names used in it.

The substance of the story seems to be that Arvalan, the son of the Rajah Kehamah, having been slain by Ladurlad, (to whose daughter he had offered violence,) his spirit invokes the vengeance of his father against the person who had deprived him of life. The latter pronounces a curse upon Ladurlad, the operation of which is exhibited under a variety of forms. Kailyal, the daughter of Ladurlad, is made a prominent character throughout the poem, and presents an eminent instance of virtuous fortitude. Kailyal and Kehama at last appear before the throne of Yamen the Hindoo judge of the dead. They both tast  
 the

the amreeta or drink of immortality, which is to work the will of fate. To Kehamah it proves a stream of poison, "infinite everlasting agony." To Kailyal, the mysterious draught of mercy. While from the golden throne the lord of death,

With love benignant, on Ladurlad smil'd,  
And gently on his head his blessing laid.  
As sweetly as a child,  
Whom neither thought disturbs nor care incumbers,

Tir'd with long play, at close of summer day,

Lies down and slumbers,  
Even thus as sweet a boon of sleep partaking,

By Yamen blest, Ladurlad sunk to rest.  
Blessed that sleep! more blessed was the waking!

For on that night a heavenly morning broke,

The light of heaven was round him when he woke,

And in the Swerga, in Yadillian's bower,

All whom he lov'd he met, to part no more."

The poem itself occupies twenty four cantos or divisions, with the following titles. 1. The Funeral. 2. The Carse. 3. The Recovery. 4. The Departure. 5. The Separation. 6. Casyapa. 7. The Swerga. 8. The Sacrifice. 9. The Home Scene. 10. Mount Meru. 11. The Enchantress. 12. The Sacrifice completed. 13. The Retreat. 14. Jaga-Naut. 15. The City of Baly. 16. The Ancient Sepulchres. 17. Baly. 18. Kehama's Descent. 19. Mount Calasay. 20. The Embarkation. 21. The World's End. 22. The Gate of Padelon. 23. Padelon. 24. The Amreeta.

The following short extract, from that called "Mount Meru," will speak its own merits.

"They sin who tell us love can die.  
With life all other passions fly,  
All others are but vanity.

In heaven ambition cannot dwell,  
Nor avarice in the vaults of hell;  
Earthly these passions of the earth,  
They perish where they have their birth;  
But love is indestructible.

Its holy flame for ever burneth,  
From heaven it came, to heaven returneth;  
Too oft on earth a troubled guest,  
At times deceiv'd, at times oppress,

It here is tried and purified,  
Then hath in heaven its perfect rest:  
It soweth here with toil and care,  
But the harvest-time of love is there.

Oh! when a mother meets on high  
The babe she lost in infancy,

Hath she not then, for pains and fears,  
The day of woe, the watchful night,

For all her sorrow, all her tears,  
An over-payment of delight!"

The description of the enchantress, from the eleventh canto, is another passage deserving the highest commendation:

"She was a woman whose unlovely youth,

Even like a cankered rose, which none will cull

Had withered on the stalk; her heart was full

Of passions which had found no natural scope,

Feelings which there had grown but ripened not;

Desires unsatisfied, abortive hope,  
Repinings which provoke vindictive thought,

These restless elements for ever wrought,  
Tormenting in her with perpetual stir,

And thus her spirit to all evil mov'd;  
She hated men because they lov'd not her,

And hated women because they were lov'd.  
And thus in wrath and hatred and despair,

She tempted hell to tempt her; and resign'd

Her body to the demons of the air,  
Wicked and wanton fiends who, where

they will,  
Wander abroad still seeking to do ill,

And take whatever vacant form they find,

Carcass of man or beast, that life hath left;  
Foul instrument for them of fouler mind.

To these the witch her wretched body gave,  
So they would wreak her vengeance on

mauking,  
She thus at once their mis'tress and their slave;

And they to do such service nothing loth,  
Obeyed her bidding, slaves and masters

both.  
"So from this cursed intercourse she caught

Contagious power of mischief, and was taught

Such secrets as are damnable to guess:  
Is there a child whose little lovely ways

Might win all hearts, on whom his parents gaze

Till they shed tears of joy and tenderness?  
Oh! hide him from that witch's withering

sight!

Oh! hide him from the eye of Lorrinite!  
Her look hath crippling in it, and her

curse

All plagues which on mortality can light;  
Death is his doom if she behold, or worse,

Diseases loathsome and incurable,  
And inward sufferings that no tongue can

tell.  
Woe was to him, on whom that eye of fate

Was bent; for certain as the stroke of fate,

It did its mortal work; nor human arts  
Could save the unhappy wretch, her chosen

prey;  
For gazing, she consumed his vital

parts,  
Eating his very core of life away.

The wine which from you wounded palm  
on high

Fills yonder gourd, as slowly it distills,  
Grows sour at once if Lorrinite pass by.  
The deadliest worm, from which all crea-  
tures fly,  
Fled from the deadlier venom of her eye;  
The babe unborn, within its mother's  
womb

Started and trembled when the witch came  
nigh;  
And in the silent chambers of the tomb,  
Death shudders her unholy tread to hear;  
And from the dry, and mouldering bones  
did fear  
Force a cold sweat, when Lorrinite was  
near."

Nor can we pass such a stanza as  
the following, in the twelfth canto: it  
contains the moral of the poem.

"Seek not to know, old Casyapa replied,  
What pleaseth heaven to hide,  
Dark is the abyss of time,  
But light enough to guide your steps is  
given;

Whatever weal or woe betide,  
Turn never from the way of truth aside.  
And leave the event, in holy hope, to hea-  
ven.

The moment is at hand, no more de-  
lay,  
Ascend the ethereal bark, and go your  
way;

And ye of heavenly nature follow me."  
Another extract from the thirteenth  
canto, and we shall have done our  
duty. It is the description of the  
Banian tree.

"'Twas a fair scene wherein they stood,  
A green and sunny glade amid the wood,  
And in the midst an aged Banian grew.

It was a goodly sight to see  
That venerable tree,  
For o'er the lawn irregularly spread,  
Fifty stait columns propt its lofty head;  
And many a long depending shoot,  
Seeking to strike its root.  
Strait like a plummet, grew towards the  
ground.

Some on the lower boughs which crost  
their way,  
Fixing their bearded fibres, round and  
round,

With many a ring and wild contortion  
wound;  
Some to the passing wind at times, with  
sway

Of gentle motion swung,  
Others of younger growth unmov'd, were  
hung  
Like stone-drops from the cavern's fret-  
ted height.

Beneath was smooth and fair to  
sight,  
Nor weeds nor briars, deform'd the na-  
tural floor,  
And through the leafy cope which bower'd  
it o'er

Came gleams of checquered light.  
So like a temple did it seem that there  
A pious heart's first impulse would be  
prayer."

Although the stanzas are irregular,  
we have no hesitation in saying that  
"The Curse of Kehama" is more uni-  
formly beautiful than almost any pro-  
duction of the kind we have seen of  
late years.

The present century hath been the  
age of chivalry in literature, so far as  
the fair sex are concerned. Catharine  
Macaulay as an historian, and Hannah  
More as a moralist, have reflected a  
lustre on their country, which is en-  
hanced by the consideration that they  
belong to a sex which, in Great Britain  
at least, hath not been heretofore dis-  
tinguished for other than domestic  
virtues. The benefits of a liberal or  
rather a classical education, however,  
are now regularly extended to the  
softer sex, and they have amply repaid  
the pains which their instructors have  
bestowed. In the department of poetry  
in particular, our fair countrywomen  
have repeatedly of late put in their  
claims to immortality, and have proved  
that although they cannot always  
bend the bow of Ulysses, the lyre of  
Apollo ever beats responsive to their  
cadences. The names of Robinson,  
Smith and Wolstoncraft, are scarcely  
cold in our recollection, when a groupe  
of female candidates for literary  
fame is seen crowding towards the  
temple, which is decorated with their  
monuments. Among these the most  
conspicuous is Miss MITFORD, whose  
little volume is now before us. The early  
age at which this young lady launches  
her bark in the sea of poetical warfare  
would soften the brow of the most  
rigid among the critics, but on turn-  
ing to her performances we find much  
which commands approbation, and but  
little, for which to deprecate severity.  
There is a measured sweetness in her  
versification, which, while it seems to  
shew the affectation of boldness or  
originality, hath nevertheless succeed-  
ed in many instances in giving utter-  
ance to ideas, which to us at least, are  
stamped with all the fire of genius and  
imagination. Her verses to May, 1808,  
will ever endear her reputation, to the  
admirers of true poetry, and to those  
for whom nature arrayed in truth and  
simplicity hath still some charms. That  
there are no faults in Miss Mitford's  
volume, would be to say too much;  
that they are curable, however, we  
have no doubt will be satisfactorily  
proved by the publication of the future  
productions of her chaste and elegant  
muse.

Mr. PRATT also has favoured the  
public with one of the most interesting  
poems



poems in the language, under the title of the *Lower World*. It advocates with disinterested affection, the cause of persecuted and tormented animals, and forcibly appeals to all who have power to correct those abuses by their influence or example. We recommend it to the heads of public schools for the purposes of public recitation, and augur the best effects from a diffusion of its sentiment in that way.

Nor must we here forget the *Northern Garlands*, first published by the late Mr. JOSEPH RITSON. They have been re-edited together, by Mr. HASLEWOOD.

#### ROMANCES, NOVELS, &c.

The celebrated Poem, by Mr. Walter Scott reviewed in our last retrospect, has given rise to a *Lady of the Lake* in prose: a romance, in two volumes.

*Ferdinand and Ordella, a Russian Story, with authentic Anecdotes of the Russian Court, after the Demise of Peter the Great*, is another production of the romantic kind, well suited to the tastes of those who delight in the terrific.

*Black-Rock House, or Dear-bought Repentance*, exhibits considerable knowledge of human nature.

*The Acceptance; by the author of Caroline Ormsby*, has the disadvantage of being written in the epistolary style. There is, otherwise, much in it to be commended.

Here also may be noticed, *The Officer's Daughter, or a Visit to Ireland in 1796. By the Daughter of a Captain in the Navy, deceased*.

*The Reformist!!! a Serio-Comic Political Novel*, in two volumes; though good-humouredly written, and unobjectionable on many accounts, is not entitled to unqualified approbation. It is, in fact, a broad satire on Methodism: and we do not think a novel the proper vehicle either for examining or refuting the religious tenets of any set or sect of persons.

*The Scottish Chiefs, a Romance*, by Miss JANE PORTER, extends to five volumes. The principal hero is William Wallace. Whether the generality of novel readers are gainers or losers by a mixture of real history and romance, need not be discussed here. Miss Porter has mixed them; though certainly with great judgment.

#### MISCELLANIES.

The Chattertonian controversy has been so long concluded that some of our readers may possibly be surprised to hear that an

*Introduction to an Examination of some part of the internal Evidence respecting the Antiquity and Authenticity of certain Publications, said to have been found in Manuscripts at Bristol, written by a learned Priest and others in the 15th Century; but generally considered as the supposititious Productions of an ingenious Youth of the present age*, by JOHN SHERWEN, M. D.

It will, however, be found to contain much valuable criticism; and some just strictures even on the pamphlets of Messrs. Warton and Tyrwhitt.

*The Conquest of the Miao-tse, an Imperial Poem by Kien-lung, entitled a Choral Song of Harmony for the first part of the Spring*, by STEPHEN WESTON, F.R.S. S.A. is as literal a version from the Chinese as can be made intelligible to an European reader.

The poem itself consists of thirty stanzas. "The occasion is the defeat and entire subjugation of the Miao-tse, an independent people in the province of Hounan, and the very heart of China; whose government, laws, and language were peculiar to themselves and exclusively their own. What this poem records is the third campaign against these people. In the first, the emperor was foiled; in the second, the general who commanded, alarmed at the fate of his predecessor, who was put to death for want of success, undertook to bribe the enemy into submission, to which he consented with a certain mental reservation, that he would break his engagement on the first favourable occasion. This he accordingly did, and forced the emperor into a third campaign, and second five years war."

The two first stanzas will probably afford a sufficient specimen of the composition.

#### *The Emperor speaks.*

"It was the twenty-fourth of the eighth moon, between the second and third watch, in the middle of the night, in the camp of Mou-lam, that they came to tell me of the arrival of a messenger from the army with a red flag. How could I believe that this night I should see the certain sign of victory, and have so early an occasion of proclaiming the glory and reward of my army?"

#### STANZA II.

"The couriers from distant countries, through roads almost impassable, shew that their heart is right with the king's heart; for they have passed in eight days, what hitherto it has cost more

more than ten to perform, seven thousand stadia from the camp to the imperial palace. The plan was good, and the

execution rapid, well deserving of distinguished honours; and the bow will be soon unstrung, and the war at an end."

### HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

"**P**RECIS Historique sur Enguerrand de, &c. &c." An Historical Account of Enguerrand de Monstrelet, and his Chronicles, by T. Du Mersar, which obtained the prize from the Society of Emulation at Cambray.

It is an honourable enterprise to attempt history, but such an effort demands many eminent, and even indispensable qualities. It is not sufficient to arrange facts compiled without inquiry, with some degree of taste: it becomes necessary to add to a scrupulous exactness in respect to dates and events, precision of style, clearness of recital and impartiality in judgment. Above all things, the historian must render himself neutral in respect to the events which he recounts, lest he should forget truth, and thus deceive posterity to whom he addresses his writings.

Enguerrand de Monstrelet\* is the person we are indebted for the valuable work entitled, "*Chroniques de l'Histoire de France depuis 1400 jus qu'en 1453.*" At the time he composed his memoirs he resided in Cambray, of which he was governor, and this city maintained a strict neutrality, in respect to the French, English and Burgundians. Its inhabitants were consequently strangers to the cruel factions which then tore the bosom of France, while Enguerrand becoming an impartial witness of this spectacle of war and disasters, enjoyed all the repose which an historian could wish for, and possessed no small degree of facility at the same time to receive accounts from all parties.

No details respecting his private life now exist; all we know is, that he was Provost of Cambray, and Bailie of Wallincourt; that he married Jeanne de Valboun or Valhoun, by whom he had several children, and that he died in 1453, sixteen days before the conclusion of the peace; this is proved by the Necrology, or funeral register of the Cordeliers of Cambray. The following is a short extract: "Le vingtieme jour de juillet l'an 1453, ho-

norable homo et noble Engherans, &c. Stepassa et ellist sa sepulture aux Cordelois de Cambray, et fut là porté en un portaloire, enveloppé d'une natte, vêtu en habit de Cordelois, le visage au nud, et trois chierons, (*grand cierge*) de trois quarts chacun autour del bierre, &c."

It would appear from a manuscript relation left by his friend *Jean C. Robert*, that he was a bastard, a circumstance which at that epoch had nothing dishonourable appertaining to it, his contemporary Dunois and many of the heroes of the age, being exactly in the same predicament. As to his descent, he may have sprung from Enguerrand IV. Sire de Coucy, while the surname of Monstrelet might have arisen from his being born at the town of that name, in Lower Picardy.

"Popliniere accuses him of partiality, and he was assuredly attached to the house of Burgundy; but he was far less partial than Froissard, whose prejudice in favour of the English and against the French was extreme; for Boyle observes, "that a writer less prejudiced than him who was greatly so, cannot be considered as very faithful." He is accused also of being very diffuse, as he gives the history of only 53 years in 2 vols folio. But on the other hand, his work abounds with public documents, state papers, proclamations, challenges, &c. so that he has erected the solid foundations of a great edifice, and left the task of ornamenting and embellishing it to others.

There are several editions of the *Chroniques de Monstrelet*, and the Imperial Library also possesses a fine manuscript written on vellum, which forms 2 vols, adorned with 74 *vignettes* illustrative of the events, admirably executed, and with all the capital letters finely coloured. The following is the title of the first edition: "Le premiere volume de Enguerran de Monstrelet en suyvant Froissart, &c." Here follows a brief analysis of the whole. The cruel situation of France at the time he wrote is well known. Charles VI. commenced his reign in 1388; his minority prepared the misfortunes that ensued, while his madness brought them to a crisis. The contests on the part of his four uncles for the regency, de-

\* A French writer (La Monnaie) has remarked, that we ought to pronounce the name MONTELEET, to avoid the equivocal of MONSTRE-LAID.



generated into personal hatred, and the assassinations of the principal members of their powerful families, served as the prelude to a terrible civil war.

The house of Orleans beheld with chagrin the extinction of its power, while that of the Duke of Burgundy seemed to be more consolidated than before. The demise of *Philip-le-Hardi*, produced no alteration; his son *Jean-sans-Peur*, immediately succeeded and placed himself at the head of the regency. A pretended reconciliation concealed for a while that flame of enmity which afterwards burst forth, while the English taking advantage of these intestine divisions carried their arms into France. Who does not bear in mind the too fatal overthrow of the field of Agincourt! France at that period beheld herself overwhelmed with enemies. The English penetrated to Mantes, while the Duke of Burgundy determined to treat with Henry V. their king. To prevent this, the Dauphin himself proposed to conclude a peace with him, and in the mean time *Jean-sans-Peur* is poniarded on the bridge de Montereaux. The queen now formed an alliance with Philip-le-Bon his successor; she also entered into a truce with England. Henry V. soon after espoused Catharine, fifth daughter of Charles VI. and assumed the title of regent and heir to the kingdom. In the midst of these events, Charles VI. dies, leaving France a prey to all these horrors; at which epoch the first volume closes.

The second exhibits Charles VII. wandering about and almost destitute of an asylum in his own kingdom; notwithstanding this, he finds means to be consecrated at Poitiers, and also to reconquer Mantes and Compeigne; but he receives a check at Cravant. Du Bois soon after kills a great number of the English at Montargis; the city of Orleans is besieged, and saved by a prodigy: that is to say, by the valour of Joan of Arc, whom Monstrelet terms *une capitainesse Amazonne, nomme Jeanne la Pucelle*. This astonishing female changes the face of affairs, and by means of her assistance Charles VII. is at length consecrated at Rheims, and retakes all his towns. "The unfortunate end of the heroine just alluded to is well known, and it remains equally an opprobrium to the English who murdered, and the king who did not avenge her judicial assassination."

The 3d volume commences at the truce made with the English in 1444,

and continues the recital of the victories of Charles VII. who, according to the observation of the president Hainault, was merely a witness of the wonders of his own reign. Monstrelet while alluding to his amours with Agnès Sorel, seems desirous to insinuate, that his passion for her was strictly legitimate: it is certain, however, that he had three children by that lady. The divisions of the King and Dauphin occupy part of this volume, and the account of the thirteen last years is not written by the pen of Monstrelet. It is likely, however, that his continuator has profited by some of the materials which the former had prepared relative to the war of the people of Ghent with the Duke of Burgundy; but he scarcely deserves the title of an historian, having sometimes copied from the *Grandes Chroniques*, and sometimes from *Jean Chartier*, with more or less fidelity.

As to the vignettes those of the first volume are 22 in number.

1. The portrait of the author writing his *Chronicles*, and by the side of it, the frenzy which seized on Charles VI. in his way to *Mons en Bretagne*, in 1392.

2. The death of Jean de Montford, Duke of Britany, &c. The vignettes of the 2d volume are 52, consisting:

1. Of the intelligence of the death of Charles VI.

2. Jacques de Harcourt, and R. La-boutville;

3. The destruction of Braque in Hainault;

3. The recapture of Moques in Champagne;

5. The siege of Orleans;

4. The rencounter of the King and the Duke of Bedford, &c. &c.

"The dates are precise, the style is bold and simple, and the work announces a writer without pretensions, a circumstance that renders the whole more estimable. This publication will ensure him a distinguished rank among historians; his name will do honour to the records of Cambray, and the recollection of it thus consecrated anew, does equal credit to the zeal and the justice of the Society of Emulation of that city."

2. "*Histoire du Commerce Bysantin, &c.*" The History of the Byzantine Commerce, until the Time of the Crusades, translated from the German of Charles Dietrich Hullmann, by G. J. Oberlin.

This is a curious work, which has



occupied the labours of the author for many years, and whence we propose to extract certain parts, that cannot fail to be considered curious by the inhabitants of a commercial nation. It is divided into separate periods, and we shall follow the same mode of investigation.

#### PERIOD I.

WESTERN COMMERCE, from the EARLIEST TIMES to the 12th century:—the AVARS, the BULGARIANS, the HUNGARIANS.

All these nations who were descended from the Huns, and not the Fins, became successively masters of the trade between Constantinople and the countries situate to the north west of it. The Avars, the first who engaged in the western commerce, occupied the provinces situate on the Danube, between the German and Byzantian empires; their intercourse was carried on between Constantinople on one side, and Lorch in Lower Austria on the other; the latter not far from the Danube and the town of Ens, then the see of an archbishop. It thus became the staple where the merchandise of the Greeks and Germans were interchanged. The Avars and Vendes, their neighbours, who had also some share in this traffic, carried both Greek and oriental commodities thither which had come from Constantinople to be sent to the Low Countries and the North.

"Commerce at once enlightens and adds to the prosperity of a people; but it not unfrequently dazzles nations, and inspires a taste for luxury that proves fatal to them; the history of the Avars furnishes an example of this, for they became so civilized, as to be considered the most accomplished of all the barbarous nations; but this soon degenerated into effeminacy, and they were accordingly subdued by the Bulgarians. When Krem or Krum, the chief of the victorious foe, demanded of his prisoners what was the cause of the decadence of so great a nation? they replied that it proceeded from that degeneracy which always arose out of the spirit of commerce."\*

The Bulgarians however seem to have followed their example, for they carried on the very same trade, and seemed to have acquired such riches that they excited the jealousy of the Greek merchants. Two of these residing at Constantinople,

called Stourak and Cosmos, conceived the idea of depriving them of the commerce of Pannonia, by taking a circuit round by Thessalonica, and they succeeded by means of a eunuch apprehending to Zantzaz, the father of the Emperor Leo, who procured for them the offices of collectors of the customs along the road to Pannonia, and their vexatious and interested conduct soon produced a war that proved fatal to the Greeks.\*

In 1019 the Bulgarians lost their liberty, and with it their spirit of enterprise, on which the Hungarians carried on the intermediate commerce between Constantinople and Germany until the middle of the 12th century. During this period, they established factories in the capital of the Greek empire, and had a superb church built for them there; the coins of Byzantium were current in their own country, and they profited greatly by this intercourse. Semlin or Zengme, was one of the principal *entrepôts*, or staple towns, in consequence of which it flourished greatly.

#### PERIOD II.

From the 12th Century, towards the end of the 13th.

We are here told that no wholesale trade, (*commerce en gros*), existed between Italy and Germany until towards the end of the Crusades. Constantinople exported a variety of merchandise, which passed through Bucharia, Syria, Egypt, and thence to India, and at the same time imported many commodities from Hungary, Germany, and the Low Countries. The Italian merchants, particularly the Lombards, also carried the merchandise of the Levant to the fairs of France, Germany, and the Low Countries. During the 7th century the celebrated fair of St. Denis was visited by the Lombard merchants; but these were mere *retailers*, consisting of jewellers and sellers of spices, who at the same time either exercised the trade of, or accompanied the money-changers, and somewhat resembled the travelling Milanese, &c. of the present days.

Venice indeed carried on an advantageous intercourse with the rest of Italy, but it was not until the end of the 13th century, that Auxbourg and

\* Suidas, Bulgari. ed. Keister. t. 1. p. 445.

\* Leo Grammaticus ed. Paris, p. 477, 478. seq.

Nuremburg had any connection with Italy, notwithstanding the assertions of Büsch; at the commencement of the 14th century it began to bring its spices from Italy; it was the same with the *Ausbourgeois*, who did not obtain leave until 1320 to carry on the *transit* trade by the Tyrol. The spice trade across the Alps was not established until the Venetians carried on a direct traffic with Egypt.

Part of the merchandise which Venice sent thither, consisted of the productions of Russia. No sooner were the Venetians interdicted from the Black Sea, in consequence of the *counter-revolution*, effected by their rivals the Genoese at Constantinople, than Vienna profited by this circumstance to extend the *direct* trade which she as well as Ratisbon kept up with Russia, and thus carry on an *intermediate* commerce with Venice.

So much for the trade by land, and as to the maritime trade which has been supposed to have existed between Italy and Belgium, it is only necessary here to observe that before the 14th century, there exists no example of the Italian navigators passing the straits of Gibraltar.

What applies to the Germans is equally applicable to the Belgians, for it was only during the crusades that the fleets of the Italian republics became sufficiently powerful to strike terror into the Arabian corsairs. The examples of the Germans entering the Mediterranean, before the epoch alluded to, were not on the part of the merchantmen, but corsairs, and ships of war and transports. The navigators of the Low Countries, who at the commencement of the first crusade repaired to Tarsus, were pirates and adventurers.\* According to historians the *Bremois*, or people of Bremen, not only participated in the first crusade, but sailed to Palestine; and during the third, we find them and the Lubeckois at anchor before and during the siege of Acre. These were not merchants, however, but military men and vassals of Count Adelphus of Holstein;

\* Albert. Aquem. Hist. Hierosol. l. iii. c. 14. ap. Bongars, t. i. p. 219.

† Henrici V. dipl. a. 1101. ap. Lünig. Reichse Archiv. part. spec. cont. IV. p. 1. p. 219. "Non modicus *populus armatus* decivitate *diocesi Bremensi* dicitur interfuisse."

and as to the reports of Benjamin de Tudela concerning German and other traders being at Alexandria in 1175, they are accounted as doubtful and even as untrue.

The first instance of a merchantman being equipped in Italy for the purpose of trading to the Low Countries, may be dated from the first quarter of the 14th century, when the Venetians, and soon after their rivals the Genoese, began to carry on a *contraband* trade with Egypt. The earliest instance of spices and silks arriving in the port of Antwerp on board of Venetian ships, according to an author of high reputation,\* dates from 1318. Next year a merchantman was equipped at Genoa for Flanders, and the Florentines at the same time expedited wool for the manufactories of Brabant,

### PERIOD III.

Communications between Constantinople and the Countries to the North West.

It was not until after the 12th and 13th centuries that the spirit of commerce awoke and acquired vigour in Germany. Nature had assigned to the inhabitants of lower Germany, Belgium and Scandinavia, for the sphere of their commerce, while those of the upper, although placed in a worse situation, sooner acquired wealth and civilization on account of their direct communication with Constantinople, then the principal market for the merchandise of India. Ratisbon was long the place of chief intercourse, and indeed the Danube was navigated all the way from that city to the present Turkey during the 12th century. The Flemish manufactures soon became famous in the East, on one hand, while on the other the example of the debauched court of the Greek Emperors introduced the use of spices in cookery, and of silks in dress. "The necessity of furnishing wherewithal to pay for their luxuries, which soon appeared to be indispensable, added to the additional demand for the productions of the West at Byzantium, gave a fill up to rural economy, and produced more zeal and care in the cultivation of the earth, augmented the activity of the manufacturer, and spread wealth and prosperity all around." The Danube, the Oder, and the Vistula,

\* Lud. Guiccardini, Belgii descrip.

now enriched the cities placed on their banks.

#### OBJECTS OF COMMERCE.

The merchandise exported from Constantinople during the crusades, thence to be distributed throughout Germany by the Hungarians, consisted of all the productions both of nature and art appertaining to Greece, as well as the commodities of the Levant. Among these are enumerated saffron, laurel leaves, nuts, oil, liquorice, raw silk, sacerdotal habits, purple robes, gold, stuffs, pomels of swords, pepper, ginger, &c. This catalogue is extracted from two *tarifs* or regulations for the custom-house of the town of Stain on the Danube, in Lower Austria, where a toll was taken on the great road leading from Constantinople to Germany.

The merchandise imported, consisted of slaves, arms, sadlery, woollen cloth, linen, certain wooden manufactures; and finally gold, silver, copper, tin, lead and mercury. All these productions actually existed in Germany and Hungary, and were transported through Lower Austria along the Danube to Constantinople, whence part was carried to the East. The slaves, consisted chiefly of the Vendes and Slavi, who were transmitted from Bohemia and Moravia to Greece, and many of them were employed in hard labour, of which blowing the bellows of the organs at Constantinople is specified as forming a part. Liege, where iron and other metals had been discovered so early as the 10th century, was famous for the manufacture of arms. Flanders furnished the sadlery, the Low Countries the woollen goods; Franconia and Thuringia linens; many of the metals came from Transylvania, and as to the gold it was obtained from the Danube near Papau, as well as from the Rhine, while mines of the precious metals were at the same time worked both in Hungary and Transylvania.

#### COMMERCE OF THE NORTH.

Byzantium is very advantageously situate for commerce with the inhabitants bordering on the Black Sea, and accordingly it first became the grand *entrepôt* to this trade. A great intercourse was kept up with the Greek colonies in the Taurida; and so early as the sixth century abundance of cattle was brought from the Bosphorus. Constantinople kept up a constant communication with the Chazares,

the Patzinaques and the Cumanes, all Turkish tribes, who in the 12th century were dispossessed of part of their country by the Venetians. The Patzinaques ought to be comprehended among the Tauro-Scythians, with whom the Greeks of the capital entered into a bloody contest in 1043, whence resulted a long and disastrous war, in which the Russians were implicated, they taking part with the enemies of Byzantium.

With these last, the Greeks had long and frequent connections, for many of them, under the name of Farjans and Varins, entered into the service of the emperors. A great commerce also was carried on with Russia, and a particular quarter was assigned to the travellers from that country, in the suburb of St. Mamant. In the tenth century, their merchants were maintained at Constantinople at the expence of the public. No sooner, however, did they begin to traffic *directly* with other nations, such as the Venetians, the Genoese, and the Germans, than the Greeks became jealous, and would not permit them to remain during the winter at Constantinople, nay, they prohibited them from staying during the same period at the mouth of the Dnieper. On this the Germans and other nations repaired for the purpose of traffic to Kiow. Furs and slaves formed two great articles of trade.

But the Greek merchants in consequence of the despotism of their government, and the luxury that reigned in the effeminate courts of their emperors, soon lost their foreign trade, from indolence, inattention, and the nature of their political institutions. Towards the end of the crusades the Italians and Germans began to interchange their commodities, partly by means of the roads across the Alps, and partly through the streights of Gibraltar. From that moment too, the balance of trade began to lean against the inhabitants of Constantinople, as the importation of spices and metals from the east was greater in point of value than their own indigenous productions exported by them. The annual *deficit* was, however, concealed, if not covered by the large sums expended by a brilliant court, and the internal trade which was still carried on with vigour, as to render Constantinople the most rich and luxurious capital during the middle age.



Commerce by *commission*, we are told, was then unknown; there were neither post-offices to facilitate correspondence, nor brokers, nor factors: every merchant either accompanied his own goods, or sent a supercargo along with them. Bills of exchange were unknown, and metal alone was the sole measure of value in the eastern empire.

“Observations Historiques et Critiques sur, &c.” Historical and critical Remarks relative to a Passage of Cæsar concerning the Religion of the Gauls. By the late Mr. Charles Boullernier, of Dijon, librarian and keeper of the medals, &c. of that city.

Cæsar observes in the sixth book of his Commentaries, that the Gauls, in consequence of a tradition received from the Druids pretended to draw their origin from *Dis*: *Galli se omnes à dīte patre prognatos prædicant*. It is here inquired, what god is this same *Dis*? Is he the Pluto of the Greeks and Romans? or some other divinity unknown to both? and what did Cæsar himself mean by it? adds the author.

In his opinion, Cæsar has supposed the *Dis* of the Gauls to be the God of Hell, and the Pluto of other nations: for the Romans who considered themselves alone as enlightened, and looked on all other nations as barbarous, connected every thing which they saw, or heard, with their own manners and usages. The worship of Pluto under the name of *Dis* being familiar to them, and a fundamental dogma of their theology, it is but little surprising that the Celtic word *Dé*, *Di*, or *Dir*, should have produced the idea of the same divinity worshipped by others under an appellation nearly similar. Deceived accordingly by the sound, and still more perhaps, by the cruel custom prevalent among the Gauls, of sacrificing human victims, Cæsar did not hesitate, we are told, to believe that the power to whom they ascribed their origin was the divinity who reigned in the infernal regions. He therefore identified the Celtic with the Roman god, and his prejudices accordingly made him find in *Esus*, *Taranis*, *Teutates*, *Belenus*, *Camulus*, and *Belisana*, a close and intimate resemblance with *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, *Apollo*, *Mars*, and *Minerva*. “That occurred to him,” it is added, “which daily happen to modern travellers, who when they perceive men falling down at the feet of monstrous and misshapen idols, never

fail to tell us, that these worship the devil, and for no better reason, than that in our own religion we represent that malignant spirit under the most hideous forms.”

The authority of the Roman general has contributed not a little to perpetuate this error: for not only all the translators have rendered the word *Dis*, *Pluto*, but the learned also have in general subscribed to the same idea. M. Simon (Mem. de l'Acad. des Ins. tom. 4. p. 264.) after having observed that it is a principle common to all religions to recognise a sovereign being, to whom the nation is indebted for its existence, and for whom their lives were to be offered up, if he should redemand them, adds “that the ancient inhabitants of Palestine, who were imitated by the Hebrews, consecrated their children to Moloch, by means of fire; that the Carthaginians sacrificed in the same manner to Saturn; and that the ancient Gauls burnt men alive, in honour of *Dis*, or *Pluto*.” M. Mandel also (Ibid. tom. 9, p. 142.) in his “Explanations of some Inscriptions found at Langres during the two last centuries,” mentions one composed only of the five following initial letters: D. M. S. Q. D. These, he adds, “are usually explained by these words:

*Diis Manibus Sacrumque Diti*; and remarks that they confirm what Cæsar remarks about the veneration which the Gauls had for *Pluto*, whence they believed themselves to draw their origin, in allusion to which they counted by nights, and not by days, like other nations.”

In reply to this, our author maintains that the inscription in question proves nothing, unless it had been engraven before the arrival of the Romans in Gaul, for anterior to that period, the gods of Greece and Rome were necessarily unknown to them, according to the Dialogues of Lucian\*.

Three authors, M. Bullet, P. Pezron, and D. Martin, however, have searched the Celtic language for the true signification of the word *Dis*. If we are to give credit to the first of these (Mem. sur la Lang. Celt. p. 8.) the *Dis* of Cæsar is not a divinity, but the earth, which is termed *Dit* or *Tit* in the Celtic language: according to this explanation then, the Gauls pretended to have been born, or to have sprung out of the earth. The second

asserts that Japhet was the father of all the eminent nations, particularly of the Gauls, who took the name of Gomerians from his son, which they afterwards changed for that of Sacques, and Normades, who, dividing themselves into two bands, one of these passed into Armenia and Cappadocia, and thence into Phrygia under Acmon, where they assumed the appellation of Titans. This Acmon was father of Uram, who by his wife Titia, had Saturn, father of Jupiter and Dis: Jupiter began his reign a little time after the time of Abraham, and as his dominions were very extensive, he gave the more southern portion, such as Spain, Gaul, and perhaps Great Britain, to his brother Dis, whence the Gauls, termed by Callemach as the descendants of the Titans, glory in tracing their origin.

M. Martin, the third author alluded to above, conjectures that the Romans having considered Pluto as a term correspondent to father, were tempted to believe that the *Di* of the Gauls, whence they pretended to be descended, and the *Dis Pater* of Rome were exactly the same. It is his own opinion, however, "that it was Mercury from whom the Gauls pretended to be sprung: this theory is founded on *Teutates*, the name of that divinity, which in the Celtic signifies the father of a people. *Teutates* or *Theutates*, was then the chief whence they believed themselves to be descended, and in whom they found at once the stem of their genealogical tree, and the source of that blood which circulated in their veins."

M. Boullemier, on his part, is inclined to think, that the Celtic term *De*, *Di*, *Dis*, is a primitive and radical expression, and that nearly all nations have adopted it in the same signification. "It is the *Ti* of the Chinese, the *Dios* or *Theos* of the Greeks, the *Deus* of the Latins. I am much mistaken, observes Bochart, if the *Dis Pater* of Cæsar, is not the Diespiter or Jupiter of the Romans, which is proved from the Greek *Dios*, or the Hebrew *Diou*;\* and I myself allow, that *Di* might have served in Gaul as a general term for the Supreme Being. The worship of the Gauls," (adds he) "sprung from a pure source, and the

tradition of their real origin from Japhet the son of Noah, may have been preserved by the Druids, who alone possessed the key to the mysteries of religion, while Cæsar merely expressed himself in conformity to popular notions. Although the multitude were insensibly led by the example of their neighbours to adore a plurality of gods, yet the Druids constantly taught a more noble faith: that of one only creator of the Universe.

"It is in consequence of their origin also, that our ancestors counted by nights and not by days: such was the custom of the Hebrews, and all other ancient nations, with the exception of the Babylonians, who only reckoned by lunar months. The Romans themselves commenced their days at midnight; the ancient Germans and the first Anglo-Saxons reckoned in the same manner as the Gauls, which is followed by the Arabians at the present moment.

"Cæsar therefore is mistaken, when he asserts that the reckoning by nights was a compliment to Pluto, and he is equally in the wrong, to have considered *Di* in any other light than that of a SUPREME BEING.

"Notice sur quelques Manuscrits," &c. Notice relative to some Historical Manuscripts of Jean Benard concerning the English, French, Flemings, &c. by the Abbé Mercier de Saint Leger.

We are informed by the learned Abbé Mercier de St. Leger, that the manuscripts in question were written on paper in 1572, and that they consisted of a folio of 576 pages: the following is the title, "Sommaires Recueils des Querelles & Pretentions anciennes des Anglois contre les Francois, des Alliances générales & particulières d'entre les Anglois & les Hanouyers, Flamans, Bourguignons et autres contre les Francois, &c." Par Jean Benard.

This is a work at once scarce and curious, being only mentioned in the new editions of the "*Bibliothèque Historique de la France*." The fathers L'Abbé and Montfaucon take no notice of it at all in their library of manuscripts. The execution is admirable, and the ornaments consist both of gold and colours. On the back of the binding we find the cypher L. B. and it has every appearance of being an original.

\* Geogr. Sacr.

1. The title is surrounded by a frame in which both flowers and animals are depicted.

2. We have the list of authors, both French and English, from whom Bernard collected his materials.

3. A repertory of the principal subjects, with the chapters of the work.

4. The Epistle Dedicatory of the author to Villeroy, the secretary of state.

And 5. The preface, containing a page and a half.

Here follow the authorities alluded to above.

#### I. FRENCH WORKS.

1. Les Annales et Chroniques de France.

2. Les Chroniques de Anjou.

3. Les Chron. d'Aquitaine.

4. Les Chron. de Normandie.

5. Froissart.

6. Monstrelet.

7. Philip de Comines.

8. La Legende de Flamands.

9. Les Arrets de Papor; and 10. les Chroniques de Flandres, de Henault, et de Bourgogne.

#### II. ENGLISH AUTHORS.

1. Les grandes Annales & Chroniques d'Angleterre.

2. Polydori Virgil.

3. Hector Boothe.

4. Chroniqueur d'Ecosse, Robert Fabian.

5. Les Chroniques d'Edward Hall.

6. Les Chron. de Coupper.

7. Les Chroniq. de Richard Graf-ton.

8. Les Œuvres de Fox.

9. Messire Thomas More Littleton, (sir Thomas More we suppose).

10. Polichronicon dit Caxton.

11. Jean Harding.

12. Les Ordonnances appellées Magna Charta.

13. Exposition des Loix d'Angleterre.

To the epistle dedicatory, is attached a broad border of flowers, with the arms of Villeroy, and we behold a large tree planted amidst rocks, with a banner-oll fastened to the stem, on which is written the words "Per ardua Surgo," and beneath, the following distich in letters of gold.

"Surgo per excelsi sinuosa cacumina  
montis,  
Me neque sol urit nec sera turbat hyems."

The preface alludes to the ancient pretensions of England to France, and the author proposes to "relate briefly

what appertains to this subject during the last 300 years, from which period is dated the rivalship of England, and how the king of France, by the last conquest of Calais, and the county of Oye, has resumed and re-annexed to his domain all that the English there occupied, so far as the river L'Escluse, which in ancient times appertained to France, before Calais was detained by the English."

The work is divided into eleven chapters, the titles of which evince their respective importance. Chap. I. "How the wars between the French and English assumed that bitterness which they afterwards displayed, and from what motives the English founded their pretensions to the crown of France, in opposition to Philip de Valois." This is a very important document, from which we discover that it was at the request of the Flemings, that the arms of France were first quartered with those of England; a fact hitherto omitted by the historians of both nations.—Chap. II. Exhibits the pretensions of the English to the Duchies of Normandy and Guyenne, as well as other territories of France.—Chap. III. Pretensions of the English to the counties of Anjou, Maine, Touraine, and other lordships in France; with replies to each argument.—Chap. IV. Pretensions of the English to the county of Poitou, and other territories; with answers to each.—Chap. V. The form of the treaty of Bretagny, composed according to the wishes of the English, with observations tending to turn the whole to the advantage of France.—Chap. VI. The pretensions of Elizabeth, now queen of England, to Calais, the county of Oye, and other parts of France to the *Chateau Cambresis*; in virtue of the treaty of Bretagne, and by prescription.—Chap. VII. Reply to the above. Chap. VIII. Reasons for the reversion of Calais, the county of Dye, and the river of L'Escluse (the Scheldt) to the community and domaine of France. Chap. IX. and X. Treaty of peace between the French and the English, with a reply on the part of Charles IX. to the queen of England's claims. Chap. XI. "Alliance between the English and the Flemings, &c. for the purpose of troubling France; and how, in course of time, the Burgundians forsook the alliance of the English, and the English entered into an alliance with France."



The English having claimed the property of several of the provinces of France, by the treaty of Bretagne, Benard remarks, that by this very document they actually renounced all their pretended rights to the crown of that kingdom; they were also obliged by its tenor, to evacuate the French territory; but neither of these conditions were kept. In addition to that, they forced king John to sign it while their prisoner, and granted him his liberty on this very condition. The next argument shews, that at the period when Benard wrote, a forcible idea still existed of the former liberties enjoyed by the people. "This treaty too," says he, "was never confirmed by the states of France, without the consent of which, neither king John nor Charles, his eldest son, then regent, could alienate the natural domain."

This zealous Frenchman combats with equal vigour, the pretence of *prescription* set up by queen Elizabeth: for, remarks he, "an allegation of this kind cannot be made with any propriety, unless it be accompanied with good faith, originates in a fair title, and is supported by continual and uninterrupted possession: now this cannot be the case between two nations who were in the habit of continual hostilities. It is well known," adds he, "that the English, since the death of Henry V. and VI. have never ceased vexing France, nor allowed so much as ten or twelve years to slip away, without declaring war against her. In 1474, Edward IV. formed an alliance with the duke of Burgundy against Louis XI. In 1483, Richard III. the murderer of his two nephews, summoned the said king to make good the contributions which his ancestors had paid to England. Henry VII. on being driven from England, landed in Brittany, and took refuge with Charles VIII. who out of commiseration furnished him with troops, vessels, and money, by means of which, that Englishman was enabled to get the better of his rival at Bosworth field. By way of recompence for a service so important, the English monarch declared war against the king of France his deliverer, in 1488. His son, Henry VIII. also made war in 1512, on Louis XII. on the side of Gascogne; in 1522, he laid siege to Therouenne and Tournay; in 1522 he caused the city of Morlaix in Brittany to be burnt, and

at the same time pillaged several towns in Picardy. At length a peace took place in 1526, between him and Francis I. who nominated Henry a knight of the Order of St. Michael; but in 1542 the English monarch contravened the treaty, by leaguings with the emperor Charles V. then at war with France. In 1544, he laid siege to Montreuil, &c. &c. &c.

After much investigation concerning the author of this work, who was unknown to his contemporaries, La Croix du Maine, and du Verdier, the two great French librarians, he was at length discovered to be Jean Benard, secretary of the king's chamber, and author of a Discourse printed at Paris in 1579, "*des plus memorables faits destrois & grands seigneurs d'Angleterre*," which is merely an extract from a great work in manuscript, entitled "*Sommaires grandes Annales & Chroniques d'Angleterre, & d'Ecosse, depuis Brutus jusqu'à l'an 1565, written 1567*;" and the author, Jean Benard, terms himself "*interprete du roi en langues Anglois & Ecossoise*."

"*L'Antiquité de l'empire de la Chine, prouvée par les Observations astronomiques, &c.*" The antiquity of the Chinese empire, demonstrated by means of astronomical observations. By M. Biot, a member of the Institute.

The subject of Chinese astronomy has given rise to great controversy, and involves in it not only matters of science, but also of history, both of which are of the highest importance. The modern astronomical tables were originally founded on the principle of universal gravity, applied to the present state of the celestial motions, such as they are found to be from *observations*. These are not performed with that scrupulous degree of exactitude which could be wished, and perhaps never can attain it, because every thing that depends on the mechanical action of our senses, has certain bounds; yet although not perfect, they approximate perfection; and we are here told, that the greater part of our astronomical tables may still serve during two or three thousand years to come.

Unfortunately the ancient observations were far more defective than our own. Those by whom they were made had neither the benefit of glasses, nor of pendulum clocks, and consequently

could not attain such a degree of precision as distinguishes the modern astronomy; consequently little or no advantage results from comparing their observations with ours, as a mean of determining the precession of the equinoxes, the length of the year, or the other elements of the celestial movements. These elements, which serve as the basis of all calculations, are verified by means of a comparison of various modern observations effected with much more precision than formerly. Yet, in making the necessary allowance for the imperfections of the ancient astronomers, the results of their labours may still be regarded as useful confirmations, which guarantee the excellence of our present tables, and indicate what may be expected in future. Nay more, the very approximation may serve to demonstrate the reality of the observations themselves, and verify the ancient epochs with which the chronologists connect them. In truth, the state of the system of the universe is not always the same; it changes slowly with time, in virtue of the reciprocal actions of the bodies which compose it.

The principle of universal gravity, after being submitted to a profound analysis, has made us acquainted with the precise laws of these great changes, of which the existence is proved by a comparison of the ancient with the modern observations, and which will be still more evident to posterity than ourselves. The effects of these grand inequalities, which were entirely unknown to the ancient astronomers, ought necessarily to manifest themselves in the observations attributed to them, and must serve to prove their reality; for that analysis, which has developed the laws of these *phenomena*, is too recent to have been known to the chronologists of former times, and consequently those could not be able to alter and amend their remarks at pleasure. Let us try if the results registered in the ancient Chinese books, and related by the missionaries, can sustain such a trial.

It is a tradition generally received in China, that from the most remote times, it was there customary to observe regularly the eclipses, the positions of the solstices, and the meridian altitudes of the sun; the last of these are measured by means of a cognomon. The whole of the religious

system of that people, being connected with astronomical *phenomena*, renders this tradition very probable, and the little progress made by them in theoretical astronomy, notwithstanding so ancient a practice, ought no more to astonish us, than their small attainments in chemistry and physics, although they have been so long acquainted with the manufactures of porcelaine, the compass, printing, and gunpowder. This inertia, which appears wonderful on the part of an European, is connected with their manners, and that superstitious scrupulosity which they have always exhibited in regard to the preservation of their former usages.

Father Gaubil, in the manuscript published by the Board of Longitude, mentions all the observations of this kind which he was able to collect from the ancient books of the Chinese; but the conflagration of these that took place in China, 213 years before the Christian æra, must have necessarily annihilated a great number of their astronomical monuments. The greater part of the eclipses or solstices, which are indicated as having been noted at very remote epochs, and which it would be particularly interesting to know with exactness, are reported in too vague a manner for us to be able to infer astronomical determinations from them. Such indications can only serve to elucidate chronology by affixing epochs more or less remote to historical events.

This want of exactitude is one of the chief arguments that have been recurred to, in order to attack the authenticity of the ancient chronology of the Chinese. It has been supposed, that observations which denote so little precision have been invented by later writers who were desirous to exaggerate the antiquity of their nation. But this supposition is deprived of much of its weight, if we consider that the whole system of government, customs, and belief of the Chinese has always been in perfect harmony with these traditions. Luckily, however, all the observations detailed by Pere Gaubil, are not subjected to the same degree of uncertainty, for some present such precise data, as to admit of a complete calculation.

The most ancient of this kind, are those which are attributed to Tcheou Koung, brother of the Emperor Vong Vang.

Vang. This prince, one of the best who ever governed China, was also one of the most learned men of his time, and on both accounts his memory is still respected among his countrymen. According to a tradition attested by books anterior to the prescription, this prince determined the lengths of the meridional shadows of the sun during the two solstices, and also fixed the position of the solstices in the heavens.\* The measures of the shadows detailed by Father Gaubil were calculated by the learned Freret, in his "*Dissertation sur la Certitude de la Chronologie Chinoise*," and have since undergone that process with still greater exactitude by M. Laplace, in his "*Exposition du Systeme du Monde*."† After the necessary corrections, the latter found the latitude of the city of Loyang, the place where the observations were made, to be precisely the same as that ascertained by the missionaries; and the difference of the two solstitial heights then remarked, made him acquainted with the obliquity of the ecliptic at the period when those remarks were made. He found it to be 23 deg. 53 min. 2 sec.

The agreement of the latitude of Tcheon-Koung with that of the missionaries, is a very important verification. The epoch of the regency of Tcheon-Koung has been fixed by Freret between the years 1098 and 1104, before our æra, and the observation alluded to, took place in one of those six years. This determination relative to the ingenious calculations referred to above, perfectly agrees with those of P. Gaubil, and the tribunal of history, as well as of the lettered men among the Chinese. Now, if in conformity to the present *formule* of celestial mechanism, we calculate the value of the obliquity of the ecliptic, for the epoch in question, it will be found equal to 23 deg. 51 min. 52 sec. being only two minutes less than what results from the shadows of the gnomon. Now, there is here no intervening objection; for the obliquity of the ecliptic has considerably changed since the time of Tcheon-Koung to our own days. It is at present 24 minutes (*plus faible*) less, than it was then, and

most certainly neither Tcheon-Koung nor P. Gaubil, nor any of the other missionaries, were acquainted with the laws of its diminution; for even when the last wrote, the existence of these changes were not as yet fully proved.\*

According to the same tradition Tcheon-Koung had also determined the position of the winter solstice in the heavens, and fixed it at two Chinese degrees from the constellation *Nu*, which commences with the star  $\epsilon$  Aquarius. If we equally connect this observation with the year 1100 before our æra, and by means of the *formule*, of the celestial mechanism (*mechanique céleste*), we calculate the position of the solstice for that epoch, we shall discover that it only differs from that of Tcheon-Koung to the amount of 49 minutes of degrees, or about thirty minutes of time.†

It suffices then, in order to make the observations and the theory agree, to suppose that Tcheon-Koung may have deceived himself to the amount of that quantity relative to the time of the solstice: this is not at all incredible, when we recollect, that the Chinese at the period alluded to, measured time by clepsydræ, according to the successive heights of water in a vase, where it rose in the exact proportion as it descended from another vessel which was more elevated. They determined the place of the solstice by noting the stars which passed the meridian 12 hours after the sun; and consequently it occurred, that they had measured this interval of 12 hours, within three minutes, which, considering the means used, is a remarkable degree of precision. It may, moreover, be suspected, that the little difference just alluded to, proceeds from an error in the probable epoch of this observation, which we have fixed at the year 1100 before our æra; therefore it is sufficient in order to make the whole agree, merely to ascend  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years higher. Whatever may be the case, the smallness of these differences is an undeniable proof of the excellency of our astronomical tables, and the re-

\* Gaubil, *Connaissance des Temps* de 1809, p. 393. *Lettres Edifi.* tom. 27. p. 124.

† 3me edit. in 8vo. &c. 2. p. 269 & 400.

\* *Exposition du Systeme du Monde*. According to the obliquity of the ecliptic, as certified by the tables for the year 1100 before the Christian æra, the observations of Tcheon-Koung make the latitude correspond with the present determination of it.

† *Exposé du Syst. du Monde*.



ality of these observations. It is truly astonishing also, that at so distant an epoch, such precise determinations, which precede, by 400 years, the three Chaldean eclipses observed at Babylon, and mentioned in the *Almagesta* of Ptolemy could be made.

After these preliminary considerations, we may decide on the credit to be given to the opinion of a celebrated member of the Academy of Inscriptions, who pretended that the Chinese had acquired the principal part of their astronomical knowledge from Chaldea, and that the observations made in China, 720 years before the Christian epoch, were likely to be fictitious, being borrowed from the Babylonians, at a period which corresponds with the epoch of Nabonassar.\*

The proofs, however, which have been already offered relative to the observations of Tcheon-Koung, are so much the more strong as they cannot apply to any other country than that where they were made. It is possible to transmit from one kingdom to another, the recollection of an eclipse, but it is impossible to transport thither the observations made by a gnomon only proper for a certain determined latitude.

It is not until 1000 years after Tcheon-Koung, and only 50 before the Christian æra, that we find other observations made with sufficient exactness to be calculated. These also have been examined by M. Laplace.† The obliquity of the ecliptic resulting from it, is equally conformable to the theory: it only differs two minutes from the real one. These are the last notices of this kind anterior to the Christian æra; posterior to it, there were a great number, among which the chief are those of that excellent astronomer Cocheon-King, who lived in the 13th century. The observations alluded to, were made with a gnomon of 40 feet, and with all imaginable precautions, and they are more exact than those of Hipparchus, or even Tycho-Brahe. They are indeed the best in existence before the introduction of glasses, and even the best that can be made without the aid of this invention: accordingly,

M. Laplace has been at great pains to compare them with the present tables, which they confirm in the most satisfactory manner imaginable. These observations are posterior to the burning of the Chinese books, and the re-establishment of history.

The calculations already mentioned, suppose the certainty of the Chinese chronology up to the epoch of Tcheon-Koung, who existed towards the year 1100 before our Christian æra, a point of great consequence in itself, and which is confirmed by historical proofs; nay, the greatest admirers of the Chinese chronology have never contested it. What has produced so many controversies relative to the ancient annals of China, and the state of that empire from the earliest times, is the cruel persecution exercised in the year 213 before the epoch of Christianity, against both learned men and books, by the emperor Tsin-Chi-Hoang. It was excited by the instigation of a minister who dreaded the study of history, and the influence of literature. An order was issued throughout the whole empire, that within the space of 40 days, all the historical books should be transmitted, under the penalty of death, to certain mandarins employed to receive them. From this proscription were only excepted such as contained the history of the reigning family, and those that treated of astrology, medicine, agriculture, and divination. This happily served as a pretext to preserve some ancient works, particularly the *Yking*, composed during the time of the first Chinese emperors, and commented on by Confucius; but the greater number perished, for it proved the more difficult to conceal them, it being then customary to write on tablets of bamboo, so that the most trifling work occupied a considerable space.

The decrees of the emperor excited troubles, and produced the death of many men of letters. To this event, the Chinese attributed the loss of their early history, their astronomy, and other ancient monuments. After the death of Tsin-Chi-Hoang, his predecessors endeavoured to repair the evil which he had done. They accordingly searched for the ancient books with as much care as was formerly used in their proscription; they even collected the very fragments. It is also certain, according to P. Gaubil, that neither the

\* *Mémoire de M. DE GUIGNES; Acad. des Inscript. tom. 36. p. 172.*

† In a manuscript memoir which its illustrious author communicated to M. Biot, who wrote these observations,

the geographical charts, nor the memoirs relative to the state of each department, were consumed by fire; and, in fine, about a century before the Christian era, an authentic history was compiled from the remaining materials, which is that of Se-Mai-Tsiene.

From that epoch, the Chinese annals have not experienced any interruption, and the tribunal charged to compose them, has never been thwarted in its functions: similar tribunals had existed from the remotest antiquity, and if some difficulties occurred at the period alluded to, let it be recollected, that some persons must still have been in existence, who were well acquainted with the principal facts, notwithstanding 450 were put to death in a single day by the emperor Tsin-Chi-Hoang, within the precincts of one imperial city. This mode must have appeared nearly infallible for the purpose of destroying all information, at a time when the imperfection of writing, and the size of the works presented great difficulties to study. No persons have been better able to appreciate the authenticity of the Chinese history, than the missionaries, who are familiar with the language of the country, and admitted into the confidence of the emperor; now all of these agree as to the high antiquity of the empire, and only differ as to certain dates respecting the reigns of the first sovereigns. None of these have exhibited more talents or zeal than P. Gaubil, who has made extracts from the Chinese and Tartar languages, and to whom we are indebted for a translation of the *Chouking*, one of the most ancient books appertaining to China, a treatise of chronology, a history of astronomy, &c. Such was his skill in languages, that he was nominated interpreter to the court for the Tartar Menteheon, and refused the post of mandarin of the tribunal of mathematics. He carries back the reign of Yao 114 years further than Freret, who fixes it at the year 2261 before the Christian epoch. Anterior to this, he allows that several emperors swayed the sceptre in succession; but he maintains that the sum of their reigns cannot be estimated, although the Chinese traditions valued the total at 250 years. This calculation brings the epoch of the emperor Fouhi, the first in historical record, according to Confucius, to the exact number of 2500 years be-

fore the epoch of Christianity. All beyond this is fabulous, according to Father Gaubil, who resided during 96 years at Pekin, under a variety of circumstances favourable to his means of acquiring knowledge.

Some learned Europeans have presumed to accuse the missionaries of gross exaggeration, in respect to the antiquity of the Chinese empire; but their prejudices would naturally tend towards a different direction, for the coincidence of these ancient epochs with that of the dispersion of the human race in Mesopotamia has not escaped their notice; they clearly saw that all this tended to the rejection of the *Fulgate*, and even carried back for some centuries the period of the deluge, as established by the holy writings. Their conviction in respect to these points was so strong, that Father Adam Schall,\* president of the Tribunal of Mathematics, transmitted to Rome a memorial in the name of his mission, requesting to be permitted to teach the *Septuagint* translation alone, which is the only one that could possibly accord with the historical traditions of the Chinese. This was accordingly conceded to them.

The author concludes his very important work by alluding to the recent labours of the younger M. de Guignes. He remarks, "that this gentleman could have made but few discoveries by travelling from Canton to Pekin under a guard, and by residing in the latter city under the inspection of the police. He remained there," it is added, "scarcely as many days as Father Gaubil did years, and was even shut out from all correspondence with the missionaries."

"*Histoire Chevaleresque des Maures de Grenade*," &c. The Chivalrous History of the Moors of Grenada, translated from the Spanish of Ginés Perez de Hita; preceded by a few reflections relative to the Moslems of Spain, by M. M. Sané. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.

We are assured in the preface, that

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\* Pere Adam Schall has fixed the epoch of Yao at the year 2357, which is 96 years further back than Pere Gaubil. The latter supposes six emperors at least to have reigned before him; and asserts that the founders of the Chinese empire existed nearly at the time of Noah and his children. He even allows that great difficulties exist in reconciling the chronology of the Bible with that of China.

"this

“this is an original production, admirably calculated to please all those whose imaginations are sufficiently lively, and whose hearts are generous enough to regret the famous times of chivalry. These happy days when love, courage, and piety were mingled in every action ! The manners and characters, it is frankly allowed, may appear singular, but yet they were at the same time replete with noble and shining traits ; and if every thing was not strictly governed by the laws of reason, yet folly itself had something that both pleased and charmed.”

It must be allowed, indeed, that the situation of the Arabs in Spain, presents one of the most extraordinary spectacles to be met with in modern history. These adventurers were at first conquerors, but being at length vanquished in their turn by the mildness of the climate, they soon changed their characters. From ignorant barbarians, they became not only one of the most polished and learned nations, but they even renounced those customs which their pride, their prejudices, and above all, their religious dogmas seemed to render it difficult, if not impossible to surmount.

“Instead of remaining in an unsocial state, with their wives shut up in harems, and reduced to a degrading captivity, they restored the latter to liberty, and rendered them the arbiters of their destiny, the sovereign objects of all their thoughts and of all their sentiments. At once voluptuous, enthusiastic and warlike, they submitted to the discretion of these objects of their tenderness, the morals, the laws, the fortunes of the state itself: in fine, they placed them on the throne, and the love of them seemed to be a species of worship. From the moment that treason had delivered over this country to the Moors, to the period when they were forced to abandon it, they unceasingly combated for its possession. Still more attached to the fair sex than to glory, at the critical period when their defeats multiplied, and their total overthrow appeared to be certain, the Moslems seemed to increase their homage towards this adored sex. Despoiled by degrees of all the provinces which they had invaded ; driven towards the borders of the sea, and penned up in that delicious corner of the earth, justly termed the

*Paradise of Grenada*, they converted it into an elysium for their mistresses.

“Never were public festivals more frequent, or more pompous ; never were carousals, feasts, nocturnal serenades, and dances more brilliant, than during those unhappy times, when the great Captain Gonzalva de Cordova approached the gates of the last city ; when their empire was about to be extinguished, and the Moorish name to be effaced for ever from the European continent.”

The beautiful kingdom of Grenada, formed out of the wreck of five flourishing monarchies, was, as we have just seen, the last asylum of the Moslem chevaliers. The different families which had reigned in the other states, had now taken refuge in the capital of the empire, and its nobility and its splendour were continually augmented. But these illustrious hosts introduced with themselves a certain rivalry, in respect to rank and origin, which did not fail to prove highly detrimental. At the head of these factions, were the Zegris, descended from the sovereigns of Morocco and Fez, and the Abencerrages, sprung from the ancient kings of Yemen.

It has already been intimated, that a singular revolution had taken place, in respect to the manners of these Africans, who from being gross and barbarous in their native country, had become not only civilized, but the very models of elegance and urbanity under a foreign sky. Yet it ought also to be mentioned, that this same people so polished on one hand, were on the other more laborious, and exhibited a greater share of invention in all the useful arts, than those very Spaniards who treated them as barbarians. At the same time, by a contradiction truly inexplicable, the Christians were melancholy and severe in their manners. The married women were indeed termed the companions of their husbands, but they were actually subjected to a rigorous dependence, and condemned to strict seclusion. Although professing a religion, no portion of which is in opposition to the progress of human knowledge ; which even commands labour and favours industry, the cultivation of the ground was neglected, literature remained in its infancy, and the arts were condemned to scorn.



At this very period, the Moslems had brought their female slaves from the recesses of their harems, in order to render them at once the charm and the ornament of society. In consequence of the assiduity of their labours, they had forced a fruitful soil to double its treasures, by increasing its products. The country appeared at the same time adorned with useful monuments of all kinds, and the architecture, which was bold, elegant, and singular, gave pleasure even to those who had visited Italy, and thus converted Spain into a classical region. Meanwhile the inhabitants either invented or improved all the useful arts, they assiduously cultivated the sciences, rendered themselves famous for their poetry; and as if to render the whole more singular, this was effected in the midst of battles, of pleasures, and of romantic adventures, which seemed to constitute the sole occupation of their lives.

Yet this extreme degree of civilization, this rapid passage to a state which did not accord with their ancient traditions and their ancient manners, and above all their religious prejudices, constituted the principal cause of their destruction. Without losing, perhaps, any portion of that courage which among them seemed to be hereditary, their affection to their country gradually diminished, and was at length wholly extinguished. In this state of affairs, the Spaniards took advantage of their intestine divisions, to conquer the Moorish nations one after another, by subduing the different provinces which these foreigners had overrun. And when they had forced them to retreat to the last portion of the country which remained in their possession, these valiant Grenadins presented themselves before the enemy, not as a people animated by one common interest, and inflamed alike by patriotism and a zeal for religion, but as a multitude divided by hatred, pride, and rivalry, destitute of national spirit, and almost of religious principles. Such a situation, we are told, is the constant precursor of the fall of empires, and the Spaniards, in addition to this, found a multitude of traitors in Grenada: among these were the Abencerrages, one of the most illustrious families among the Arabs, and hitherto greatly attached, not only to the prosperity of their country, but also eminently zealous

for the conservation of its conquests.

While they were at the head of one portion of the nobility, the Zegrís, who in their manners possessed something of the ancient rudeness, and ferocious valour of the African Moors, directed the councils of those who were their rivals. These two houses, which were actuated by an implacable hatred against each other, filled all Grenada with troubles and factions, without its being in the power of the feeble monarchs who reigned in that capital, and who were driven from the throne one after the other, to oppose their tumultuous proceedings. In fine, towards the latter periods of their history, we find two or three kings reigning at once, and such was the disorder, that whole cities and provinces passed in succession under the dominion of the Christians.

While formidable armies were menacing the capital, and a total and sudden destruction seemed to be inevitable, the Moors were either needlessly wasting that precious blood which appertained to the state, or plunging into those voluptuous follies so celebrated in Spain by the appellations of the *delights of Grenada*. "The sun," says our author, "never lighted that devoted city, but to witness new festivals, and new disasters. The kings, chevaliers, and ladies; nay, all the people, seduced and borne away by an inconceivable frenzy, were never satisfied with carousals, feasts, and running at the ring. It frequently occurred also, that ferocious duels occasioned blood to be spilt, amidst their *zambras*, or dances, their serenades, and their nocturnal amours. In the mean time, the kingdom possessed great warriors, but not a single great man; and while the Mahometans were thus destitute of leaders, the Castilians enjoyed a great king in the person of Isabella, two audacious and cunning politicians in Ximenes and Ferdinand, and a number of accomplished soldiers among their principal chevaliers."

This work ought to be considered as a collection of the most remarkable events which signalized the last moments of the kingdom of Grenada. It is not on one hand, to be deemed a romance, nor on the other a grand history; but something between both. Truth, indeed, is not scrupulously sought after by the author, and then  
recounted

recounted without exaggeration ; but yet the recital is not altogether questionable, because it is often extraordinary, and even improbable. The facts here detailed, have all actually occurred, and evidently appertain to the times in question, although they are sometimes embellished by the imagination of the writer. We are frequently presented with a true and lively picture of the hostilities, the manners, the passions, the vices, and the virtues of this singular people. The most famous warriors, the most celebrated beauties of the court of Grenada, appear by turns in those affairs of gallantry which generally ended in a duel. Sometimes a Spanish cavalier challenges the bravest of the Moorish warriors ; all burn for the combat, which is decided by lot, and he on whom it falls repairs full of joy to his apartments, to prepare himself for some memorable exploit. While he is getting ready his arms, a page brings him, on the part of the beauty whom he adores, and by whom he is tenderly beloved, a *pesnon*, or banner, richly embroidered by her own hand, and which is covered with cyphers and love devices. The cavalier receiving it with transport, immediately adorns the end of his lance with this emblem of affection, which is to him a pledge of victory. At length the hour of combat is announced, and the *Alhambra* resounds with the noise of trumpets and clarinets. The combatant then leaves the city, and advancing into the plain of Grenada, there encounters his haughty adversary, who also marches to the sound of warlike instruments.

Meanwhile the queen, and all the ladies of the court seated in their balconies, become spectators of this noble combat. The two gallant opponents now advance against each other with fury, and deal about deadly blows ; all that address or strength can achieve is employed both in the attack and defence ; every heart is moved, more especially that of the young Moorish or Christian virgin, who in secret adores her brave knight. The engagement is not always deadly ; nay, it frequently occurs that the conqueror finding his rival ready to faint through fatigue and wounds, generously holds out his hands, and invites him to stop the unequal combat. It is then that the two heroes, precipitating themselves in each other's arms,

swear an eternal friendship, after which they join their respective friends, amidst the unanimous acclamations of both parties.

At other times, the combat is more serious, for a troop of chevaliers sally out of the city at the head of a little army, and go in quest of the Spaniards. The two hostile bodies at length behold and meet each other ; a terrible action ensues, in which the vulgar warriors fight in the crowd, and triumph or perish without glory, the bravest knights of both nations single each other out, and engage in single combat. After this, on their return from battle, and even from a defeat, the Arabians were accustomed to repair to a festival, and every knight engaging in the *Zambra* or *Morisco* dances, where love and pleasure alone reigned, thus happily forgot the occurrences of the day. All their adventures, whether of gallantry or of war, were celebrated in romances, which flying from mouth to mouth, in process of time became so many authentic traditions, and it is from these, that the present work has been compiled. The original author was a Moor of Grenada, and therefore, it is not to be much wondered at, if he should prefer the Mahometans to the Christians, and consequently incline rather to the former than to the latter.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"*Voyages dans l'Amerique Meridionale, par Don Felix D'Azara, &c.*" Travels in South America, by Don Felix de Azara, commissary and commandant of the Spanish limits in Paraguay, from the year 1781 until 1801 ; containing a geographical description of the river La Plata ; the history of the discovery, and conquest of those countries ; numerous details relative to their natural history, as well as the savage nations that inhabit them ; a recital of the means employed by the Jesuits to subject and civilize the natives, &c. &c. Published from the author's manuscripts, with a notice relative to his life and his writings, by C. A. Walkenaer ; enriched with notes by G. Cuvier, perpetual secretary of the Class of Physical Sciences of the Institute, &c. To which is added, the natural history of the birds of Paraguay, and La Plata, by the same author ; translated from the Spanish original, and augmented with a number of notes by Sonini ; accompanied with an atlas containing twenty-five plates,

4 vols. 8vo. Printed at Paris 1809, and imported by Mr. De Boffe, Nassau street.

In the course of a short introduction, the author details his reasons for visiting America on board a frigate commanded by Don Joseph Varela-y-Ulloa, and two other naval officers in the service of Spain. He then relates that his employments on his arrival naturally induced him not only to repair to, but to note down his observations relative to the various provinces through which he travelled. As the country was for the most part flat, he was generally enabled to form an ideal line of march, between two different latitudes, by means of the compass; but on other occasions, he employed two men on horseback, who were detached in succession to given distances. To determine the exact position of the rivers, these were navigated by Don Felix de Azara in person; particularly the Paraguay, which he followed all the way from Jauru; the Parana, the Tiete, the Yesui, the Tebicuary, the Gatemy, together with part of the Aguaray, &c. were all explored, and great care was taken to mark the points of intersection with other streams. After detailing the names and the labours of his assistants, our author proceeds to notice various collateral sources of information. Among these he enumerates the archives of the Assumption, Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, and Santa-Fé. He then mentions the memoirs of Alvar Nunez Cabezade Vaca, who in 1542, received orders to complete the conquests already made; and the famous work of Herrera, towards the conclusion of the 16th century, "who without knowing any thing of the country, transmitted to Madrid those communications which bear his name." Schmidels visited South America, in quality of a simple soldier in 1535, and wrote a history of what he had seen, in German; Barco-Centenera, a priest of Estremadura, repaired thither in 1573, and afterwards composed his *Argentina*, or history of the river La Plata, in verse, from its first discovery until 1581.

Ruy-Diaz de Guzman, born in Paraguay in 1554, in 1612 transmitted a manuscript account of "*La Argentina*," to the duke of Medina Sionia. Lozans, so well known for his history of the Jesuits, also composed an ac-

count of Paraguay, and the river De la Plata: the latter was afterwards corrected by one of the fathers named Guevara, "a person equally diminutive in body and mind;" and at the expulsion of the order of Jesuits, a manuscript history of this country was discovered in the college of Cordoba.

In addition to all these ought to be mentioned the manuscript works of Don Tadeo Haenk, who employed many years in travelling over South America. He confined his labours, however, to the natural history of the province of Cochambamba, and its vicinity, and was brought from Germany by the Spanish government, expressly for that purpose; a memoir drawn up by him serves as an appendix to the present work.

The author commences vol. 1. with an account of the climate and winds, which prevail in this extensive territory, the southern limit of which is the Strait of Magellan, a portion of the Cordilleras on the west, the coast of Patagonia on the east, and the country under the parallel of sixteen degrees towards the north. These limits include a very irregular surface, containing a portion of land equal to the whole of Europe. The climate varies with the latitude; but it is generally observed, that the south and south east winds bring cold along with them, while the north blows warm.

"The atmosphere is always humid, and soils the furniture every where, more especially at Buenos Ayres; there the chambers exposed to the south are always damp, and generally covered with moss, while the roofs abound with tufted grass, of about three feet in height, which is constantly eradicated every two or three years. It is very rarely that the vapours condense to such a degree as to form mists or fogs; the sky is clear and serene, and I have been told that snow never fell, except once at Buenos Ayres, and even then the quantity was but small. This snow produced nearly the same effect on the inhabitants of the country, as rain does on those who live at Lima. Hail too occurs but seldom; however, in the storm of the 7th of October 1789, some of the congelations were three inches in diameter. The annual quantity of rain is much more considerable here than in Spain; and



the lightning occurs ten times more frequently."

As to the cold, it is observed, that the southern hemisphere is always more intense, under the same latitude, than the northern. Yet, although Buenos Ayres and Cadiz are situate nearly in the same degree of latitude, in the latter city, great use is made both of chimneys and braziers; while chimneys are unknown in the former, and braziers but seldom resorted to. In respect to health, there is no country in the universe, we are told, more salubrious than Buenos Ayres. Even the immediate vicinity of lands that have been inundated, or are generally covered with water, produces no bad effect, as with us.

Under the head of "disposition and quality of the soil," we learn that the vast surface forms nearly one extensive plain, the whole being a horizontal level, with the exception of a few elevations, scarcely exceeding ninety yards above their respective bases. One consequence proceeding from this is, that many of the rivulets, on descending from the Cordilleras, remain in the plain below, without running off, and, like the rains, are dissipated by evaporation alone. Another effect from the same cause, we are told, is this, that artificial canals can never be employed to water the country, and because there is no descent, water-mills are of course unknown.

Another consequence of a very flat country, we are told, is an abundance of lakes, with an extensive surface and a small depth of water; and this actually occurs in all cases without exception. The famous lake of Los Xarayes is very large at one period of the year, and spreads its waters all around; but at other times it is entirely dry, and filled with aquatic plants. Even in the times of the inundations, it is too shallow to be navigable.

As to the soil, the massive rock which forms the *substratum* of these countries, is covered with a thin layer of earth: this consists chiefly of clay, which assumes a black appearance on the surface, from the decayed vegetables that accumulate there. Sand abounds in many places, and the little hill, called Cerrito Colorado, to the south of the river La Plata, is entirely formed of a fine species, capable of being used in hour-glasses.

Under the head of "salts and minerals," we learn that towards the north, the cattle eat with great avidity, an earth called *barrero*, which abounds in ditches, and is of a very saline taste. This is sometimes devoured to such a degree, as to occasion indigestion, and sometimes death. In the Brazils too, notwithstanding the fine pasturage, it is impossible to rear stock without salt, and this commodity is so absolutely necessary, that it is brought on purpose from Europe. There are whole nations, however, in those territories, to whom salt is still unknown; but they are supposed by our author, to supply the want of it, by means of fish and wild honey.

In a flat country, minerals never abound. At the village of Maldonado, a few grains of gold are sometimes found in the sand of the rivulet called *San Francisco*: but the quantity is too small to pay for the expence of searching after it. In the plains of Monte Video, there were certain appearances which seemed to denote the existence of a silver mine; but on an experiment being made, the deception was discovered. It is considered as probable, however, that there are actually mines of gold and precious stones in the chain of mountains called *San Fernando*, as well as in those denominated the *Moxos*.

"I shall here describe a rare phenomenon of nature: it consists of a singular and unique block of native iron, flexible and malleable, but extremely hard. This mass contains a large portion of zinc, and on this account remains in high preservation, notwithstanding the variations of the climate. It is 13 palmos in length, by 8 in height, and in the whole, contains 624 cubic palmos. I am incapable of explaining the origin of this mass, and I am inclined to think that it is as ancient as the world, and has been left precisely in its present state by the hand of the Creator."

There are three considerable rivers\* enumerated and described in Chap. IV. besides innumerable rivulets and

\* 1. The Paraguay, anciently denominated Payaguay, which rises in the mountains termed *Sierra del Paraguay*.

2. The Parana, the sources of which are in the mountains termed *Goyazes*.

And, 3. The Uruguay, which has been traced to the vicinity of the island of St. Catharine.

springs. The course of these large bodies of waters is directed towards the south, whence M. D'Azara concludes, that the torrid zone, or the environs of the equator, is more elevated than the southern temperate zone, and we are told that the course of the river of the Amazons proves the same fact.

As to the vegetable productions, they depend a good deal on the temperature of the climate. The plains in general are observed to exhibit a great degree of sameness; but on the appearance of hills, a considerable variety takes place. On those spots subject to occasional inundation, the plants grow higher and more luxuriant: in some humid positions wild rice is frequently discovered. One general remark is made by all travellers, and that is, that in those pasturages frequented by herds of cattle, the high and luxuriant herbage is soon replaced by a fine turf. On the other hand, in the spots frequented by man, a variety of new plants calculated for human subsistence, are insensibly introduced. We are assured, that on all the way from the river La Plata to the Strait of Magellan, not a single tree exists; nay, not a bush is to be seen. In some parts near the frontiers, a few *viznagas*, or large wild carrots, are to be found; and also some *chardons*, which are gathered for the purpose of making fires. Such is the deficiency of fuel, that bones and the fat of animals are often employed for this purpose. The wood for building houses, constructing carriages, waggons, &c. is brought from Paraguay.

We are assured, however, that the wood of this province is less combustible than that produced in Europe. The tree called *tartare* does not emit any flame, and consumes without appearing to be on fire; little or no ashes are left, and the odour is very disagreeable. The *Urunday-Pita*, which is red, must be worked before it becomes dry, as all iron instruments, on being applied to it in a green state immediately lose their edge. The *espinillo*, or *yandubay*, like the former, is almost incorruptible when laid in the earth; and when first cut produces a strong and ardent flame.

The medicinal plants found here, are the rhubarb, the canchalagua, the calaguala, the ceterac (*doradilla*) the consouda (*suelda consue'da*) &c. The pita forms an excellent substitute for

hemp; it is even stronger and better adapted for cables, as it never rots in water. On the other hand it is not so flexible, and therefore not so easily managed.

In Paraguay, corn only yields four-fold; at Monte Video, the increase is in the proportion of twelve to one; and sixteen at Buenos Ayres: this is exactly double in respect to the harvests of Old Spain. The grain, however, is but half the size. The vine was formerly cultivated in an extensive manner in the neighbourhood of the city of Assumption, and the town of Mendoza still furnishes 3,313 barrels of wine; while that of St. John sends 7,942 barrels of brandy to Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. But the inhabitants, we are told, are extremely lazy, and "government obliges them by force to cut and gather in the harvest. In addition to this," it is added, "the Spaniards have begun to imitate the Negroes, and the Indians, who care but little for wine, and prefer brandy."

In the provinces of Paraguay, and among the missions of the Jesuits, the sugar-cane and cotton are cultivated, although both of these commodities suffer considerably from the cold. They are, however, destitute of machinery, and do not at present produce sufficient for the consumption of the country. The oranges are excellent, the pears are not very good, and the cherries still more indifferent. The apples are admirable at Monte Video, and indifferent at Buenos Ayres, while at Paraguay they are unknown.

As to insects, they are said to be innumerable. Bees of all kinds abound here; they are divided into seven different species, the greatest of which are double in point of size to those of Spain, while the smallest does not equal, in point of bulk, one-fourth of the common fly. None of them sting, and all of them manufacture honey and wax. The former of these consists of a sirup, resembling white sugar; the latter is of a deeper yellow, and softer than that produced in Europe; the inhabitants are unacquainted with the art of bleaching it.

There are no less than twelve different kinds of wasps; butterflies also abound, both by night and by day; ants are numerous, and differ greatly from those of Europe; fleas make their appearance in Paraguay, during the

the winter alone. A species of itch seems peculiar to the inhabitants, for in each pustule a white insect nearly of the size of a flea is produced; these are extracted by means of needles.

Chap. VIII. Contains an account of the frogs, vipers, lizards, &c. Our author heard but one frog croak in the same manner as those of Spain, all the time he remained in America. At Chaco, many of them weigh several pounds weight; a small species utters cries like a child in distress; a third kind is found only on branches of trees, and the thatch of houses.

Vol. II. commences with an account of the Indian nations, of this portion of the world. Don Felix de Azara observes, that the descriptions of the conquerors of this country, as well as of the missionaries, abound alike with exaggerations, as they were intended solely to recount their prowess, and convey a high idea of their own labours. Some of them are accordingly described as *Anthropophagi*; others are represented as using poisoned arrows; while the ecclesiastics, from the figures cut on their pipes, their bows and their clubs, immediately pronounced that they had a religion, and that this religion must of course be paganism. The same ornaments are employed, we are told, at the present day but for amusement alone; and it is here confidently and broadly asserted, that the native Indians have not any religion whatsoever. We are assured that they usually speak in a lower tone of voice than the Europeans, and instead of making great use of their lips as we do, speak chiefly through the nose and the throat. The chief nations are,

1. The Charruas.
2. The Chanas.
3. The Yaros.
4. The Minuanes.
5. The Pampus.
6. The Aucas.
7. The Guranyes.
8. The Nuaras.
9. The Ninaquiguilas.
10. The Guanas.
11. The Mebayas.
12. The Payaguas.
13. The Siacuas.
14. The Sarigues.

The Cacique, or chief of the last of these nations, was personally known to our author, who estimated his age

at 120 years. "He told me that he was already married, and considered as a leader, when the foundations of the cathedral of the city of Assumption were laid. He possessed all his teeth, which were equally white and as evenly arranged as those of an European at the age of twenty-six, his sight only was enfeebled; but notwithstanding this he rowed, fished, and acted like all the rest. The first time I beheld him, he was seated on the ground, and naked; in short, he conducted himself on all occasions like his brethren.

"The Cacique of the Payaguas, like the other chiefs, possesses no peculiar authority, and exhibits no distinctive marks whatsoever; he neither receives tribute nor services. The nation is governed by the assembly, which meets at sun-set, but possesses no power whatsoever to oblige any to an involuntary act; for the Payagua is absolutely free, knows no inequality of ranks or conditions, with an exception to the Cacique, whose power is of no manner of consequence."

We are further told, that among the Indians, no festival or diversion is known, but what is accompanied with, and indeed consists of drunkenness. On the day dedicated to intoxication, they eat nothing, but on the other hand they drink an enormous quantity of brandy: they are accustomed indeed to mock the Spanish drunkards, who take food on similar occasions, because this occupies a portion of the stomach, which might be filled with liquor. The young men, however, never taste brandy, and the women but seldom. At all debauches, the drunkard is accompanied either by his wife or friend, who conducts him to his hut, and lays him down to rest. On these occasions the men never recur to arms to avenge a quarrel; and never insult the females; the latter, however, as with us, when by accident in a similar condition, constantly revile all around them.

Those confined by maladies, appear to be treated with but little kindness. All the nourishment received by the sick consists of warm water, fruit, or some other trifling article, and if they are not speedily cured, they abandon them entirely, and suffer them to perish. They also hold dead bodies in such horror, that they never permit



mit any one to perish in a hut: previously to the supposed period of their death they take them by the legs, and drag them to the distance of about fifty paces. They then leave them there, with a hole dug behind, for their evacuations; and having lighted a fire, and placed some water within their reach, all persons immediately retire. After this, they approach them frequently, but not to examine or to speak to them, their intention being merely to discover if dead or not.

The author now before us furnishes the curious and inquisitive reader with a variety of other interesting details. The Patagonians, concerning whom so much was formerly said and written in this country, are described as superior in point of size, to the ordinary standard of mankind, but not as giants.

In Vol. II. we are also presented with an interesting account of the conduct of the Jesuits in Paraguay, and a new light has been thrown on their motives, as well as the causes of their success. Much interesting matter is also furnished, relative to the original discovery and conquest of the country. M. De Azara finding, on his return to Europe, that the Spaniards had been generally condemned by us, on the score of cruelty to the natives, recriminates on the conduct of the English to their unhappy slaves in the colonies.

On the whole, this is a most interesting production, and it is accompanied with many admirable engravings of rare and curious animals.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

“Notice sur P. Ferry, &c.” Notice relative to the celebrated Paul Ferry, Pastor of the Church of Metz.”

Paul Ferry was born in the city of Metz, February 24, 1591, and his family was a respectable one, having addicted itself to the department of justice for many years. At 18, his own virtues and talents were fully developed, and after studying theology at Montauban, he became a minister in the place of his nativity, in 1610. He was the most eloquent and affecting preacher in the whole province; his advantageous height, his venerable air, and his apposite gestures, conferred new charms on every thing he said. He was called *Bouche d'or*, and *les deux yeux de l'église de Metz*,” (the

golden mouth, and the two eyes of the church of Metz).

According to Guy Patin, he was one of the reformed clergy, who were gained over by the Cardinal de Richelieu, for the express purpose of uniting the two religions, and received an annual pension of 500 crowns. Bayle indeed denies this; but when it is recollected, on the one hand, that he was the friend of Bossuet, who composed his first work for the express purpose of refuting Paul Ferry's catechism, and had many conferences with that celebrated prelate, for the express purpose of preparing the re-union of the reformed and Lutheran churches in France, there seems to be some probability in the supposition. In addition to this, it cannot be denied, that the latter, although a controversial writer, was always a friend to peace, and being desirous to put an end to the divisions among the protestants, he kept up a correspondence during 20 years with the pastor Jean Dure, who then negotiated the re-union of the reformists in Germany.

Paul Ferry died at Metz, December 27, 1669, and in his bladder were found more than 80 stones, which proved to be the cause of his death. At the age of 79, he seemed to live only for his fellow-citizens, for he never discontinued his preaching, until his existence ceased. Three children, the issue of two marriages, survived him, and he himself was considered not only as the pastor, but the father of his flock. Philippe engraved his portrait, and placed the following distich below it.

“Tales si multos ferrent hæc sæcula  
Ferry,

“In Ferri sæculis aurea sæcla forent.”

The following is a list of his works;

1. *Les premieres œuvres poetiques de Paul Ferry Messin, &c.* Lyons, 1611. pp. 235, 8vo. He was only 19 when he wrote this, and he concluded with the following significant words; “*Sat ludo nugisque datum.*”

2. *Scholasti orthodoxi specimen, &c.* Geneve, 1616.

3. *Le dernier Désespoir de la Tradition contre l'Écriture ou est amplement réfuté le livre du P. François Veron Jesuite*, 1648.

4. *Remarques d'Histoire sur le Discours de la Vie, et de la Mort de Saint-Livier, &c.* 1624.

5. *Vindiciæ proscholastico orthodoxy adversus Leonardum Petinum, Jesuitam, &c.* 1630.

6. *Catechisme general de la Reformation de la Religion prêché dans Metz.* Ledan, 1654. The two principal propositions in this work were; first, that the reformation was necessary; and secondly, that although formerly the Roman church was sufficient for salvation, yet this was no longer the case, since the reformation.

7. Funeral orations, of Louis XIII. published in 1643, and Anne of Austria in 1666, together with prayers, which have been praised by Bayle.

8. *Reponse a l'Histoire de la naissance, du progres, et de la decadence de l'Herésie de la Ville de Metz:* this consists of 3 vols in folio; all in manuscript.

9. *Quelques autres Traités MSS.* outre une infinité de Sermons onze cents entre autres de comptes faits sur la seule Epître aux Hébreux.

"Eloge de Boissy d'Anglos, &c." An Eulogium pronounced by the Senator Count Boissy d'Anglas, president of the Class of History and Ancient Literature of the Institute, a Commander of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. over the tomb of his colleague M. de Sainte Croix.

"The Institute of France, in rendering to M. de Sainte Croix the sad and painful duty which we are now fulfilling towards him," says he, "does not merely acquit its own debt; it deplores a public loss; and the regrets I am charged to express, are not yours alone, but those of all men worthy of appreciating great labours, or revering the noble virtues. It is not in this funeral mansion, where all the social distinctions for ever disappear, amidst the eternal night of the tomb, where all the efforts on the part of vanity, to preserve some few traces on a marble equally perishable with itself, only serves to make the nothingness of man still more conspicuous;

it is not, I say, in this asylum of death, that I dare recal the birth of M. de Sainte Croix as one of the motives of your regret; . . . if I remark that it was illustrious, it is but to praise him, for having escaped, notwithstanding this, from all the seductions of rank, from all the lures of ambition, from all the caresses of fortune, merely to follow the instinct of his genius, and to prefer the real

glory he aimed at, to all the lustre which was to be derived from his ancestors.

"Born in one of those portions of France, where the eye is incessantly struck with the magnificent remains of grandeur, which in obeying the common law has disappeared from the earth, but the ruins of which have survived twenty centuries, to inflame the heart and elevate the soul, M. de Sainte Croix was early fascinated with the imperious desire to explain the object which attracted his notice. He accordingly became an antiquary on beholding the finest monuments of antiquity, and an historian as well as a learned man, in the same manner that La Fontaine became a poet, and Corregio a painter . . . by one of those sudden inspirations, which informing man of his strength, and communicating the secret of his genius, points on the career to which nature has destined him.

"In a short time, the ancient idioms became equally familiar with his native tongue; in a short time, his own researches, enlightened by the flambeau of criticism, conducted him across the ocean of time, and rendered him, in some degree, the contemporary of past ages; from that moment, the most distant antiquity had no longer any mysteries for him, or the night of time any more shadows. The learned portion of Europe, justly prizing his penetration and acquirements, in him behold one of those who could add to the mass of her discoveries. While still young, he was reckoned among the most distinguished of his countrymen, and the Academy of *Belles Lettres*, whose labours you have continued, while you have revived its glory, after several times bestowing crowns, hastened to admit him as one of its members. Seated along with the most able and enlightened persons of his time, some of whom advanced before him to the tomb, while others, for the advantage of letters, still honour the third class of the Institute, M. de Sainte Croix acquired new information in return for what he himself communicated; his emulation increased with his knowledge, and numerous productions soon sealed his renown.

"But it sometimes happens that great erudition may be wanting in point of utility, and thus appear to but little

little advantage: it is the same with learning as with riches, for it is less by its extent and its mass, than by its employment, that it merits our esteem. It is not sufficient to collect facts and dates, or to explain monuments; it is necessary that a philosophical spirit should connect the scattered rays of knowledge, guide them towards one common end, and thus give them an useful direction. It was this that constituted the great merit of the colleague whose loss we now bewail. He was not alone admirable, on account of his profound penetration and his extensive knowledge; but also by the happy application of the result of his labours, he knew how to aggrandise every thing of which he treated, and to render every thing discovered by him useful. It sometimes happened, that a subject which seemed scarcely susceptible of a short dissertation, in his hands afforded materials for a great work. It was this, that in appearing to treat only of the historians of Alexander, he himself actually became the luminous and profound historian of one of the most brilliant epochs of ancient times, and one of the greatest men which any age has produced.

"Erudition in him seemed only a secondary quality, which he employed for no other purpose than to render his other merits more conspicuous, and to fortify or to extend the meditations of his mind: he often at one and the same time employed his pen in political economy, in the sciences of government and of law. At one time his genius retraces the fate of the colonies of ancient nations; he develops in a methodical manner the true principles of the social institutions, and at the same time exposing the motives of the founders, he presents memorable examples and judicious lessons for futurity. At other times he reproduces the spirit and character of the religion of Crete, and we think that we are reading Montesquieu. The conditions which produced a federal union among certain of the states of Greece, are traced by his elegant pen with the same ability as if they had been laid down by one of our best publicists."

The naval power of England, also, we find, became an object of his researches; and he wrote the history of it, we are told, with equal justice, im-

partiality, and profoundness. "He seems to have extracted from that rival nation the secrets of its prosperity, and presented the means to patriotism, and the genius of snatching from it the sceptre, by means of which it has but too long swayed the empire of the seas." In addition to this, he cast a philosophic eye over the religions of ancient nations, and to a certain degree explained the mysteries of paganism, which have given birth to so many systems, and awakened so many conjectures. But while the learned men in Europe applauded those labours which the Institute honoured with its approbation, the indefatigable M. de Sainte Croix was employed in new researches: he was content with all the world but himself.

"The fatal malady which ravished him from us, at length interrupted his efforts, and he died regretting his inability to finish it according to the new plan he himself had formed, that, to adopt his own words, "he might found his glory on some legitimate pretension."

"Educated, as it were, in the bosom of antiquity, M. de Sainte Croix appears to have adopted its noble character; he might have been taken for a scholar of the Portico, if he had not evinced so much indulgence, and for a disciple of Plato, had he possessed less simplicity. He was austere in his manners, modest in his conduct, without any other ambition than that of glory, without any other passion than that of virtue. He did not possess an affection that was not pure, a sentiment that was not generous; his mind was noble and elevated, his heart beneficent, and replete with sensibility.

"But, alas! and it is cruel to repeat it, this excellent man, so worthy of esteem, veneration, and attachment, was not uniformly happy; for glory is not happiness, and renown itself is often nothing more than a splendid bauble. These cannot cure the wounds of the mind, or replace the inestimable happiness of private life. Without doubt he was a happy husband, and when his eyes were closed for ever, his hand still squeezed the hands of a beloved wife; but he was unfortunate as a father, for he beheld his children snatched from him in the flower of their youth, and he exclaimed, "I have peopled only the tomb, but I console myself with



with thinking, that I shall soon descend thither myself!" He has descended, surrounded by your regrets—accompanied with the sorrow of all—followed by the public esteem. He has descended with all the courage that philosophy could inspire, with all the resignation that religion alone produces: he died at once like a sage and a Christian.

"May he, in that Heaven in which he had such an entire reliance, rejoin the objects of his love, and experience in that territory which has now commenced for him, the reward of sixty years replete with virtues!"

"Eloge Historique de M. Lassus, &c." The historical Eulogium on M. Lassus, pronounced before the Institute in 1809, by M. Cuvier.

Peter Lassus, librarian and secretary to the Institute, as well as professor of pathology in the School of Medicine, and consulting surgeon to the emperor, was born at Paris on the 11th of April, 1741. His father was also a surgeon of reputation, and he himself being destined to the same profession, soon became demonstrator of anatomy to the Academy of Surgery. Having obtained great reputation, he was nominated in 1771, surgeon in ordinary to *Mesdames Victoire and Sophie de France*, daughters of Louis XV.

Being called in soon after to bleed Madame Victoire, he punctured the arm twice without effect, on which all the courtiers exclaimed, "that it was horrible!" and hoped that he would be instantly dismissed with ignominy. But the princess was more generous as well as more wise; she recollected the lady during the time of Louis XIV. who being wounded to death by her surgeon, bequeathed him a pension, because she justly imagined that no other patient would ever call him in; and as her highness was let off more easily, so she also was more liberal.

Not deeming it proper to retain M. Lassus about her person, she yet enabled him to purchase the place of *Lieutenant de premier Chirurgien du Roi a Paris*, in 1779, and thus a man who had not been considered proper for a subaltern employment at court, was placed at the head of the surgical department of the capital, and M. Lassus, who might have been ruined by the accident just alluded to, was

indebted to it as the chief source of his future fortune and reputation.

His benefactress, on the other hand, was not without her reward, for Lassus, with a gratitude but little common in courts, became attached to her fortunes; accompanied her and her suite to Italy, and resided with them for a considerable time at Rome. At length the operations of the French armies, rendering the employment of good and skilful surgeons necessary, he was recalled by Fourcroy, and nominated to a conspicuous situation in the New School of Medicine established in the capital. While occupying a chair there, he published his "*Médecine Opératoire*," and his "*Pathologie Chirurgicale*," for the use of his pupils.

His conduct in respect to a French princess has been already noticed, and it ought not to be here omitted, that being left by the death of his father the sole support of a mother and two sisters, he determined from that moment never to have any other family. One of these sisters could not survive his loss, which occurred after a severe malady of only a few days continuance, and followed him soon after in 1807, to the grave.

#### MISCELLANIES.

"*Tableau Historique & Pittoresque de Paris, &c.*" An Historical and Picturesque Description of Paris, from the Time of the Gauls to the present Day.

This superb work, in which every part of the French metropolis is at once described and engraved in a splendid manner, is published in parts, or *livraisons*. No less than six different plans of Paris, and some hundreds of *fronts*, views, and elevations, are contained in these expensive volumes.

"*Lettre A. M. Cl. Xav. Girault, juris consulte, &c.*" A Letter to M. Cl. Xav. Girault, a lawyer, and ancient magistrate, ex naiss of Auxonne, &c. relative to his historical notice concerning the ancestors of Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet, and the place of his birth.

M. Girault having discovered in the parish register of Auxonne, the entry of the birth of Bénigne Bossuet, who was born in 1597, thought that this Bénigne could be no other than the father of the celebrated Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet, bishop of Meaux. Hav-

ing

ing once conceived this opinion, it followed almost of course, that the bishop himself, whom all the biographers had described as a native of Dijon, must have necessarily appertained to the family established at Auxonne, and in all probability saw the light there.

The present letter is written expressly on purpose to refute this mistake, and it is here proved, that the celebrated prelate was son of Benigne Bossuet, by Marguerite Mochet, that he was born and resided at Dijon, and that the marriage between his father and mother was celebrated there, on the 25th of February 1618. It further appears from authentic documents, that the birth of the bishop took place, Sept. 27, 1627, and that this branch of the family had been settled at the same place during two centuries and a half. One thing further is worthy of notice, and proves the simplicity of former times, for although the Bossuets for many years filled the principal places in the magistracy of Dijon, yet they resided in a little house in the *Place of St. Jean*, No. 1290, which consisted only of a single room on a floor, and now serves for the shop of M. Coquet who keeps a library there.

"*Œuvres de M. Turgot, Ministre d'Etat, &c.*" The Works of M. Turgot, a minister of state, preceded and accompanied with memoirs and notes relative to his administration and literary labours, 9 vols. 8vo.—The first of these volumes contains a life of this illustrious man, together with a general preface to the succeeding ones. The second volume includes the period between 1749 and 1754, and we here find a variety of discourses pronounced by him, as well as a letter to M. Buffon, on his Theory of the Earth, a Dissertation on the Theory of Languages; two Letters on Toleration, &c. The 3d is dedicated to his principal philosophical works, anterior to the period when he became intendant: the 4th contains the letters written between 1761 and 1765; the 5th consists of Memoirs respecting the Distribution of Wealth, the Interest of Money, &c. it also includes a proposal for establishing *bureaux de charite* in every parish. In the 6th we are presented with a variety of papers relative to the art of government; the 7th, 8th, and 9th contain, 1. Letters addressed to the

King; 2. Proposals for the Free Circulation of Grain; 3. the Encouragement held out to other Branches of Commerce; 4. Observations on the best Means of raising the Taxes, with Exceptions in behalf of the Poor; 5. Edicts concerning the suppression of Offices; 6. Police Laws; 7. Encouragement to be given to Hospitals, &c. &c. &c.

"*Relation de l'Esclavage, &c.*" A Relation of the Slavery endured by an old French Merchant, during his Detention at Tunis, as delivered by himself, to the late M. Golland.

"I left my native country," says he, "at an early period of my life, before I had completed my education, and was sent to sea for the express purpose of learning navigation. I accordingly visited all the coasts of Spain, Italy, Syria, and Egypt, as well as many parts of Barbary, until having attained my 17th year during the late wars in Candia, I shut myself up in the besieged city along with my relation, M. Bonnet. Never did any place experience greater privations; never did citizens expose themselves to greater dangers, than those experienced during the contest with the Turks; and I myself was obliged to repair to the breach every time the ringing of the bell indicated an assault.

"Having in the mean time purchased a vessel, I became her commander, and thinking to enrich myself like many of my countrymen, by carrying provisions to the besiegers, I made an effort of this kind, which proved a very advantageous voyage. It so happened, however, that just at the very moment I had carried a second cargo thither, the Venetians surrendered the place to the enemies of Christendom, and I was obliged to retire without being able to dispose of my cargo.

On our return home we were pursued by two *corsairs*, which we discovered soon after doubling Cape Bon; these pursued, pillaged, and stripped us of every thing, and carried us into Tunis.

"On our arrival, I was presented to my new master, Hhadjy Mehemomed Khodjah, a renegado, whose Christian name was Don Philip, he having resided a considerable time in Spain. On this occasion, in conformity to my instructions, I kissed the hem of his robe, and was well received by him, for although shut up every night in

the Bagnio, or public prison, yet I did not labour during the day time like the other slaves.

"I soon perceived that the end of all this was to convert me, for he one day promised if I turned Mahomedan, to make me captain of a vessel carrying 30 pieces of cannon. He at the same time hinted, that whether I was willing or not, he could have the *cere-monial* part performed by his own barber, for a couple of *aspers*. It is but justice, however, to add, that on seeing me firm in my faith, he desisted in all attempts to make me change my mind; either by force or by entreaty. Nay, he took a great fancy to me, and perceiving that I was an expert sailor, permitted me to go in one of his vessels on a cruize, during which I was in continual hope of our being captured by some ship of war appertaining to the Christian powers.

"I was disappointed, however, for we took several prizes, and on our return my master informed me, that he intended to keep me at home, for the purpose of assisting him in fitting out his cruizers. This resolution, by depriving me of all hope, seemed to bereave me of my only consolation: but on learning that without my skill and exertions, the whole crew would have perished during a storm, he altered his intentions and consented to my departure.

"Redjeh-Reis, our commander, also exhibited great kindness towards me, and although I have seen many of the captives torn to pieces, and sometimes murdered with the whip, yet it is but justice to add, that I was always treated with peculiar complaisance. As our vessel was stationed at the Port of Soss, we had a considerable journey over land, and during the march, I found that seventeen Christian slaves were exactly of the same mind as myself, and wanted but a leader and a favourable opportunity to make their escape. Soon after our arrival, I took care to seize a fortunate conjuncture, and after examining the prison in which all the Christians but myself were confined during the night, I perceived an opening, through which, by means of a little labour, they were enabled to force their way to the back.

"At the dead of the night I repaired to the outside of the place where they were detained, and on a signal being

given, we repaired to the sea side, leaving behind us a Greek bound to a post, who preferred chains to freedom.

"On being unanimously chosen their leader, I put myself at their head, and seizing on the oars and provisions which I had prepared, I commanded a Maltese, who was an excellent swimmer, to repair on board an empty shallop, which was at anchor about thirty yards from the shore. After cutting the cable with a knife which he carried between his teeth, he then brought her as close as possible to the spot where we then were.

"All this being achieved in the course of a few minutes, we immediately embarked on board, and found the vessels loaded with raisins, carefully stored in earthen jars, which we mistook for sleeping Turks, and struck at repeatedly with our knives. We then hoisted sail, and at break of day found ourselves at some distance from the port; but to our great sorrow we discovered that we were pursued by several armed galleys. A fresh breeze, however, enabled us to outstrip our enemies, and we soon after had the good fortune to discover and be taken on board of a Genoese man of war.

"After a variety of adventures, I separated from my companions, and reached Cassis, the place of my nativity. All the inhabitants ran down to the water side on my arrival, and I was almost stifled with the embraces of my relatives and friends. Among the rest, was my aged mother, who presented my wife to me. I had been married to her but three months before my departure on that fatal voyage which rendered me at once a beggar and a slave, and I was actually unable to recognise her, for she had become considerably more tall, and was much more beautiful than before."

"*Les Bienfaits de la Religion Chrétienne, &c.*" The benefits of the Christian religion, translated from the English of Edward Ryan, Vicar of Donoughmore.

The work of this Irish divine has been well received in France, and he himself has been greatly complimented as a learned and able champion for Christianity.

"*Elogies de Tibulle, &c.*" The Elegies of Tibullus, translated into French verse, by C. J. Mollevant.



In the first edition, the author was blamed for the introductory passage to the first Elegy of the second book, viz.

“Cérès, ceins ton beau front de tes gerbes dorées,  
Occupons-nous des Dieux, livrons-nous au repos,  
Et que l’agile main délaisse les fuseaux, &c.”

He has therefore changed the whole in the present version:

“Vous tois qui m’approchez, prenez part à mes chants :

Suivant le rit ancien, purifions les champs.  
Viens Bacchus ; à ton front suspends la grappe mure ;

Cérès, orne d’épis l’or de ta chevelure ;  
Sillons, reposez-vous ; reposez, laboureurs ;  
Laissez le soc oisif ; et que, parés de fleurs,  
Vos taureaux, le front libre, à leur crèche remplie,

Permettent, aux autels, que chacun s’humble.

Bergères, dans ce jour réclamé par les Dieux,

Écartez du fuseau vos doigts religieux.

Toi, dont Vénus hier couronna la tendresse,

Fuis les Dieux, fuis ! ou crains leu fondre vengeresse.”

“Notice littéraire sur M. Jean-François Feraud, &c.” A Literary Notice relative to M. Jean François Feraud, grammarian, and Member of the Academy of Marseilles, by his colleague M. Casimer Raftan.

Jean F. Feraud was born at Marseilles, April 17, 1725. His father was a surgeon, and he studied under the Jesuits, at the College of Belsance. As he displayed great ardour for study, he was admitted a member of this celebrated order, and afterwards became Professor of Grammar and Rhetoric in the University of Besançon. No sooner had he embraced the ecclesiastical life, than he renounced the Muses, and gave himself up entirely to the study of theology and scholastic philosophy.

Having contracted an intimate acquaintance with the learned Father Pezenas, founder of the Observatory at Marseilles, in conjunction with him he translated Dyche’s English Dictionary, under the title of *Nouveaux Dictionnaire des Sciences et des Arts*. The editors of the Encyclopædia opposed the printing of this work, fearing it might either rival their labours, or do injury to their interests.

In 1762, M. Feraud was banished along with his brethren. “The signal for the general proscription of the Jesuits was given by the court of France and in a short time, all the sovereigns of Europe replied to this appeal, and contributed to a reaction commanded by the opinion of the age, of the secular against the ecclesiastical authority.” After residing some time, however, in the *Comtat Venaissin*, he was suffered to live in Provence, where he commenced a work on the Provençal language.

In consequence of the French Revolution, M. Feraud was once more expatriated, “for his religious opinions could not ply under a law, which pretended to dictate orders to men’s consciences.”

After remaining some time at Nice and Ferrera, he was permitted to re-enter France in the year 6, and died on the 8th of February 1807, in the 83d year of his age.

“Notice Historique, &c.” Historical Notice, relative to the most esteemed Races of Arabian Horses, by M. Venture, late professor of the Turkish language at the School of Oriental Languages.”

The Arabs, we are here told, possess three superior races of horses, the first race is termed *Djelfy*, the second *Manakryeh*, and the third *Saklaouryeh*. The three next, are of an inferior order, viz. the *Sakers*, the *Turkmanyehs*, and the *Qorbeichâns*.

The *Djelfy* race is reputed among the Syrians of Arabia, to be the first and most estimable, although some few prefer the *Manakryeh*, which are deemed stronger and more capable of fatigue. Both are to be found among the tribes who encamp and roam through the territories of Acre, Nazareth, Yaffa, Ramah, Jerusalem, and Ghazah. A good colt is worth about 100 dollars at the end of the first, and from 150 to 200 at the conclusion of the second year; at three or four years old it will produce about 3000.

The *Saklaouryeh* race, arising from the junction of the *Djelfy* stallion with a *Saklaouryeh*, *Saker*, or *Turkmanyeh* mare, is less valuable, they are not to be found in the same countries as the former, and are usually sold for one-third less. The *Sakers*, so termed from the tribe who rear them in the environs of Acre and Galilee, are vigorous, but less supple and alert

alert than the former: a good colt, at the end of a year, will produce about 80 dollars. The Turkman yeh race, so called from the Turkman Arabians, are to be found near Aleppo, and some are carried to Damascus, Tripoli, &c. They are good, and even handsome, but have been considered as somewhat less valuable than the former. The price, however, is nearly the same, the difference being in opinion, rather than in money. In addition to all these, there are two others, one of which is called *Madelvumi*, and the other *Musmar*; they are produced by means of a mare of the three first races, and a Guedyeh horse; in other words a stallion of no family or pretensions. The foals accordingly, although good, are in less esteem, and produce no more than two-thirds of the sum paid for those of a superior race.

"Observations sur le Voyage en Grece, &c." Remarks on Barthololy's Travels in Greece, during the years 1803 and 1804.

The French have been induced by policy to vaunt the accomplishments of the Greeks, and deem them worthy of being withdrawn from the interested protection of the Russians, and the cruel bondage of the Turks. The work under consideration, is considered as a libel on the character of that nation; and the German author, although he is allowed to have visited Greece, is yet accused of being ignorant both of its language and its topography. The celebrated Pharsalia, is termed by Bertholdy, *Farsa*, although that town is at this day known by the appellation of *Phersala*. His "Present State of the Civilization of Greece," is contrasted with works written by Dr. Coray on the same subject; and the attack on the officious hospitality of the patriarchs, primates, and distinguished ecclesiastics, which is said to spring from the love of money alone, is attempted to be ridiculed, and even contradicted. A physician having felt the pulse of a corpse, the head of which was concealed, and pronounced a speedy cure, this incident has caused the traveller, it seems, to term all the medical practitioners charlatans or quacks. We are assured of two facts from this publication, both of them interesting, although the one is of a private, and the other of a public na-

ture; in the first place, we are taught to believe, that in every village throughout Greece, there is a school for the instruction of youth maintained at the common expence of the inhabitants; and in the next, that all the Catholic priests are taken under the immediate protection of France, throughout the Levant, which has induced the Turks to prohibit marriages between the Catholics and Greeks.

"Gallerie de l' Hermitage, &c." The Gallery of the Hermitage, containing engraved prints of the finest pictures which compose that collection; with an historical Description, by Camille of Geneva, a work patronised by his Imperial Majesty Alexander I. and published by Labensky at Petersburg. The Hermitage was the occasional residence of the late Empress Catherine II. in which she spent her happiest hours, and which she embellished at an immense expence. While the gardens abounded with the rarest productions of nature, the apartments displayed the most finished efforts of arts. But it was chiefly paintings which were prized by her, and for these all Europe was searched, and every one who possessed good pictures, was certain in her Imperial Majesty to find a liberal purchaser. Among others, the Houghton collection was bought from the Earl of Orford, and after having long adorned this country were transmitted to St. Petersburg; a circumstance considered as a disgrace to an opulent nation, which permitted itself to be outbid by a sovereign, ambitious alike to excel in arms, and patronise the fine arts.

The prints now under consideration, are of the 4to size, and by way of frontispiece we find a portrait of her Imperial Majesty, after which follow 45 engravings from the originals of the first masters of the different schools, accompanied by 123 pages of description, in French and Russian. This is the more valuable, as the gallery has been hitherto rather celebrated than known, the present being the first account of it ever published.

Of the Italian school, we here find two pictures by Raphael, one representing a Holy Family, and the other Judith after he had slain Holophernes. There are two also of Albano, one of which has for its subject the Annunciation; and the other, the Rape of Europa. The marriage of St. Catharine,

rine, and the Virgin offering her bosom to the infant Jesus, are by Corregio; the three following were painted by Salvator Rosa, 1. Democrites and Protagoras; Ulysses and Nausica; Persons at play. From the pencil of Guido Rheni, we have the Doctors of the Church in consultation, and the Adoration of the Shepherds; from that of Annibal Carrachi the Virgin and Infant, with a Jesus bearing the Cross; from that of Andrew del Sarto, the Visitation. and the Virgin and Child. We have also, a Holy Family by Leonardo de Vinci, another by Dominichino, a dead Christ by Paul Veronese, a portrait of a man by Giorgini, the Cyclops by Lucas Giordano, and a Virgin and Child by Berochio.

Of the French school we have five of the best pictures by Nicolas Poussin. 1. Tancred succoured by Herminia. 2. Armida and Reynado. 3. A Holy Family. 4. Moses striking the rock and producing water; and, 5. The Continnence of Scipio. There are also two pictures by Lesueur, representing the death of St. Stephen, and Darius ordering the tomb of Nitocris to be opened. Claude Lorrain has one, of Jesus and his disciples in the road to Emmaus: and Bourdon's Perseus and Andromache is also engraved for the present volume.

The Flemish and Dutch schools have furnished the following, 1. Roman Charity by Rubens, the portrait of François Sneyders and his wife; that of Jean-Vander-Vower, and the Incredulity of St. Thomas by Vandyke. The Sacrifice of Abraham, and a Holy Family by Rembrandt; a Huntsman before a Cottage by Paul Potter, and a Dutch Morning by Mieris. In addition to these, is the celebrated Repose in Egypt, by Murillo, of the Spanish school.

The description of the pictures by Camille, is written with precision on one hand, while his judgment on the other is equally just and profound. In addition to this, he has added biographical notices relative to the great masters. According to his idea, the following are the capital pieces in the present collection.

1. Jesus Christ, by Paul Veronese.
2. The Doctors of the Church in consultation, by Guido Rheni.
3. Jesus bearing his Cross, by Annibal Carrache.

4. The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, by Vandyke, together with

5. The Portrait of Jean-Vander-Vower by the same artist.

6. Armida and Rinaldo, with

7. Moses in the act of striking the Rock, by N. Poussin.

8. The Death of St. Stephen by Lesueur. And

9. Democrites and Protagoras, by Salvator Rosa.

“Dissertation sur l'Echicite, &c.” Dissertation concerning electrical Machines, Galvanism, Burning Mirrors, &c.

The author of this little volume introduces a variety of curious particulars, but on the whole they are rather ingenious than novel. In respect to electrical machines, which occupy Part I. many of our literary productions might have afforded interesting materials, and rendered his work far more valuable. He indeed mentions that Beyer attempted to improve their construction, by the addition of a pointed piece of platina, which was exempt from oxydation; but he never once alludes to the experiments in this country, tending to a comparative estimate of the superiority of pointed instruments over balls. In a large building, he thinks that the terminations of the conductors ought to be within ten *metres* of each other.

The second part, contains only three articles:

1. Galvanic electricity;

2. Magnetism;

And 3. Light, with which he concludes, as being the most difficult of the whole. Under the last of these heads, all the recent discoveries are to be found, and we are also presented with the theory of that optical deception, termed the *phantasmagoria*, which some years since astonished many of the people of this metropolis. It is stated that the imaginary approach of the supposed phantom proceeds from the gradual developement of the figure, which circumstance serves to convey an idea both of action and approximation.

We all know, it has been asserted, that Archimedes set fire to the Roman fleet, by means of glasses. The author is of opinion, that this is not only possible but probable, all that was wanted being to employ the combined action of several plane mirrors;



mirrors; "and this celebrated geometrician," says he, "has afforded us sufficient proof, that he was capable of such an idea."

"Father Kircher," we are told, "was the first person who conceived the notion of substituting in the place of a concave mirror, several smooth ones, so disposed, that the rays of the sun being reflected from their surfaces, should converge towards one common point. He employed only five of these mirrors, but these were placed in such a direction, that the concourse of the rays took place at more than 32 *metres*, 5, (100 feet), distance, and he found that the heat was nearly insupportable." This philosopher reasoned thus: "if five mirrors produce such a great effect what would one hundred do, provided they were arranged in a similar manner." The heat would be so great, that every thing must be consumed and reduced to ashes.\*

"Several ingenious men," it is added, "have since undertaken a variety of experiments of a similar nature; but as pieces of polygonal mirror, erected at the *Jardins des Plantes*, in 1747, in conformity to an idea suggested by the celebrated Buffon, surpasses every thing of this kind hitherto attempted, whether we consider the grandeur of its effects, or the ingenious contrivance and construction of the machine.† This mirror consisted of one hundred and sixty-eight glasses, susceptible of motion in every direction, so that it was possible to fix it at any degree of inclination. The result was that to the whole could be given a form more or less concave, while the focus might be contrived in such a manner, as to unite an immense number of rays, and produce an intense heat. This mirror burnt wood at 65 *metres* (200 feet), melted metals at 14 *met.* 5, (45 feet), and its author was persuaded, that by multiplying the glasses, the same effect might be produced much further off."

Upon the whole this is a collection of considerable merit, as it comprehends the history and progress of the sciences, and may prove singularly useful to such as are so well acquainted with

the French language, as to comprehend its technical phraseology. It must be recollected, however, that it is only meant as an elementary book.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

"Alphonze ou le Fils Naturel;" Alphonzo or the Natural Son; by Madame de Genlis, 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1809.—Imported by J. De Boffe, Bookseller, Nassau street, Soho.

Madame de Genlis is one of the most celebrated novel writers of the present age, and it is but doing her justice to say, that with a considerable share of ingenuity, this lady has always united a laudable attention to morals. She tells us in her preface "that were virtue a mere matter of conversation, secret vice and mysterious crimes would be seldom attended with any disastrous consequences; but this not being the case, every bad action is always attended with unhappy results, and every instance of disobedience to the divine law is constantly followed, either sooner or later by pernicious consequences. Vice destroys every thing," it is added, "even the sentiments of nature; it produces nothing, but misery and disorder in society, while virtue alone can maintain harmony. I have accordingly endeavoured in the present work to develop those truths, not by argument, but by striking examples. I have wished to conduct the heroes and heroines of this romance, to happiness, by contraining their passions and exhibiting to them the danger of leaving the path sketched out to them, by a sense of duty, in order to resign themselves to the enthusiasm of imaginary virtues, and fantastic pretensions."

The first chapter introduces us to the acquaintance of the *best society* at Besancon in France; or at least what was accounted the first in a country town, anterior to the revolution. The Marchioness de \* \* \* is represented as a rich dowager of forty years old, who possessed one of the best houses in all Franche-Comté. She has a daughter twenty years of age, educated at the convent of Pauthemont, and they had both returned from Paris, and opened their house to all their acquaintance, in order to display themselves, as models of the ladies of Versailles, and thus exhibit a marked superiority over such of the provincials as were two whole years in arrear,

\* Kirker *Ars Magna Lucis et Umræ*, lib. x. p. 888.

† Buffon, *Hist. Nat.* ed. in 12mo, 1774, Supplement II. p. 141 et suiv.

arrear, in respect to the manners as well as the dress of the court and capital.

The principal object of scandal, was the arrival of a lady in that neighbourhood, who lived along with her uncle and his son, and as she was both beautiful and accomplished, it may be easily imagined, that but few compliments were paid, either to her face or talents. Melanie, for this happened to be her name, was tall and elegant. She joined to the grace of a *Creole*,—for she was a native of the West Indies—a very considerable degree of personal perfection; her features were regular, her eyes piercing, her mouth small, her teeth white, and her hair of a shining auburn. There was an air of timidity and melancholy, however, in her countenance, which notwithstanding her youth and graces, inspired an idea of reserve. Dormeuil her uncle, had been ruined in consequence of some unforeseen misfortunes that occurred in the island of St. Domingo; but a sufficiency remained to enable him to maintain the station of a gentleman, in a pretty little house, where an elegant simplicity reigned, and where his niece, and the young Alphonzo, who was called his son, constituted the whole of his happiness. Alphonzo was a young man of good education and excellent parts; but his character was impetuous and fiery, so that while his virtues and accomplishments promised to render him not only an amiable, but an accomplished man, his temper was calculated to lead him into many errors.

Notwithstanding the whole family, consisting of those three persons were desirous to avoid company, yet Melvil, a gentleman of large fortune in the neighbourhood, was to introduce himself, and soon after declared his passion for Melanie; but his pretensions were secretly opposed by Alphonso, who was himself in love, and with the same object.

This young man being desirous of entering into the army as an officer, determined to have an explanation of his precise situation and pretensions, and soon learned, to his inexpressible confusion, that he was a bastard, and consequently inadmissible during the existence of the ancient monarchy! Notwithstanding this, he throws himself soon after at the feet of Melanie,

and declares his passion: when this lady to his inexpressible surprise and confusion, declares herself his mother! He now attempts to make away with himself, but is prevented by the arrival of Melvil, who learns the fatal secret, and finding that his mistress was a mother, and yet unmarried and innocent, he is more attached to her than ever.

We find from her story, that she was born in St. Domingo; that her mother died immediately after; and that she was educated by an aunt, both pious and virtues, yet entirely ignorant of the world. When only seven years of age, her father repaired to Europe, and in the luxurious and debauched city of Paris, soon squandered away the whole of his fortune. During his absence and that of her uncle Dormeuil, when only thirteen years of age, she was prevailed on to go to a ball, given in the capital of the island, by a new governor; and as her aunt was extremely old, and subject to a disease that soon brought her to the grave, she was confided to the care of a friend. The Count D'Olmene, nephew to his excellency, having been captivated with her opening charms, waited upon her at her own house, and by means of a letter from her father, relative to some colonial business, obtained her confidence. Although his person was odious to her, yet she was obliged to listen to his addresses, which were not however of an honourable nature. Yet, having obtained the consent of her aunt, who was unable to make the necessary inquiries, and suborned Sanite a female slave, by means of a purse of money, and a rich embroidered handkerchief, the count proceeded in his guilty career. At length he was introduced into the bed-chamber of the beautiful *Creole*, during the night, and she having been stupified by means of a powerful potion, the crime was perpetrated, and the ravisher fled.

A long illness followed this execrable deed, and the young lady, soon after her recovery found she was with child. On this, the Negro who had been accessory to her dishonour, perceiving detection unavoidable, and dreading the fury of the uncle Dormeuil, who was on his voyage home from France, took poison and expired in great agonies.

On his return, Dormeuil immediately

ately sold the plantation, and collecting the wreck of his fortune which had been ruined by the imprudence of an only brother, now no more, he carried his niece to an obscure quarter of the island. There she was delivered of Alphonso, with whom they both came to Europe, and immediately on their arrival at Paris, the exasperated uncle sent a box of jewels, with the following letter to the seducer, who proved to be a married man, and by his father's death had now become duke D'Olmene:

“Take back these dishonourable and detested presents, and if you are not to the full as cowardly as you are wicked and base, repair to-morrow morning by break of day to the great alley in the wood of Vincennes. As the offended person, the choice of weapons appertains to me, I shall be provided with pistols, and intend to have no other witness than my negro servant.

“I now inform you, that the guilty slave corrupted by you, attempted to expiate her crime, by means of a voluntary death, and while expiring, loaded you with her maledictions. God, the avenger of premeditated crimes, will doubtless, sooner or later fulfil the last wishes of that unfortunate wretch.”

They accordingly met at the time appointed, and at the first shot, the West Indian wounded his adversary in the left shoulder. On this, the Duke fired his in the air, on which Dormeuil, surprised at such an act of generosity from such a base character, exclaimed, “I shall no longer admire valour, since it can ally itself to such odious vices.”

Melvil, who was a man of great influence, now undertook to make a suitable provision for his young friend Alphonso, and finding him duly qualified, he presented him to the new ambassador to the court of Vienna, with whom he was to live in the capacity of secretary. He proved to be a dissipated courtier of high rank and pretensions, who enjoyed high favour at Versailles, and was one of the richest noblemen in France;—in fine, he proved to be the Duc D'Olmene.

On being established in this family, Alphonso soon found himself treated with great haughtiness by the Duchess, while her husband received him always with a marked but cold civility.

His niece Hermenia, was, however, fully sensible of the merits of the young secretary, and she preferred him to the count D'Olmene, her intended husband. This nobleman was not long ignorant of the preference, and being at once proud and impetuous, after upbraiding Alphonso as a bastard, he challenged him to single combat. A duel accordingly took place, and the latter finding himself slightly wounded, soon after propagated a false rumour of his own death, in order to oblige his rival to fly to a foreign country, and enable himself thus left master of the field, to obtain a large estate, by means of marriage with his cousin whom he detested. His scheme, however, was frustrated by the more deadly enmity of the Duke, who procured a *lettre de cachet* to shut up Alphonso in a fortress for the rest of his life!

At this critical moment, Melanie hearing of the misfortunes of her son, instantly repairs to Paris, procures an interview with the Duke, accuses him of perfidy and ravishment, and obtains an order for the enlargement of her son. No sooner, however, had she left the hotel d'Olmene, than this atrocious noblemen representing her as a *woman of the town*, to the lieutenant of the police, procures an order for her confinement. But by the sudden arrival of Melvil from England, and the interposition of Herminie, both the lady and son are restored to freedom, while the Duke is disgraced and dishonoured. Soon after this, the latter is obliged to give an account of the fortune of his ward during her minority, and becomes reduced to beggary by the restoration of large sums of money which he had squandered in debauchery. On the other hand Melvil and Melanie are immediately married, and all the parties worthy of being rendered happy become so.

On the whole, this is an interesting novel. It is to be observed, however, that it contains a severe satire on the ancient nobility, while it discloses all the horrors of a despotic government, such as France, unhappily still is!

“*Sur les Jardins, &c.*” Translation of a Chinese work on GARDENS, originally written by Baron de Besenval.

Let others build palaces to conceal their chagrin, or display their va-



nity; as for me, I have created a solitude, in order to amuse my leisure hours, and converse with my friends. Twenty acres of land have proved sufficient for the completion of my design. In the midst is a large hall, where I have assembled five thousand volumes, for the purpose of interrogating wisdom, and conversing with antiquity.

Towards the south is a saloon, in the midst of waters, formed by a little brook, that descends from the side of yonder western acclivity. They form a deep and capacious basin, whence they expand in five branches, like the claws of a leopard. These are covered with innumerable swans, which swim about and enjoy themselves on all sides. On the margin of the first of these, where the stream precipitates itself in the form of cascades, rises a steep rock, the top of which is curbed so as to resemble the trunk of an elephant, this supports a balcony, whence may be enjoyed the fresh air of the evening, or the rubies with which Aurora crowns the rising sun, contemplated at ease.

The second branch soon divides itself into two canals, which take a serpentine direction around a gallery bordered with a double terrass adorned with festoons, which are formed by means of a thousand different kinds of jasmines, roses and pomegranates. The western branch, bending in form of a bow towards the north, forms a little island. The banks of this isle are bedecked with sand, shells, and pebbles, all of different colours: one part is planted with evergreens, another is ornamented with a cabin composed of reeds, and thatch, such as is generally used by fishermen.

The two remaining canals, seem, by turns, to seek for and fly from each other, while following the declivity of a flowery meadow, to the freshness and verdure of which they not a little contribute. Sometimes they leave their course, to form little sheets of water amidst the turf; at other times they quit the level of the field, and descend in narrow currents, to dash against a labyrinth of rocks, which dispute their passage and cover them with foam.

To the north of the grand saloon are several little summer-houses placed without art, some on little hillocks, which rise above the rest, exactly

like a mother above her children. Others are built on the declivities; while a few placed in the narrow valleys, are seen but in part. All the environs are shaded by groves of tufted bamboos, intersected by narrow paths, into which the sun never penetrates.

On the eastern side opens a little plain, divided into compartments, some of which are oval, and some square: these, which are sheltered by a wood of ancient cedar trees from the north wind, are filled with odoriferous plants, salutary herbs, beautiful flowers, and sweet-scented shrubs. Spring and the Zephyrs seem to have taken up their residence in this delicious spot. A little plot of pomegranate, citron and orange trees, always decked with fruit, as well as with flowers, terminates the view, and bounds the horizon.

On the west side, an alley of weeping willows conducts you to the border of a broad stream, which falls at the distance of a few paces from the top of a crag, become green by means of ivy, and coiled herbs. The neighbourhood presents nothing but a barrier of pointed rocks, fantastically assembled together, which form groups somewhat after the manner of an amphitheatre, and appear at once rustic and picturesque. Below is a profound grotto, into which you descend by means of steps. Enlarging itself by degrees, it at length forms an irregular kind of vault, the roof of which terminates in a dome. The light enters through an opening, whence depend clusters of honey-suckle, and several other kinds of vines. This second saloon serves as a retreat during the heat of the dog days. Scattered fragments of rock, or alcoves formed in the wall, constitute the only seats. A little fountain, which springs out of one side of the building, fills the hollow of a stone, which has been rendered circular by accident, and whence it escapes in little rills to trickle over the pavement. Its waters, after having taken a thousand serpentine directions, all unite at length in a reservoir prepared for a bath, the basin of which is emptied at pleasure, into a little pool at the foot of the grotto, situate among the rocks which surround the whole habitation. These rocks in their turn, are inhabited by a colony of rabbits, which return with

interest to the fishes in the little pool just alluded to; all the fears which they have been tormented with, on the part of the finny race.

"How charming is this solitude!" The sheet of water, presented on every side, is studded here and there with reed-bearing islets. The largest of these are converted into aviaries, filled with all kinds of animals appertaining to the feathered race, and they communicate with each other, by means of little bridges constructed some in wood and some in stone, partly circular and partly straight. When the water-lilies, with which the borders of the pond are adorned, open their flowers, they appear crowned with purple and scarlet, like the horizon of the southern seas.

On retiring, it is necessary to ascend a stair-case cut out of the living rock, by the labours of the pick-axe, the marks of which are still visible. The cabinet formed at the top, has nothing but simplicity to recommend it, although, indeed, it is sufficiently adorned by the view of an immense plain, where the \*Kiang winds through straggling villages and rice-grounds. The innumerable barks with which this great river is covered; the labourers scattered up and down the country, and the travellers who crowd the roads, all contribute to animate this enchanting landscape. The azure-coloured mountains which terminate the horizon, at once charm and refresh the sight.

When I am weary of composing, and of writing among my books in the great hall, I throw myself into a bark, conducted by myself, and repair to taste the pleasures of my garden. Sometimes I land at the isle of the fishermen, and covering my head with a large straw hat, by means of bait I allure the fishes which sport in the bosom of the waters, and I study our passions in their mistakes.

At other times, with a quiver hung across my shoulder, and a bow in my hand, I climb among the rocks, and there lurking like a traitor for the rabbits which issue from the fissures, I pierce them with my arrows, at the entrance into their retreats. Alas! more wise than ourselves, they dread danger, and they fly from it! If they perceive my arrival, not one of them makes its appearance.

When I walk on my parterre, it is my delight to cull such medicinal plants there as I may wish to preserve. Does one flower delight me, I seize and become intoxicated with its perfumes. Is another drooping from thirst I water it, and its neighbours profit by my bounty. How often have ripe and delicious fruits restored to me that appetite, of which the sight of the most delicious meats have deprived me? my peaches and pomegranates are not better, perhaps, when plucked by my hand; but I myself am more pleased with them, while my friends, to whom I send baskets, seem always delighted to praise them. Do I perceive a young and straggling bamboo, which I wish to encourage, I cut it, or I bend and interlace its branches, so as no longer to droop on the earth. The margin of the water, the recesses of a wood, and the terminating point of a rock, all serve me equally, and by turns, for the purposes of repose. I now enter into my cabinet to behold my swans making war on the fishes; but scarcely have I sat down, when I take up my *kin*,\* and provoke the music of the neighbouring groves.

The last rays of the sun sometimes surprise me, while considering in silence, the tender solitudes of a swallow for her young, or the stratagems recited to by a kite for the purpose of carrying away his prey. The murmur of the waters, the fluttering of the foliage gently agitated by the zephyrs, and the beauty of the heavens, serve by turns to plunge me in a sweet reverie. All nature seems to speak to my heart. I am lost in listening to her; and the night is already half spent when I reach the threshold of my mansion. Sleep alone ravishes from me those charms which I experience; but if I am awoken by my dreams, I anticipate Aurora, by beholding from the top of some neighbouring eminence, those pearls and rubies, which she scatters along the path traced by the sun.

My friends frequently interrupt my solitude, in order to recite their own works, or listen to mine. I associate them in my amusements. The juice of the grape gives gaiety to our frugal repasts; philosophy seasons them, and while the court dissolved in voluptuousness, caresses calumny, forges fetters

\* A musical instrument, common in China.

and spreads snares for the subject, we invoke wisdom. My eyes are continually turned towards her; but alas, her rays never reach me but through the medium of a thousand clouds, which are sometimes dissipated, however and that too, by a storm.

This solitude shall serve as the temple of pleasure. What do I say! A father, a husband, a citizen, and a man of letters, I have a multitude of duties to fulfil: my life is no longer my own. Adieu, thou, my dear garden! The love of my country, calls me to the capital; but preserve all thy pleasures, that they may dissipate my new chagrins, and save my virtue from shipwreck, amidst future afflictions.

*Abstract of the Report of the Select Committee, on the High Price of Gold Bullion.*

*Continued from our last Magazine, p. 294.*

The restriction of cash-payments, as has already been shewn, having rendered the same preventive policy no longer necessary to the Bank, has removed that check upon its issues which was the public security against an excess. When the Bank directors were no longer exposed to the inconvenience of a drain upon them for gold, they naturally felt that they had no such inconvenience to guard against by a more restrained system of discounts and advances; and it was very natural for them to pursue as before (but without that sort of guard and limitation which was now become unnecessary to their own security) the same liberal and prudent system of commercial advances from which the prosperity of their own establishment had resulted, as well as in a great degree the commercial prosperity of the whole country. It was natural for the Bank directors to believe, that nothing but benefit could accrue to the public at large, while they saw the growth of Bank profits go hand in hand with the accommodations granted to the merchants. It was hardly to be expected of the directors of the Bank, that they should be fully aware of the consequences that might result from their pursuing, after the suspension of cash payments, the same system which they had found a safe one before. To watch the operation of so new a law, and to provide against the injury which might

result from it to the public interests, was the province, not so much of the Bank as of the legislature; and, in the opinion of your committee, there is no room to regret that this house has not taken earlier notice of all the consequences of that law.

By far the most important of those consequences is, that while the convertibility into specie no longer exists as a check to an over issue of paper, the Bank directors have not perceived that the removal of that check rendered it possible that such an excess might be issued by the discount of perfectly good bills. So far from perceiving this, your committee have shewn that they maintain the contrary doctrine with the utmost confidence, however it may be qualified occasionally by some of their expressions. That this doctrine is a very fallacious one, your committee cannot entertain a doubt. The fallacy, upon which it is founded, lies in not distinguishing between an advance of capital to merchants, and an addition of supply of currency to the general mass of circulating medium. If the advance of capital only is considered, as made to those who are ready to employ it in judicious, and productive undertakings, it is evident there need be no other limit to the total amount of advances than what the means of the lender, and his prudence in the selection of borrowers may impose. But, in the present situation of the Bank, intrusted as it is with the functions of supplying the public with that paper currency which forms the basis of our circulation, and at the same time not subjected to the liability of converting the paper into specie, every advance which it makes of capital to the merchants in the shape of discount, becomes an addition also to the mass of circulating medium. In the first instance, when the advance is made by notes paid in discount of a bill, it is undoubtedly so much capital, so much power of making purchases, placed in the hands of the merchant who receives the notes: and if those hands are safe, the operation is so far, and in this its first step, useful and productive to the public. But as soon as the portion of circulating medium, in which the advance was thus made, performs in the hands of him to whom it was advanced this its first operation as capital, as soon as the notes are exchanged by him



for some other article which is capital, they fall into the channel of circulation as so much circulating medium, and form an addition to the mass of currency. The necessary effect of every such addition to the mass, is to diminish the relative value of any given portion of that mass in exchange for commodities. If the addition were made by notes convertible into specie, this diminution of the relative value of any given portion of the whole mass, would speedily bring back upon the Bank, which issued the notes, as much as was excessive. But if by law they are not so convertible, of course this excess will not be brought back, but will remain in the channel of circulation, until paid in again to the Bank itself in discharge of the bills which were originally discounted. During the whole time they remain out, they perform all the functions of circulating medium; and before they come to be paid in discharge of those bills they have already been followed by a new issue of notes in a similar operation of discounting. Each successive advance repeats the same process. If the whole sum of discounts continues outstanding at a given amount, there will remain permanently out in circulation a corresponding amount of paper; and if the amount of discounts is progressively increasing, the amount of paper, which remains out in circulation over and above what is otherwise wanted for the occasions of the public, will progressively increase also, and the money prices of commodities will progressively rise. This progress may be as indefinite, as the range of speculation and adventure in a great commercial country.

It is necessary to observe, that the law, which in this country limits the rate of interest, and of course the rate at which the Bank can legally discount, exposes the Bank to still more extensive demands for commercial discounts. While the rate of commercial profits is very considerably higher than five per cent. as it has lately been in many branches of our foreign trade, there is in fact no limit to the demands which merchants of perfectly good capital, and of the most prudent spirit of enterprize, may be tempted to make upon the Bank for accommodation and facilities by discount. Nor can any argument or il-

lustration place in a more striking point of view the extent to which such of the Bank directors, as were examined before the committee, seem to have in theory embraced that doctrine upon which your committee have made these observations, as well as the practical consequences to which that doctrine may lead in periods of a high spirit of commercial adventure, than the opinion which Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Pearse have delivered; that the same complete security to the public against any excess in the issues of the Bank would exist if the rate of discount were reduced from five to four, or even to three per cent. From the evidence, however, of the late governor and deputy governor of the Bank, it appears, that though they state the principle broadly that there can be no excess of their circulation, if issued according to their rules of discount, yet they disclaim the idea of acting up to it in its whole extent; though they stated the applications for the discount of legitimate bills to be their sole criterion of abundance or scarcity, they gave your committee to understand, that they do not discount to the full extent of such applications. In other words, the directors do not act up to the principle which they represent as one perfectly sound and safe, and must be considered, therefore, as possessing no distinct and certain rule to guide their discretion in controlling the amount of their circulation.

The suspension of cash payments has had the effect of committing into the hands of the directors of the Bank of England, to be exercised by their sole discretion, the important charge of supplying the country with that quantity of circulating medium which is exactly proportioned to the wants and occasions of the public. In the judgment of the committee, that is a trust, which it is unreasonable to expect that the directors of the Bank of England should ever be able to discharge. The most detailed knowledge of the actual trade of the country, combined with the profound science in all the principles of money and circulation, would not enable any man or set of men to adjust, and keep always adjusted, the right proportion of circulating medium in a country to the wants of trade. When the

currency consists entirely of the precious metals, or of paper convertible at will into the precious metals, the natural process of commerce, by establishing exchanges among all the different countries of the world, adjusts, in every particular country, the proportion of circulating medium to its actual occasions, according to that supply of the precious metals which the mines furnish to the general market of the world. The proportion, which is thus adjusted and maintained by the natural operation of commerce, cannot be adjusted by any human wisdom or skill. If the natural system of currency and circulation be abandoned, and a discretionary issue of paper money substituted in its stead, it is vain to think that any rules can be devised for the exact exercise of such a discretion; though some cautions may be pointed out to check and control its consequences, such as are indicated by the effect of an excessive issue upon exchanges and the price of gold. The directors of the Bank of England, in the judgment of your committee, have exercised the new and extraordinary discretion reposed in them since 1797, with an integrity and a regard to the public interest according to their conceptions of it, and indeed a degree of forbearance in turning it less to the profit of the Bank than it would easily have admitted of, that merit the continuance of that confidence which the Public has so long and so justly felt in the integrity with which its affairs are directed, as well as in the unshaken stability and ample funds of that great establishment. That their recent policy involves great practical errors, which it is of the utmost public importance to correct, your committee are fully convinced; but those errors are less to be imputed to the Bank directors, than to be stated as the effect of a new system, of which, however it originated, or was rendered necessary as a temporary expedient, it might have been well if parliament had sooner taken into view all the consequences. When your committee consider that this discretionary power, of supplying the kingdom with circulating medium, has been exercis-

ed under an opinion that the paper could not be issued to excess if advanced in discounts to merchants in good bills payable at stated periods, and likewise under an opinion that neither the price of bullion nor the course of exchanges need be adverted to, as affording any indication with respect to the sufficiency or excess of such paper, your committee cannot hesitate to say, that these opinions of the Bank must be regarded as in a great measure the operative cause of the continuance of the present state of things.

Your committee will now proceed to state, from the information which has been laid before them, what appears to have been the progressive increase, and to be the present amount, of the paper circulation of this country, consisting primarily of the notes of the Bank of England not at present convertible into specie; and, in a secondary manner, of the notes of the country bankers which are convertible, at the option of the holder, into Bank of England paper. After having stated the amount of Bank of England paper, your committee will explain the reason which induce them to think that the numerical amount of that paper is not alone to be considered as decisive of the question as to its excess: and before stating the amount of country bank paper, so far as that can be ascertained, your committee will explain their reasons for thinking, that the amount of the country bank circulation is limited by the amount of that of the bank of England.

1. It appears from the accounts laid before the committees upon affairs in 1797, that for several years previous to the year 1796, the average amount of bank notes in circulation was between £10,000,000 and £11,000,000. hardly ever falling below £9,000,000, and not often exceeding to any great amount £11,000,000.

The following abstract of the several accounts referred to your committee, or ordered by your committee from the bank, will shew the progressive increase of the notes from the year 1798 to the end of the last year.

Average Amount of Bank of England Notes in circulation in each of the following years :

	Notes of £5 and upwards, including Bank Post Bills.	Notes under £5.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.
1798 . . .	11,527,250	1,807,502	13,334,752
1799 . . .	12,408,522	1,653,805	14,062,327
1800 . . .	13,593,666	2,243,266	15,841,932
1801 . . .	13,454,367	2,715,182	16,169,549
1802 . . .	13,917,977	3,136,477	17,054,454
1803 . . .	12,983,477	3,864,045	16,847,522
1804 . . .	12,621,348	4,723,672	17,345,020
1805 . . .	12,697,352	4,544,500	17,241,932
1806 . . .	12,844,170	4,291,230	17,135,400
1807 . . .	13,221,988	4,183,013	17,405,001
1808 . . .	13,402,160	4,132,420	17,534,580
1809 . . .	14,133,615	4,868,275	19,001,890

Taking from the accounts the last half of the year 1809, the average will be found higher than for the whole year, and amounts to £19,880,310.

The notes of the bank of England are principally issued in advances to government for the public service, and in advances to the merchants upon the discount of their bills.

Your committee have had an account laid before them, of advances made by the bank to government on land and malt, exchequer bills and other securities, in every year since the suspension of cash payments; from which, as compared with the accounts laid before the committees of 1797, and which werethen carried back for 20 years, it will appear that the yearly advances of the bank to government have upon an average, since the suspension, been considerably lower in amount than the average amount of advances prior to that event, and the amount of those advances in the two last years, though greater in amount than those of some years immediately preceding, is less than it was for any of the six years preceding the restriction of cash payments.

With respect to the amount of commercial discounts, your committee did not think it proper to require from the directors of the bank a disclosure of their absolute amount, being a part of their private transactions as a commercial company, of which, without urgent reason, it did not seem right to demand a disclosure. The late governor and deputy governor, however,

at the desire of your committee, furnished a comparative scale, in progressive numbers, shewing the increase of the amount of their discounts from the year 1790 to 1809, both inclusive. They made a request, with which your committee have thought it proper to comply, that this document might not be made public; the committee therefore have not placed it in the appendix to the present report, but have returned it to the bank. Your committee, however, have to state in general terms, that the amount of discounts has been progressively increasing since the year 1796; and that their amount in the last year (1809) bears a very high proportion to their largest amount in any year preceding 1797. Upon this particular subject, your committee are only anxious to remark, that the largest amount of mercantile discounts by the bank, if it could be considered by itself, ought never, in their judgment, to be regarded as any other than a great public benefit; and that it is only the excess of paper currency thereby issued, and kept out in circulation, which is to be considered as the evil.

But your committee must not omit to state one very important principle, that the mere numerical return of the amount of bank notes out in circulation, cannot be considered as at all deciding the question, whether such paper is or is not excessive. It is necessary to have recourse to other tests. The same amount of paper may at one time be less than enough, and at an-



other time mote. The quantity of currency required will vary in some degree with the extent of trade; and the increase of our trade, which has taken place since the suspension, must have occasioned some increase in the quantity of our currency. But the quantity of currency bears no fixed proportion to the quantity of commodities; and any inferences proceeding upon such a supposition, would be entirely erroneous. The effective currency of the country depends upon the quickness of circulation, and the number of exchanges performed in a given time, as well as upon its numerical amount; and all the circumstances, which have a tendency to quicken or to retard the rate of circulation, render the same amount of currency more or less adequate to the wants of trade. A much smaller amount is required in a high state of public credit, than when alarms make individuals call in their advances, and provide against accidents by hoarding; and in a period of commercial security and private confidence, than when mutual distrust discourages pecuniary arrangements for any distant time. But, above all, the same amount of currency will be more or less adequate, in proportion to the skill which the great money-dealers possess in managing and economizing the use of the circulating medium. Your committee are of opinion, that the improvements which have taken place of late years in this country, and particularly in the district of London, with regard to the use and economy of money among bankers, and in the mode of adjusting commercial payments, must have had a much greater effect than has hitherto been ascribed to them, in rendering the same sum adequate to a much greater amount of trade and payments than formerly. Some of those improvements will be found detailed in the evidence: they consist principally in the increased use of bankers drafts in the common payments of London; the contrivance of bringing all such drafts daily to a common receptacle, where they are balanced against each other; the intermediate agency of bill-brokers; and several other changes in the practice of London bankers, are to the same effect, of rendering it unnecessary for them to keep so large a deposit of money as formerly. Within the London district, it would certainly appear, that

a smaller sum of money is required than formerly, to perform the same number of exchanges and amount of payments, if the rate of prices had remained the same. It is material also to observe, that both the policy of the bank of England itself, and the competition of the country bank paper, have tended to compress the paper of the bank of England, more and more, within London and the adjacent district. All these circumstances must have co-operated to render a smaller augmentation of bank of England paper necessary to supply the demands of our increased trade than might otherwise have been required; and shew how impossible it is, from the numerical amount alone of that paper, to pronounce whether it is excessive or not: a more sure criterion must be resorted to; and such a criterion, your committee have already shewn, is only to be found in the state of the exchanges, and the price of gold bullion.

The particular circumstances of the two years which are so remarkable in the recent history of our circulation, 1793 and 1797, throw great light upon the principle which your committee have last stated.

In the year 1793 the distress was occasioned by a failure of confidence in the country circulation, and a consequent pressure upon that of London. The bank of England did not think it advisable to enlarge their issues to meet this increased demand, and their notes previously issued, circulating less freely in consequence of the alarm that prevailed, proved insufficient for the necessary payments. In this crisis, parliament applied a remedy, very similar, in its effect to an enlargement of the advances and issues of the bank, a loan of exchequer bills was authorized to be made to as many mercantile persons giving good security, as should apply for them: and the confidence which this measure diffused, as well as the increased means which it afforded of obtaining bank notes through the sale of the exchequer bills, speedily relieved the distress both of London and the country. Without offering an opinion upon the expediency of the particular mode in which this operation was effected, your committee think it an important illustration of the principle, that an enlarged accommodation is the true remedy for that occasional failure of confidence

confidence in the country districts, to which our system of paper credit is unavoidably exposed.

The circumstances which occurred in the beginning of the year 1797, were very similar to those of 1793; an alarm of invasion, a run upon the country banks for gold, the failure of some of them, and a run upon the Bank of England, forming a crisis like that of 1793, for which perhaps an effectual remedy might have been provided, if the bank of England had had courage to extend instead of restricting its accommodations and issues of notes. Some few persons, it appears from the report of the secret committee of the Lords, were of this opinion at the time; and the late governor and deputy governor of the bank stated to your committee, that they and many of the directors, are now satisfied, from the experience of the year 1797, that the diminution of their notes in that emergency increased the public distress; an opinion in the correctness of which your committee entirely concur.

It appears to your committee, that the experience of the bank of England, in the years 1793 and 1797, contrasted with the facts which have been stated in the present report, suggests a distinction most important to be kept in view, between that demand upon the bank for gold for the supply of the domestic channels of circulation, sometimes a very great and sudden one, which is occasioned by a temporary failure of confidence, and that drain upon the bank for gold which grows out of an unfavourable state of the foreign exchanges. The former, while the bank maintains its high credit, seems likely to be best relieved by a judicious increase of accommodation to the country; the latter, so long as the bank does not pay in specie, ought to suggest to the directors a question, whether their issues may not be already too abundant.

Your committee have much satisfaction in thinking, that the directors are perfectly aware that they may err by a too scanty supply in a period of stagnant credit. And your committee are clearly of opinion, that although it ought to be the general policy of the bank directors to diminish their paper in the event of the long continuance of a high price of

bullion and a very unfavourable exchange, yet it is essential to the commercial interests of this country, and to the general fulfilment of those mercantile engagements which a free issue of paper may have occasioned, that the accustomed degree of accommodation to the merchants should not be suddenly and materially reduced; and that if any general and serious difficulty or apprehension on this subject should arise, it may in the judgment of your committee, be counteracted without danger, and with advantage to the public, by a liberality in the issue of bank of England paper, proportioned to the urgency of the particular occasion. Under such circumstances, it belongs to the bank to take likewise into their own consideration, how far it may be practicable, consistently with a due regard to the immediate interests of the public service, rather to reduce their paper by a gradual reduction of their advances to government, than by too suddenly abridging the discounts to the merchants.

2. Before your committee proceed to detail what they have collected with respect to the amount of country bank paper, they must observe, that so long as the cash payments of the bank are suspended, the whole paper of the country bankers is a superstructure raised upon the foundation of the paper of the bank of England. The same check, which the convertibility into specie, under a better system provides against the excess of any part of the paper circulation, is, during the present system, provided against an excess of country bank paper, by its convertibility into bank of England paper. If an excess of paper be issued in a country district, while the London circulation does not exceed its due proportion, there will be a local rise of prices in that country district, but prices in London will remain as before. Those who have the country paper in their hands will prefer buying in London where things are cheaper, and will therefore return that country paper open the banker who issued it, and will demand from him bank of England notes or bills upon London; and thus, the excess of country paper being continually returned upon the issuers for bank of England paper, the quantity of the latter necessarily and effectually limits the quantity of the former. This

is illustrated by the account which has been already given of the excess, and subsequent limitation, of the paper of the Scotch banks, about the year 1763. If the bank of England paper itself should at any time, during the suspension of cash payments, be issued to excess, a corresponding excess may be issued of country

bank paper which will not be checked; the foundation being enlarged, the superstructure admits of a proportionate extension. And thus, under such a system, the excess of bank of England paper will produce its effect upon prices not merely in the ratio of its own increase, but in a much higher proportion.

Number of country bank notes exceeding 2l. 2s. each, stamped in the years ended the 10th of October 1808, and 10th of October 1809, respectively.

	1808.	1809.
	No.	No.
Exceeding 2l. 2s. and not exceeding 5l. 5s.	666,071.	922,073.
Exceeding 5l. 5s. and not exceeding 20l.	198,473.	380,006.
Exceeding 20l. and not exceeding 30l.	- - -	2,425.
Exceeding 30l. and not exceeding 50l.	- - -	674.
Exceeding 50l. and not exceeding 100l.	- - -	2,611.

Assuming that the notes in the two first of these classes were all issued for the lowest denomination to which the duties respectively attach, and such as are most commonly met with in the circulation of country paper, viz. notes of 5l. and 10l. [although in the second class there is a considerable number of 20l.] and even omitting altogether from the comparison the notes of the three last classes, the issue of which your committee understands is in fact confined to the chartered banks of Scotland, the result would be, that, exclusive of any increase in the number of notes under 2l. 2s. the amount of country bank paper stamped in the year ended the 10th of October 1809, has exceeded that of the year ended on the 13th of October 1808, in the sum of 3,095,340. Your committee can form no positive conjecture as to the amount of country bank paper cancelled and withdrawn from circulation in the course of the last year. But considering that it is the interest and practice of the country bankers to use the same notes as long as possible; that, as the law now stands, there is no limitation of time to the re-issuing of those not exceeding 2l. 2s.; and that all above that amount are re-issuable for three years from the date of their first issuing; it appears difficult to suppose that the amount of notes above 2l. 2s. cancelled in 1809, could be equal to the whole amount stamped in 1808; but even upon that supposition, there would still be an increase for 1809 in the notes of 5l. and 10l. alone, to the amount above specified of 3,095,340l., to which must be added an increase within the same period of Bank of England notes to the amount of about 1,500,000l., making in the year 1809, an addition in the whole of between four and five millions to the circulation of Great Britain alone, deducting only the gold which may have been withdrawn in the course of that year from

actual circulation, which cannot have been very considerable, and also making an allowance for some increase in the amount of such country paper, as, though stamped may not be in actual circulation. This increase in the general paper currency in last year, even after these deductions, would probably be little short of the amount which in almost any one year, since the discovery of America, has been added to the circulating coin of the whole of Europe. Although, as your committee has already had occasion to observe, no certain conclusion can be drawn from the numerical amount of paper in circulation, considered abstractedly from all other circumstances, either as to such paper being in excess, or still less as to the proportion of such excess; yet they must remark, that the fact of any very great and rapid increase in that amount, when coupled and attended with all the indications of a depreciated circulation, does afford the strongest confirmatory evidence, that, from the want of some adequate check, the issues of such paper have not been restrained within their proper limits.

Your committee cannot quit this part of the subject without further observing, that the addition of between four and five millions sterling to the paper circulation of this country, has doubtless been made at a very small expence to the parties issuing it, only about 100,000l. having been paid thereupon in stamps to the revenue, and probably for the reasons already stated, no corresponding deposits of gold or Bank of England notes being deemed by the country banks necessary to support their additional issues. These parties therefore, it may be fairly stated, have been enabled under the protection of the law, which virtually secures them against such demands, to create within the last year or fifteen months, at a very trifling expence, and the



a manner almost free from all present risk to their respective credits as dealers in paper money, issues of that article to the amount of several millions, operating, in the first instance and in their hands, as capital for their own benefit, and when used as such by them, falling into and in succession mixing itself with the mass of circulation of which the value in exchange for all other commodities is gradually lowered in proportion as that mass is augmented. If your committee could be of opinion that the wisdom of parliament would not be directed to apply a proper remedy to a state of things so unnatural, and teeming, if not corrected in time, with ultimate consequences so prejudicial to the public welfare, they would not hesitate to declare an opinion, that some mode ought to be derived of enabling the state to participate much more largely in the profits accruing from the present system ; but as this is by no means the policy they wish to recommend, they will conclude their observations on this part of the subject, by observing, that in proportion as they most fully agree with Dr. Adam Smith and all the most able writers and statesmen of this country, in considering a paper circulation constantly convertible into specie, as one of the greatest practical improvements which can be made in the political and domestic economy of any state ; and in viewing the establishment of the country banks issuing such paper as a most valuable and essential branch of that improvement in this kingdom ; in the same proportion, is your committee anxious to revert, as speedily as possible, to the former practice and state of things in this respect : convinced on the one hand, that any thing like a permanent and systematic departure from that practice must ultimately lead to results, which among other attendant calamities, would be destructive of the system itself ; and on the other, that such an event would be the more to be deprecated, as it is only in a country like this, where good faith, both public and private, is held so high, and where, under the happy union of liberty and law, property and the securities of every description by which it is represented are equally protected against the encroachments of power and the violence of popular commotion, that the advantages of this system, unaccompanied with any of its dangers, can be permanently enjoyed, and carried to their fullest extent.

Upon a review of all the facts and reasonings which have been submitted to the consideration of your committee in the course of their enquiry, they have formed an opinion, which they submit to the house :—that there is at present an excess in the paper circulation of this country, of which the most unequivocal symptom is

the very high price of bullion, and next to that, the low state of the continental exchanges ; that this excess is to be ascribed to the want of a sufficient check and control in the issues of paper from the bank of England ; and originally, to the suspension of cash payments, which removed the natural and true control. For upon a general view of the subject, your committee are of opinion, that no safe, certain and constantly adequate provision against an excess of paper currency, either occasional or permanent, can be found, except in the convertibility of all such paper into specie. Your committee cannot, therefore, but see reason to regret, that the suspension of cash payments, which, in the most favourable light in which it can be viewed, was only a temporary measure, has been continued so long ; and particularly, that by the manner in which the present continuing act is framed, the character should have been given to it of a permanent war measure.

Your committee conceive that it would be superfluous to point out in detail, the disadvantages which must result to the country, from any such general excess of currency as lowers its relative value. The effect of such an augmentation of prices upon all money transactions for time ; the unavoidable injury suffered by annuitants, and by creditors of every description, both private and public ; the unintended advantage gained by government and all other debtors ; are consequences too obvious to require proof, and too repugnant to justice to be left without remedy. By far the most important portion of this effect appears to your committee to be that which is communicated to the wages of common country labour, the rate of which, it is well known, adapts itself more slowly to the changes which happen in the value of money, than the price of any other species of labour or commodity. And it is enough for your committee to allude to some classes of the public servants, whose pay, if once raised in consequence of a depreciation of money, cannot so conveniently be reduced again to its former rate, even after money shall have recovered its value. The future progress of these inconveniencies and evils, if not checked, must at no great distance of time, work a practical conviction upon the minds of all those who may still doubt their existence ; but even if their progressive increase were less probable than it appears to your committee, they cannot help expressing an opinion, that the integrity and honour of parliament are concerned, not to authorise, longer than is required by imperious necessity, the continuance in this great commercial country of a system of circulation, in which that natural check or controul is absent which

maintains

maintains the value of money, and, by the permanency of that common standard of value, secures the substantial justice and faith of monied contracts and obligations between man and man.

Your committee moreover beg leave to advert to the temptation to resort to a depreciation even of the value of the gold coin by an alteration of the standard, to which parliament itself might be subjected by a great and long continued excess of paper. This has been the resource of many governments under such circumstances, and is the obvious and most easy remedy to the evil in question. But it is unnecessary to dwell on the breach of public faith and dereliction of a primary duty of government, which would manifestly be implied in preferring the reduction of the coin down to the standard of the paper, to the restoration of the paper to the legal standard of the coin.

Your committee, therefore, having very anxiously and deliberately considered this subject, report it to the house as their opinion, that the system of the circulating medium of this country ought to be brought back, with as much speed as is compatible with a wise and necessary caution, to the original principle of cash payments at the option of the holder of bank paper.

Your committee have understood that remedies, or palliatives, of a different nature, have been projected; such as, a compulsory limitation of the amount of bank advances and discounts, during the continuance of the suspension; or, a compulsory limitation during the same period, of the rate of bank profits and dividends, by carrying the surplus of profits above that rate to the public account. But, in the judgment of your committee, such indirect schemes for palliating the possible evils resulting from the suspension of cash payments, would prove wholly inadequate for that purpose, because the necessary proportion could never be adjusted, and if once fixed, might aggravate very much the inconveniences of a temporary pressure; and even if their efficacy could be made to appear, they would be objectionable, as a most hurtful and improper interference with the rights of commercial property.

According to the best judgment your committee has been enabled to form, no sufficient remedy for the present, or security for the future, can be pointed out, except the repeal of the law which suspends the cash payments of the bank of England.

In effecting so important a change, your committee are of opinion that some difficulties must be encountered, and that there are some contingent dangers to the

bank, against which it ought most carefully and strongly to be guarded. But all those may be effectually provided for, by entrusting to the discretion of the bank itself the charge of conducting and completing the operation, and by allowing to the bank so ample a period of time for conducting it, as will be more than sufficient to effect its completion. To the discretion, experience, and integrity of the directors of the bank, your committee believe that parliament may safely entrust the charge of effecting that which parliament may in its wisdom determine upon as necessary to be effected; and that the directors of that great institution, far from making themselves a party with those who have a temporary interest in spreading alarm, will take a much longer view of the permanent interests of the bank, as indissolubly blended with those of the public. The particular mode of gradually effecting the resumption of cash payments ought therefore, in the opinion of your committee, to be left in a great measure to the discretion of the bank, and parliament ought to do little more than to fix, definitively, the time at which cash payments are to become as before compulsory. The period allowed ought to be ample, in order that the bank directors may feel their way, and that, having a constant watch upon the varying circumstances that ought to guide them, and availing themselves only of favourable circumstances, they may tread back their steps slowly, and may preserve both the course of their own affairs as a company, and that of public and commercial credit, not only safe but unembarrassed.

With this view, your committee would suggest, that the restriction on cash payments cannot safely be removed at an earlier period than two years from the present time; but your committee are of opinion, that early provision ought to be made by parliament for terminating, by the end of that period, the operation of the several statutes which have imposed and continued that restriction.

In suggesting this period of two years, your committee have not overlooked the circumstance, that, as the law stands at present, the bank would be compelled to pay in cash at the end of six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace; so that if peace were to be concluded within that period, the recommendation of your committee might seem to have the effect of postponing, instead of accelerating the resumption of payments. But your committee are of opinion, that if peace were immediately to be ratified, in the present state of our circulation, it would be most hazardous to compel the bank to pay cash in six months, and  
woul

would be found wholly impracticable. Indeed, the restoration of peace, by opening new fields of commercial enterprise, would multiply instead of abridging the demands upon the bank for discount, and would render it peculiarly distressing to the commercial world if the bank were suddenly and materially to restrict their issues. Your committee are therefore of opinion, that even if peace should intervene, two years should be given to the bank for resuming its payments; but that even if the war should be prolonged, cash payments should be resumed by the end of that period.

Your committee have not been indifferent to the consideration of the possible occurrence of political circumstances, which may be thought hereafter to furnish an argument in favour of some prolongation of the proposed period of resuming cash payments, or even in favour of a new law for their temporary restriction after the bank shall have opened. They are, however, far from anticipating a necessity, even in any case, of returning to the present system. But if occasion for a new measure of restriction could be supposed at any time to arise, it can in no degree be grounded, as your committee think, on any state of the foreign exchanges, (which they trust that they have abundantly shewn the bank itself to have the general power of controlling), but on a political state of things producing, or likely very soon to produce, an alarm at home, leading to so indefinite a demand for cash for domestic uses, as it must be impossible for any banking establishment to provide against. A return to the ordinary system of banking is, on the very ground of the late extravagant fall of the exchanges and high price of gold, peculiarly requisite. That alone can effectually restore general confidence in the value of the circulating medium of the kingdom; and the serious expectation of this event must enforce a preparatory

reduction of the quantity of paper, and all other measures which accord with the true principles of banking. The anticipation of the time when the bank will be constrained to open, may also be expected to contribute to the improvement of the exchanges; whereas a postponement of this era, so indefinite as that of six months after the termination of the war, and especially in the event of an exchange continuing to fall, (which more and more would generally be perceived to arise from an excess of paper, and a consequent depreciation of it) may lead, under an unfavourable state of public affairs, to such a failure of confidence (and especially among foreigners) in the determination of parliament to enforce a return to the professed standard of the measure of payments, as may serve to precipitate the further fall of the exchanges, and lead to consequences at once the most discreditable and disastrous.

Although the details of the best mode of returning to cash payments ought to be left to the discretion of the bank of England, as already stated, certain provisions would be necessary, under the authority of parliament, both for the convenience of the bank itself, and for the security of the other banking establishments in this country and in Ireland.

Your committee conceive it may be convenient for the bank to be permitted to issue notes under the value of 5*l.* for some little time after it had resumed payments in specie.

It will be convenient also for the chartered banks of Ireland and Scotland, and all the country banks, that they should not be compelled to pay in specie until some time after the resumption of payments in cash by the bank of England; but that they should continue for a short period upon their present footing, of being liable to pay their own notes on demand in bank of England paper.



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# I N D E X.

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December 20th, 1810.*

ABBOT, T.	78	Beech, R.	566	Brix, R.	566	Clemmons and	
Abell, F.	ib.	Been, E.	166	Bromley, G.	460	Price	566
Ackland, N.	166	Bell, T.	460	Brook, J.	368	Clifford & Jack-	
Acton, R.	566	Bellas, J.	263	Brook, J.	566	son	ib.
Alchorne, J.	460	Benjamin, B.	78	Brookman, J.	460	Cling, F.	460
Aldridge, C.	78	Bennett, W.	263	Brooksbank, W.	368	Cock, A. and D.	368
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Allen, A. C.	566	Bennett & Chir-		Brown, J.	460	Cole, M. T.	460
Allen, W.	ib.	ney	460	Brown, J. & M.	566	Cole, T.	566
Almond, J.	460	Bennett & Hatch-		Browne, J. & C.	166	Coles, W.	78
Amer, R.	566	man	566	Browne, J. H.	368	Collins, E.	566
Amhurst, S.	263	Bennett, D.	ib.	Browne, P.	566	Comb, J.	460
Anderson, J.	166	Berridge, W.	166	Browne, S.	ib.	Cook, J.	566
Anderton & Light-		Berridge, R.	460	Bryant, W.	263	Cooke, J.	ib.
ollers	460	Berry, S.	368	Buckhurst, L.	166	Coombs, B. M.	460
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Back, A.	ib.	Birket, H. J.	460	Burrough, M.	166	Cranch, N.	ib.
Bailey, J.	460	Blake, T.	263	Barrows, J.	460	Crawford, T. &	
Bailey and Mac-		Blakey, T. & J.	78	Burt, W.	ib.	W.	566
quire	566	Bland, R.	263	Butcher, N.	78	Crawley, H.	ib.
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